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THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CORPORATION

OF THE

New York:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK

FOR THE YEAR 1896-'97.

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IN TWO PARTS.

COMPILED BY GEORGE WILSON, SECRETARY.

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NEW-YORK:

PRESS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

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PART FIRST.



THE CORPORATION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

1896-97.





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## ANNUAL REVIEW.

WE submit to the members of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York its Thirty-Ninth Annual Report for the year 1896-97. The proceedings of the Chamber, with the roll of members, Constitution and By-Laws, will be found in the first part of the volume. The second part contains the usual reviews of the leading trades, with statistical tables of trade and finance.

On presenting this report we take occasion to call attention as follows to the principal subjects which have engaged the attention of the Chamber during the year :

*The National Finances.*—The year 1896 will stand for all time as one of the crucial periods in the financial history of this country. Reviewing the past, and beginning with the passage of the legal tender act in 1862, then determined upon only as a war measure, we can easily trace the corrupting influence of fiat money down through the thirty-four years since passed, until at last the nation was brought face to face with repudiation, and upon the border line of anarchy and financial collapse.

First, fiat money ; then the decision of the Supreme Court, giving authority to the Government, under the Constitution, to issue fiat money ; then, as a natural sequence, an ever increasing demand for unlimited issues of fiat money ; then a greatly increased output of silver throughout the world ; then a demand for the free coinage of a metal constantly depreciating in value ; then extravagance on the part of the Government, and an excessive and unwarranted expenditure for pensions ; then deficiency in

current revenue, coupled with over-production of the cereals owing to extensive areas of land brought under cultivation of these products, especially of wheat, throughout the world; then distrust, engendered through the agitation for free coinage—all of these forces bringing in their attendant train mercantile depression and poverty to the people, who, in their ignorance of financial law and unmindful of the past experience of civilized nations, caught at the glittering lure held out to them, and imagined that a panacea for their poverty and a restored mercantile and industrial prosperity lay in the direction of unlimited coinage of a depreciated metal and the debasement of a gold standard. Naturally, too, were joined to this delusion all the forces which make for evil, which, aided by long continued efforts of those interested in the production of silver to compel free coinage, forced at last a disruption of one of the great political parties of the day, and through such disruption the nation awoke to find itself face to face with the most grave peril that has ever threatened its existence.

Thanks to the innate honesty and intelligence of a large portion of our population, the evil which threatened has, for the time being, and probably for all time, will be averted, and again this country will show to the world the inherent strength which lies in Republican institutions based upon a free ballot.

During all this long period which preceded the election of 1896 the position of this Chamber was always firm and courageous, never for one moment faltering in its policy, and never deceived or disheartened by the fierce tide of sectionalism which swept over the country. Conscious of the fact that the true prosperity of the people and the best interests of all classes demanded that the financial integrity of the Government must be maintained at all hazards, both by voice and action, it sounded the note of warning and earnestly strove to educate the people to the knowledge it possessed.

Appeal after appeal was made to Congress, and sound financial views were scattered broadcast throughout the West and South, while individual members gave freely of



their substance that the cause of good government should not fail for lack of the means necessary to carry on the work of disseminating knowledge among the people.

During the eventful months which preceded the election, when distrust and fear were at their height and gold was flowing freely from the country, it is well to note how the courage of the leading bankers and merchants of New-York led them to combine together to supply the large demand for sterling exchange, and to prevent the looting of the treasury of the United States of all the gold it contained.

Much has been said of the selfishness and greed of the bankers, the merchants and the capitalists of this city ; but the time will come when the history of the past year has been written, and when the country, in a calm and unimpassioned mood, has reviewed the acts of these bankers and merchants of New-York, that it will be gratefully acknowledged they did their full share to preserve the nation in its hour of peril, and that patriotism, loyalty and friendship for all people in all parts of the country was the moving force in all they did.

A sound currency based upon gold as a unit of value, and wisely conceived banking laws are absolutely essential to the prosperity and maintenance of the nation, and whether this comes after bitter experience or can be avoided by returning sense and wisdom, in the end it must come if the nation is to be restored again to its old time prosperity and continue its upward career of development which thus far has made it the wonder of the world.

On January 7th this Chamber, in answer to an appeal from the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of the leading cities of the West, sent delegates to a Monetary Convention, which was held in Indianapolis, on the 12th of that month. The object of the Convention, as contained in the call, was declared to be "for the purpose of considering and suggesting such legislation as may, in their judgment, be necessary to place the currency system of the country upon a sound and permanent basis."

To the gratification of all, this Convention was found to consist of loyal, intelligent and patriotic men, drawn from

all sections, who recognized the grave dangers which still threatened our business interests, knew that the maintenance of the gold standard alone could restore prosperity to the people, realized that the banking system now in operation needed thorough remodeling, and that in the end the Government must withdraw its issues of demand bills.

Thus equipped, the members proceeded in a cautious and wise but determined manner to organize themselves for work and to bring their influence to bear upon Congress and the country to secure their desired ends, so full of promise to the welfare of the nation.

The work of this Convention is still in progress, and we are well assured will continue until the end is reached. It has had and will continue to have the hearty support of this Chamber.

Such is the record of the past. What can be said of the future, for upon the future rest the hopes and the expectations of every branch of commerce throughout the entire breadth of the land.

Liquidation is about complete. The shelves of the merchants are carrying reduced stock, the water has been squeezed out of speculative enterprises, the price of all kinds of commodities is extremely low—economy and not extravagance is the order of the day. Stern necessity has taught its needed lesson, and the country waits for the words that will set every wheel in motion and put every laboring man at work, and the words to be spoken are, "Sound currency, ample revenue, a stable tariff, to be followed by equitable law and justice alike to the laborer and the capitalist." Will these words be spoken? Congress has the power. The people are honest and quick to learn, and their will, once known, will bring prompt action from their representatives in Congress, even though, at the moment, the struggle is not over. Herein lies promise and safety for the future.

*The Arbitration Treaty.*—In 1890 the Congress of the United States passed a joint resolution inviting all nations to unite with this country in establishing a system of arbitration as a means of settling international disputes.

Great Britain immediately accepted this principle, negotiations were shortly after commenced between the two nations, and last year a treaty was concluded between the State Department and the British Foreign Office. This was hailed as a great advance in civilization, and a triumph of American diplomacy. But under our Constitution it was necessary that the treaty should be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. Here difficulty arose, and the matter was strangely delayed until the new administration assumed office.

President CLEVELAND was heartily in favor of the measure, and stated that "the treaty had in it the promise of transcendent good." President McKINLEY, in his inaugural address, said it deserved approval "not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to mankind," and that "the importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be over-estimated in the cause of advancing civilization."

Backed by the earnest endorsement of two administrations of opposite political faith, and the expressed wish of an overwhelming majority of the people of all classes and all sections, it was hoped that the Senate would act promptly.

Joint resolutions were passed by the Legislatures of several States, mass meetings were held in the principal cities, and this Chamber and similar bodies throughout the country sent petitions endorsing the treaty, and urging its ratification. But the Senate, after having by strange amendments taken from the treaty its most essential features, failed to ratify it. To the American people this was keenly felt as a humiliation and a mortification.

To business men, especially such as are represented in the Chamber of Commerce, this unexpected refusal to ratify the act of the Executive is a sore disappointment. If the Senate of the United States, on which we have always depended for wise and conservative action, is willing to defeat the expressed will of the people in such a matter, it is hard to tell where the conflicting currents of political and financial feeling which control that body may lead us.

The treaty was initiated by the United States ; the invitation came from our own government ; the idea was considered a purely American one, and a large advance on European diplomacy. There has never been a fuller or more earnest expression of the popular will on any subject, and the defeat has come from our own representatives.

It is, however, gratifying to believe that our people as a whole are warmly in favor of such a measure, and that it would have been overwhelmingly ratified by a popular vote. The education of the people of both countries has been a valuable one. Good seed has been sown. The cause is not lost, and we can only hope that the time is not distant when it will be revived and successfully carried out.

*Differential Rates.*—Another important subject considered by the Chamber was that of the differential rates charged by Trunk Lines of railway upon freight between Chicago and the principal Atlantic ports. These, it will be remembered, were some years ago fixed upon a basis of two cents per hundred pounds to Philadelphia and three cents per hundred pounds to Baltimore less than the New-York rate, Boston taking the same rate as New-York. While these differentials have existed as a basis, they have been, more or less, nominal until the formation of the Joint Traffic Association, when they were more strictly enforced, with the result, it is stated, of diverting a large amount of grain and other heavy freight to other ports. The Produce Exchange of New-York lodged a complaint with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and asked for an investigation of the relative advantages enjoyed by the different ports, and a re-adjustment of rates which would be just to New-York. This investigation is still pending, and, until all the evidence is developed, the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements, to which this subject was referred, thought it wise for the Chamber to defer an expression of opinion upon such an important question. The present differentials were arrived at after a long and destructive railroad war between the Trunk Lines and an investigation by a Board of eminent arbitrators, of which Judge COOLEY was Chairman. Whatever [may be the

equities involved in the situation of the various ports, and the advantages enjoyed by New-York in the way of better grades as compared with the longer distances to Boston and the shorter distances to Baltimore and Philadelphia, the fact remains that every Trunk Line must necessarily have a share of the available business, and the problem is to equitably apportion the business. Since the present differentials were established, however, conditions have, undoubtedly, greatly changed. Newport News has become a large receiving port, and New-Orleans, with the other Gulf ports, have also become competitors for the grain and other products of the West and Southwest. Values of products are also much lower than they were, and existing differentials bear a much larger proportion to the value of products than they did when the differentials were originally adopted. Terminal facilities at other ports have been greatly improved, thereby indirectly reducing the total charges on products exported through those ports, and thus diverting a portion of New-York's share of the export trade.

From this brief outline it will be perceived how complex is the whole situation. The Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements intend to give it careful study, and report their conclusions to the Chamber as soon as practicable.

*Charter for the Future City of New-York.*—The Chamber of Commerce did not oppose the consolidation of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn and the surrounding communities, now comprising Greater New-York.

The position of the Chamber on this great question, so far reaching and vital to the social, commercial and financial interests of New-York City as well as that of the communities directly interested, was based upon the eminently important considerations which are expressed in the resolutions adopted on the 7th of January last, and which will be found on page 68. The Committee then appointed, in company with representatives of the Bar Association and other bodies, had a hearing before the Charter Commission, and after pointing out the various

defects of the Charter as partially revised and completed at that time, united in a request to the Commissioners to ask from the Legislature a delay of sixty days in order that opportunity might be given to study the Charter when finally completed, and to make such suggestions and amendments as might be deemed wise. This reasonable request was refused by the Commission. As a matter of fact the Charter, in its final revised form, was not completed until about the 20th of February, when it was presented to the Legislature, and shortly after passed by both houses without any adequate discussion of its provisions. When, in accordance with the requirements of the amended Constitution of the State, the Charter came before the Mayor for his consideration, your Committee appeared before him and asked him to veto it, which he did. The Charter was again, however, promptly passed by the Legislature, the Mayor's veto notwithstanding, and there only remained a hearing before the Governor.

A delegation of sixty-five of our leading citizens, representing this Chamber and other bodies, proceeded to Albany and appeared before the Governor. The delegations did not oppose consolidation, but made strenuous opposition to the ill-considered haste with which the Charter had been passed, and pointed out the defects and the grave constitutional objections embodied therein. It was asked that a year's delay might be granted, and the Charter referred back to the Commission for revision and amendment.

A patient hearing was accorded by the Executive, but the arguments and prayers of the delegation were without effect, and Greater New-York will be consolidated under one government on the 1st of January, 1898. That under the operation of the Charter many legal and constitutional difficulties will arise, is the opinion of most competent legal authority. Supplemental legislation will be necessary to amend the many defects of the Charter which might have been avoided by more conservative and wise action on the part of the Governor and Legislature.

*The Pending Tariff Bill.*—The Chamber of Commerce has always been unwilling to engage in any tariff contro-



versy, preferring to trust to the wisdom of Congress to fix such rates of duty as would benefit the people of the entire country. The pending bill, however, when reported to the Senate, seemed so harsh in some of its provisions, and the rates so excessive, as to call forth a protest against its enactment in that form.

In April last the Committee of the Chamber on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws presented a report on the subject, declaring that the business men of the country desired nothing more earnestly than an extended period of rest from continued tariff agitation and tariff changes, and that whatever rates and systems of taxation may be adopted they shall be so reasonable and conservative as will commend themselves to the majority of the voters of the land, and, further, when the tariff is finally adopted, it may be regarded as settled and not provocative of an early re-action.

The report was adopted by the Chamber with great unanimity, and copies were sent to members of Congress and to other commercial bodies throughout the United States, and their co-operation requested to secure a modification of the pending bill.

*The Paris Exposition of 1900.*—The French Republic officially notified the United States two years ago that it would celebrate the advent of the twentieth century by a grand international Exposition, and extended a cordial invitation to this Government to participate. No definite action, however, has yet been taken on the subject.

The Chamber, in April last, adopted a resolution requesting President McKINLEY to ask from Congress an early and liberal appropriation to enable this country to be adequately represented at the Exposition. The President promptly responded to the request by sending a special message to Congress urging it to make suitable provision for this purpose at the present session, as the postponement of the matter would operate greatly to the disadvantage of the United States in view of the elaborate preparations being made by other Governments, and the danger of

further delay in the allotment of space to this country, as well as an incomplete organization of American exhibitors.

Subsequently a bill was introduced, and is now pending in Congress, which provides for the formal acceptance of the invitation of the French Republic, the appointment of Commissioners and an appropriation for expenses.

It has been cause for keen disappointment and mortification to the American people that their immense and diversified products have never been properly and adequately exhibited at any of the great international exhibitions, and it is hoped that Congress will not adjourn before passing the necessary legislation.

It is a matter for congratulation that our fellow member and Vice-President, General HORACE PORTER, Ambassador to France, is in a position to give active aid and support to American interests in the coming Exposition, and it is certain that nothing will be wanting on his part to make the American display worthy of the dignity and influence of this country.

## PART II.

### STAPLES OF IMPORT.

*Sugar.*—The virtual failure of the Cuban sugar crop, in consequence of the insurrection and fierce civil war that has prevailed in that island, together with a considerable falling off in the yield of the beet crop of Europe, foreshadowed so material a shortage in the world's supply of raw sugar that, during the first four months of the year 1896, a large speculative interest was developed, and values advanced in consequence quite rapidly, but during the month of May it was discovered that the market was over-sold, and the rush to realize profits that ensued caused prices to decline almost as rapidly as they had previously advanced. It also became apparent that the loss of the Cuban crop would be readily supplied from the beet crop of Europe without materially disturbing the relations of supply and demand, that so far as the annual requirements of the world's consumption was concerned there

would be more than enough to go round. Trade, therefore, relapsed into dullness during the latter part of the year, and there was no substantial recovery in prices. The disastrous ending of the speculative movement was more severely felt in Europe than in the United States, and a number of important failures there was the result, but we did not altogether escape, and lower Wall Street felt the pinch in more than one instance. The prospective change in the tariff, which was a foregone conclusion with the inauguration of a new administration, has attracted a good deal of attention in the trade and in the country at large. That higher duties upon raw and refined sugar will be imposed is admitted, but how far the political party in control will carry their policy of protection remains to be seen. Those interested in the production of raw cane sugar in the Southern States, as well as those who have invested in the beet industry in the West and upon the Pacific Slope, are claiming higher and more adequate protection, while refiners are asking to be protected from the subsidized refineries of Europe. The contest over the sugar schedule has been prolonged and bitter in both branches of Congress, and at times has developed a good deal of hostility to the American Sugar Refining Company, which is so important a factor in the sugar trade of this country. The continuance or abrogation of the Hawaiian Treaty has been another prominent factor in the discussion.

The destruction in Cuba has, probably, crippled that island as an important sugar producer for several years, even if the war came to a speedy termination, so that the beet sugar of Europe will be more important than ever to this country, whose annual consumption of raw sugar now aggregates two million tons. It is a fact worthy of notice that consumers in the United States are supplied with a better quality and at a comparatively lower price than in any other country of the world. The outlook for 1897 is promising. Supplies will be abundant owing to the unprecedented yield of the European crops, which aggregate nearly five million tons.

*Molasses.*—The trade in foreign molasses has dwindled

to very insignificant proportions, partly owing to the failure of the Cuban sugar crop and partly owing to the abundance and cheapness of substitutes. The re-boiling of foreign molasses, which a few years ago was quite an extensive industry, has been well nigh abandoned, and corn syrup is the favorite liquid sweet that enters into consumption. It is also true that improved methods of manufacturing cane sugar, and the general use of modern machinery, has materially reduced the quantity of molasses available in all cane producing countries.

*Coffee.*—The two important features that have characterized the coffee trade during the year under review have been, first, the enormous crop produced in Brazil during the crop year 1896-97, and, second, the keen competition between the two largest roasting establishments in the country, that has resulted in reducing the price of roasted coffee to a comparatively lower figure than ever before known.

The Brazil crop of 1896-97 will aggregate over eight and a half million bags, which is about two-thirds of the annual requirements of the world's consumption. A glance at the statistics of production in Brazil for the past ten years will show the steady progress in cultivation that has been accomplished, the result of the increasing territory devoted to this crop. The high prices ruling in all consuming markets have made coffee culture extremely remunerative, and large profits are always a stimulus to increasing production. Brazil planters have not been slow in utilizing this profitable trade towards enlarging their plantations and planting new trees. It requires three years of growth for a tree to become fruit bearing, and accordingly the prosperity of the past few years is only now beginning to bear fruit.

The "Roasters' War" has excited very much interest in the trade, because of the radical change in distributing prices that has resulted, and because, for a time, it stimulated distribution, but it has not increased the actual consumption of the fragrant beverage in any appreciable degree.

The last great crop of Brazil will probably be followed

by a smaller one, but the crop outlook for the year 1897 will not disturb the relations of supply and demand, and prices are likely to continue to rule upon the lower level now established.

*Tea.*—Importation for the year show a slight falling off, due to a short supply of some descriptions, but with this exception trade has moved along very evenly, and market prices for all kinds ruled steady. An effort to prevent the unrestricted importation of low grade trash, with which the market has abounded for several years, has resulted in the adoption of standards by the Government and the enforcement of strict rules of inspection, which has no doubt benefited the trade to some extent, but dealers continue to complain of the abundance of low grade teas, the importation of which, it is claimed, can only be effectually prevented by the imposition of a duty. The trade have almost unanimously urged Congress to impose a duty in the new tariff now being constructed, but thus far without success, as the leaders in Congress have announced that the new tariff is not likely to contain any such provision. It is claimed that a duty of ten cents per pound would be paid by the producer in China and Japan, and hence would not increase the cost to consumers, that it would raise the quality of shipments hither, and prevent this country from being the dumping ground for the poor stuff that no other country will take, and lastly, that it will offer a good medium for increasing the public revenue.

*Tobacco.*—The tobacco trade of 1896 showed a large decrease in the volume transacted in this City and throughout the country. The general depression in business, and the disturbed condition of the island of Cuba, were the principal causes. The prohibited exportation by General WEYLER of the varieties of Cuban tobacco needed by our manufacturers proved beneficial to the producers and dealers of the domestic cigar leaf.

The returns of the second and third Internal Revenue Districts show that 615,709,114 cigars, 1,528,977,960 cigar-ettes, 7,594,824 pounds of tobacco, and 68,032 pounds of

snuff were manufactured in this City during the calendar year 1896. In the same period 4,125,729,377 cigars and 4,097,808,000 cigarettes, 240,636,590 pounds of tobacco and 12,637,766 pounds of snuff were manufactured in the United States and Territories.

*Wool.*—The wool trade is believed to have suffered more during the year 1896 than any other industry in this country. The year began under many adverse conditions, but, as it advanced, matters seemed to improve until the Presidential campaign opened, when the troubles reached their worst. All manufacturing business was reduced, and many departments of the trade ceased operations. Fully three-quarters of the woolen machinery was idle during the summer and autumn, which resulted in depressing prices to a point never before reached. Relief was sought in the exportation of the excess of foreign and a limited amount of domestic wool. This proved unsuccessful, and the market dragged until the election of Mr. McKINLEY was assured. Confidence was then somewhat restored, but the trade did not improve as expected, and the year closed with no brighter prospects than at the opening.

The stock of wool in the markets of this country on the first of January last was 123,558,080 pounds domestic and 26,844,000 pounds of foreign; total, 150,402,080 pounds, against 102,634,500 pounds of domestic and 31,533,300 pounds of foreign; total, 134,167,800 pounds, on the first of January, 1896, being an increase of 16,234,280 pounds.

#### STAPLES OF EXPORT.

*Cotton.*—The cotton crop of the United States fell from 9,892,766 bales, during the year ended August 31, 1895, to 7,162,473 bales, during the year ended August 31, 1896, a falling off of 2,730,293 bales, or 27 per cent. This was due to the continued fall in prices and to recent reduced acreage. The average price of low Middling Uplands in New-York fell from 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ c. in 1890 to 6c. in 1895. The average price during the year ended August 31, 1896, rose to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., but the acreage planted fell from 23,687,950 acres in 1895, to 20,184,368 acres in 1896.



The exports of cotton from the United States fell from 6,719,713 bales, during the year ended August 31, 1895, to 4,646,084 bales, during the same period in 1896, a decrease of 2,073,629 bales. The foreign exports of 1896 constituted about 66 per cent. of the entire crop.

The takings by Northern spinners of this country fell from 2,154,170 bales, in 1895, to 1,670,744 bales, in 1896, a fall of 483,426 bales, while the takings of Southern spinners increased from 853,352 bales, in 1895, to 915,810 bales, in 1896, an increase of 62,458 bales.

The stock on hand was 280,063 bales at the close of the year 1895, and 222,678 at the close of the year 1896.

The price of Middling Upland cotton in the New-York market was lowest in July, 1896, when it fell to 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ c., and highest in October, 1895, when it rose to 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ c.

*Breadstuffs.*—The total value of the exports of breadstuffs from the United States increased from \$114,603,115 during the year ended June 30th, 1895, to \$141,356,993 during the year ended June 30th, 1896, a gain of \$26,753,878. The exports of breadstuffs from the Port of New-York amounted to \$38,566,277 during the year ended June 30th, 1895, and to \$46,821,028 during the corresponding year of 1896, an increase of \$8,254,751.

*Provisions.*—The value of the exports of provisions from the United States amounted during the year ended June 30th, 1895, to \$133,634,327, and during the year ended June 30th, 1896, to \$131,503,590, a decrease of \$2,130,737. The exports of provisions from the Port of New-York were, for the corresponding years, \$73,062,776 in 1895, and \$66,204,917 in 1896, a falling off of \$6,857,859.

During the year ended June 30th, 1895, there was exported from the United States 331,722 beef cattle, valued at \$30,603,796, as against 372,461, valued at \$34,560,672, during the year ended June 30th, 1896. There was exported from the Port of New-York 120,716 cattle, valued at \$11,698,061, in 1895, and 121,877 cattle, valued at \$11,954,561, in 1896.

*Petroleum.*—During the year ended June 30th, 1895, the exports of petroleum and petroleum products from the United States amounted to 884,364,574 gallons, valued at \$46,647,019, and during the year ended June 30th, 1896, to 890,254,034 gallons, valued at \$62,369,073, an increase of 5,889,460 gallons in quantity, and an increase of \$15,722,054 in value. The exports of petroleum from the Port of New-York amounted during the year ended June 30th, 1895, to 500,571,501 gallons, valued at \$29,281,327, and during the year ended June 30th, 1896, to 492,588,832 gallons, valued at \$35,363,670, showing a decrease of 7,982,669 gallons, and an increase in value of \$6,082,343.

The exports of petroleum products from the United States during the calendar year 1896 were the largest in the history of the industry, having exceeded 936,000,000 gallons. The exports of crude oil, refined oil and naphtha made a total of 885,684,425 gallons, an increase of 83,000,000 gallons over the shipments of 1895.

Prices for crude petroleum ruled 17c. per barrel lower in 1896 than in 1895, closing at about \$1.00 per barrel. The price of refined oil showed a steady decline from 8c. at the beginning to 6½c. at the end of the year. The outlook of the American industry is encouraging; the production of the crude article having been restored to a volume equal to the requirements of the trade, and the exports of petroleum products having been considerably increased.

#### RECAPITULATION.

*Imports of Foreign Merchandise.—Fiscal Year.*—During the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896, the imports of foreign merchandise into the United States (exclusive of gold and silver coin and bullion) amounted to \$779,724,674, as against \$731,969,965 during the preceding fiscal year, showing an increased importation of \$47,754,709. The value of merchandise imported free of duty during the fiscal year 1896 was \$369,757,470, as against \$363,233,795 during the preceding fiscal year, showing an increase of \$6,523,675. The total value of the imports of merchandise at the Port of New-York during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896, was \$499,932,792, as against \$477,741,128 during the pre-

ceding fiscal year, showing an increase of \$22,191,664. The value of free goods imported at New-York during the fiscal year 1896 was \$219,909,552, as against \$226,491,507 during the preceding fiscal year, a falling off of \$6,581,955.

*Calendar Year.*—During the calendar year ended December 31st, 1896, the imports of merchandise into the United States (exclusive of gold and silver coin and bullion) amounted to \$681,576, 139, as against \$801,669,347 during the preceding calendar year, showing a falling off of \$120,093,208. The value of merchandise imported into the United States free of duty was \$322,953,413, as against \$384,816,131 during the preceding calendar year, a falling off of \$61,862,718. During the calendar year 1896 the imports of merchandise at the Port of New-York amounted to \$440,471,795, as against \$516,286,774 during the preceding fiscal year, a falling off of \$75,814,979. The value of free goods entered at this port was \$197,236,035, as against \$232,250,120 during the preceding calendar year, a falling off of \$35,014,085.

*Exports of Domestic and Foreign Merchandise.—Fiscal Year.*—The value of the exports of domestic merchandise from the United States (exclusive of gold and silver coin and bullion) during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896, amounted to \$863,200,487, and the value of foreign merchandise exported during the same year amounted to \$19,406,451, making a total of \$882,606,938, as against \$807,538,165 for the preceding fiscal year, showing an increase of \$75,068,773. The exports of merchandise from the Port of New-York for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, consisted of domestic, \$344,355,492, foreign, \$9,919,449, making a total of \$354,274,941, as against a total of \$325,580,062 for the preceding fiscal year, an increase of \$28,694,879.

*Calendar Year.*—The value of domestic merchandise exported from the United States (exclusive of gold and silver coin and bullion) during the calendar year ended December 31st, 1896, amounted to \$986,844,193, as against \$807,742,415 during the preceding calendar year, showing

an increase of \$179,101,778. The value of foreign merchandise exported during the calendar year 1896 amounted to \$19,007,161, as against \$17,117,721 during the preceding year, showing an increase of \$1,889,440.

The total exports of domestic and foreign merchandise for the calendar year 1896 amounted to \$1,005,851,354, as against a total for the preceding year of \$824,860,136, indicating an increase of \$180,991,218.

The exports of merchandise from the Port of New-York for the calendar years 1895 and 1896, were as follows: For 1896, Domestic, \$365,570,813; Foreign, \$9,450,831; total, \$375,021,644. For 1895, Domestic, \$323,402,003; Foreign, \$8,948,318; total, \$332,350,321; an increase of \$42,671,323.

#### TRADE SUMMARY.

*Fiscal Year.*—During the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896, the total imports, exports and re-exports of merchandise at all ports of the United States were, compared with the previous year, as follows:

1896, Imports,	. . .	\$779,724,674
Domestic Exports,	. . .	863,200,487
Foreign Exports,	. . .	19,406,451
Total,	. . .	\$1,662,331,612
1895, Imports,	. . .	\$731,969,965
Domestic Exports,	. . .	793,392,599
Foreign Exports,	. . .	14,145,566
Total,	. . .	\$1,539,508,130

This shows an increase of \$122,823,482 for the year ended June 30th, 1896.

The total imports, exports and re-exports of merchandise at the Port of New-York for the two fiscal years ended June 30th, were as follows:

1896,	. . . . .	\$854,207,733
1895,	. . . . .	803,321,190
Increase,	. . . . .	\$50,886,543

*Calendar Year.*—During the calendar year ended December 31st, 1896, the total imports, exports and re-exports of merchandise at all ports of the United States were as follows :

Imports, . . . . .	\$681,576,139
Domestic Exports, . . . . .	986,844,193
Foreign Exports, . . . . .	19,007,161
	<hr/>
Total, . . . . .	\$1,687,427,493

During the calendar year 1895 :

Imports, . . . . .	\$801,669,347
Domestic Exports, . . . . .	807,742,415
Foreign Exports, . . . . .	17,117,721
	<hr/>
Total, . . . . .	\$1,626,529,483

This shows an increase of \$60,898,010 for the calendar year 1896.

The total imports, exports and re-exports of merchandise at the Port of New-York for the calendar year 1896 were, compared with the previous year, as follows :

1896, . . . . .	\$815,493,439
1895, . . . . .	848,637,095
	<hr/>
Decrease, . . . . .	\$33,143,656

#### BALANCE OF TRADE.

*Fiscal Year.*—The balance of the trade between the United States and foreign countries for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896, as exhibited by the statistics of the Treasury Department, was as follows :

Exports of domestic and foreign merchandise, \$882,606,938  
Imports of foreign merchandise, . . . . . 779,724,674

In favor of the United States, 1896, . . . . .	\$102,882,264
In favor of the United States, 1895, . . . . .	75,568,200

*Calendar Year.*—The balance of trade between the

United States and foreign countries, for the calendar year ended December 31st, 1896, was as follows :

Exports of domestic and foreign merchandise, . . . . .	\$1,005,851,354
Imports of foreign merchandise, . . . . .	681,576,139
	<hr/>
In favor of the United States, 1896, . . . . .	\$324,275,215
In favor of the United States, 1895, . . . . .	23,198,985

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.

*Fiscal Year.*—The imports of gold and silver coin and gold and silver bullion into the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896, amounted to \$33,525,065 gold, and \$28,777,186 silver ; total, \$62,302,251.

The exports and re-exports for the same period were, gold coin and bullion, \$112,409,947 ; silver coin and bullion, \$60,541,670 ; total, \$172,951,617 ; an excess of exports over imports of \$110,649,366.

For the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1895, the imports and exports of gold and silver coin and bullion were as follows : Imports, \$56,595,939 ; exports, \$113,763,767 ; excess of exports over imports, \$57,167,828.

*Calendar Year.*—The imports of gold and silver coin and gold and silver bullion for the calendar year ended December 31st, 1896, were, gold, \$102,761,282 ; silver, \$12,504,577 ; total, \$115,265,859.

The exports and re-exports of gold and silver coin and gold and silver bullion for the same period were, gold, \$56,742,844 ; silver, \$63,029,336 ; total, \$119,772,180 ; an excess of exports over imports of \$4,506,321.

For the calendar year ended December 31st, 1895, the imports and exports of gold and silver coin and gold and silver bullion were as follows : Imports, \$43,824,743 ; exports, \$158,438,176 ; excess of exports, \$114,613,433.

#### STOCK OF COIN IN THE UNITED STATES.

On the 1st day of July, 1896, the stock of gold and silver

coin in the United States, as estimated by the Director of the Mint, was as follows :

Gold,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$567,495,038
Silver,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	506,761,548
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Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,074,256,586

The silver coin consisted of \$430,790,041 in dollars, and \$75,971,507 in subsidiary coin.

On the same day the total metallic stock, including coin and bullion, was as follows :

Gold,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$599,597,964
Silver,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	628,728,071
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Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,228,326,035

As compared with the gold and silver stock on the 1st day of July, 1895, this showed a decrease in gold of \$36,631,861, and an increase in silver of \$2,873,122, a total net decrease of \$33,758,739.

*Clearing House Transactions.*—The exchanges at the New-York Clearing House for the calendar year 1896 reflect the stagnation in trade for that period, being about one thousand millions less than in 1895, or \$28,870,775,056.20. The cash balances were \$1,792,686,480.97, or 6.2 per cent. of the exchanges.

The exchanges reported by all Clearing Houses in the country, including the New-York, amount to over fifty-one thousand millions, or about two thousand millions less than 1895.

#### CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS VOLUME.

The Secretary returns his thanks to the Hon. WORTHINGTON C. FORD, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, for advance statements of Imports, Exports and Re-Exports of the United States for the fiscal year



ended June 30th, 1896 ; to CHARLES McK. LEOSER'S SONS, for a Report on the Wine and Spirit Trade ; to ISAAC H. BAILEY, for Reports on the Leather, Hide, and Boot and Shoe Trades ; to McKESSON & ROBBINS, for a Report on the Drug Trade ; to ABRAHAM MILLS, for a Report on the Wool Trade ; to H. C. FOLGER, Jr., for a Report on the Petroleum Trade ; to WILLIAM B. DANA & Co., for a Report on the Cotton Crop ; and to the Editor of the *Whalemen's Shipping List of New-Bedford*, for a Report on the Whale Fishery.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
NEW-YORK, *June 21, 1897.*

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
FROM MAY, 1896, TO MAY, 1897.

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128th Annual Meeting, Thursday, May 7, 1896.

THE One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at half past twelve o'clock, P. M., at the rooms of the Chamber, on Nassau-Street, between Cedar and Liberty streets.

PRESENT.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, *President*.  
J. EDWARD SIMMONS, }  
JOHN CROSBY BROWN, } *Vice-Presidents*.  
WILLIAM H. WEBB, }  
SOLON HUMPHREYS, *Treasurer*.  
GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary*.

And two hundred and twenty-three members.

On the suggestion of the President the reading of the minutes of the last regular meeting of the Chamber, held April 2d, was dispensed with.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

HENRY HENTZ, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

*Resolved*, That the following named Special Committees be and they are hereby continued, and the President authorized to make such changes in their membership as may be necessary :

Special Committee on Sound Financial Legislation.  
 Special Committee on the Completion of the Appraiser's Stores.  
 Special Committee to co-operate with other Committees in forming a National Commission for Relief of the Armenian Sufferers.  
 Special Committee on the Venezuelan Question.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, Chairman of the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements, submitted the following report on the discrimination in the rates of freight against the Port of New-York :

*To the Chamber of Commerce :*

Your Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements, having been requested to investigate if rates for freight from the West to ports on the Atlantic coast differ from each other, beg to report, that according to information given by reliable shippers, through rates for provisions and grain from Chicago to Europe have ruled since January, 1896, two to five cents per hundred pounds cheaper by way of Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston than they are by way of New-York, this being the only port where cost of transportation is enhanced by charges for lighterage or floating elevators. At other ports grain is transferred from stationary elevators direct into European steamers. This inexpensive method of loading is prohibited in New-York by the combined interests of railroads, elevators and lighters. Railroads have also insisted on an extra charge of six dollars, or two and a half cents per hundred pounds, for the issue of more than one bill of lading on each car load of produce shipped from Chicago to Europe by way of New-York, a charge not made on through shipments by way of any other port.

The differences in freight from Chicago to various ports on our coast are :

Three cents per hundred pounds less to Baltimore, Newport News and Norfolk than to New-York. Two cents per hundred pounds less to Philadelphia than to New-York.

From Buffalo the differences on grain are :

One cent per bushel less to Baltimore and Philadelphia than to New-York. Three-eighths of a cent per bushel less to Boston than to New-York.

If rates were determined by distances they should be higher to Boston, because it is farther.

In consequence of these discrepancies trade is diverted from New-York, and it has become difficult for European steamers to procure here outward cargoes.

Your Committee offers the following preamble and resolutions :

*Whereas*, Railroads discriminate against this port in their charges for transportation ;

*Whereas*, This practice, if continued, must jeopardize the commercial interests of this City ; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this Chamber protests against this unjust treatment.

*Resolved*, That its Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements be authorized to appear before the proper authorities and complain of this unlawful action of railroads by which the commerce of New-York may be injured.

(Signed,)      LOUIS WINDMULLER,  
Chairman.

NEW-YORK, *May 6th*, 1896.

The report and resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be placed on file.

A. FOSTER HIGGINS, Chairman of the Committee on the Harbor and Shipping, submitted the following report on the improvement of the dock facilities of this City :

*To the Chamber of Commerce :*

The resolution in reference to docks and the accommodation of vessels, which was referred to this Committee, on the 6th of February last, has had our careful consideration. We have found the subject so vast in its importance and so direct in its present and future effects upon the welfare of this City, that we beg the most serious attention of every member of the Chamber to what we now report, and if we are correct in our views, nothing more worthy or important can require our solicitous consideration and energetic action. We respectfully call attention to the fact, that New-York owes its supremacy as the Empire City of the Republic exclusively to the advantages nature bestowed on this locality as a harbor for shipping ; all other elements of her greatness can be safely asserted to be sequences of this first cause and condition ; without it she could have presented no attraction over any inland locality ; deprive her of it even now, and she will inevitably retrograde in rank, wealth and prosperity. How absolutely, then, does this fact indicate that New-York must ever watch with the utmost solicitude everything affecting her Harbor, and particularly the facilities afforded her shipping. Our reflections upon the matter have brought us unanimously to the conclusion that the principles which should be adopted by the City of New-York as proper to guide and control every measure affecting the shipping which comes to her harbor are : First, to give to vessels the very largest accommodation which it is possible to provide ; and, Second, at the very lowest attainable cost to the vessels. The enormous train of benefits which have accrued and always will accrue to a great and attractive port would, in our opinion,

amply compensate the City which could grant absolutely free accommodation to vessels plying on the ocean; but, in default of the present possible attainment of this condition, it is obvious that all unnecessary and avoidable burdens and obstacles should be removed. In order that we might intelligently consider the resolution, we have had addressed to the agents of all the lines of steam vessels plying to this port a circular letter, asking them to state to us specifically what are the real difficulties and burdens under which they now labor, and what suggestions they make as remedies. To which we have received numerous replies of a most interesting and valuable character. They all agree upon certain ills, as follows:

*First.* An absolute lack of proper and sufficient wharves and docks.

*Second.* A most exorbitant charge for the use of the piers which do exist.

*Third.* The requirement that steamship lines shall build their own sheds or coverings of the piers at their own expense, which shall revert to the City at the expiration of the lease, without compensation, makes just so much additional cost to be charged off each year, as additional rent paid for the pier.

We also extract from these letters the following additional complaints:

*Fourth.* That steamship lines are also compelled to pay for the dredging of the docks owned by the City, and for which such exorbitant rentals are exacted.

*Fifth.* That gross inequalities prevail in the charges for the use of piers of substantially the same kind.

*Sixth.* That political considerations, in all matters connected with the docks, outweigh and bury out of sight the interests of commerce.

*Seventh.* That it is now also sought to subject to taxation the very sheds for which the City practically receives rental, which the lessee never really owns, and which must revert to the City at the end of the lease; other minor difficulties are named, but most if not all proceed from one or other of these points, as enumerated.

The report of the Board of Consulting Engineers of the Department of Docks, courteously furnished to your Committee by Commissioner O'BRIEN, shows that the only portion of the frontage of the City on the North River, where there are piers of sufficient length to be of use, is between the Battery and Gansevoort Street, and that the entire distance is 13,439 feet, occupied as follows, viz.:

Foreign Steamship Lines,.....feet,	1,779	
Coasting " ".....	1,861	
		<hr/>
Total Vessels,.....feet,	3,640	
Railroads,.....	3,883	
Ferries,.....	1,116	
Miscellaneous, including Inland Steamboat Lines,.....	4,800	
		<hr/>
		13,439

So that but less than one-quarter of this space is occupied by vessels plying on the ocean, to whom the water front is an absolute necessity, and the lack of which drives them away altogether. Whilst an equal space is surrendered to railroads, to whom a water front is not an absolute necessity, and nearly one-half of the whole distance is occupied by other miscellaneous uses, which could largely be accommodated elsewhere without injury to the City's welfare. Ten lines of steamships find scanty and uncertain accommodation elsewhere on the City's water fronts, and 35 lines, at least, are driven away from the City entirely, and find accommodation in Jersey City, Hoboken and Brooklyn. We also notice in the very able and comprehensive editorial of the *New-York Sun*, upon this subject, of February 12th last, that the rentals derived from the docks and wharfage in 1871 were \$315,000, whilst in 1894 they were \$1,840,000. These two facts certainly indicate a complete ignoring of the principles which we have arrived at as those which should govern the City's management of this all important interest.

Among the various communications received by us is one wherein the subject is discussed in so masterly and comprehensive a manner that we feel not to embody it in our report would be a public loss, and the suggestions contained therein have so much practical value that we can add little, if anything, to them. We, therefore, here quote that communication :

NEW-YORK, February 28, 1896.

A. FOSTER HIGGINS, Esq., *Chairman, Committee on the Harbor and Shipping of the Chamber of Commerce, New-York:*

SIR : I have before me your favor of February 24th, in which you ask me to state,

*First.* "What are specifically the ills and difficulties in connection with your docking and wharfage facilities under which you now labor?"

*Second.* "What practical measures of change and improvement can you suggest which we may consider, and, if approved, urge for adoption by all the power we possess, and also which is behind us in the step?"

In reply to your first question, I would say that the fundamental difficulty in connection with our dockage and wharfage facilities is

that, notwithstanding the City of New-York is encircled by miles upon miles of water front, the greater part of which is to-day practically unutilized, I am unable at any price to either lease, purchase or build wharves suitable as to location and size for the proper transaction of my business.

This extraordinary situation is due solely to the fact that the City, by its present scheme of water front improvement, has rendered it impossible for private enterprise to furnish the facilities for which our commerce is suffering, and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the City itself cannot possibly, under present conditions, supply these facilities for years to come. To be more specific, the City, several years ago, inaugurated a scheme of water front improvement, based on the following principles :

*First.* It claimed to have always owned all land under water, and everything else connected with the water front, except the right to collect wharfage and crantage at certain places, which had, from time to time in the remote past, been granted to individuals.

*Second.* That it was the purpose of the City, as rapidly as possible, by condemnation proceedings or otherwise, to also acquire all such rights of wharfage and crantage.

This obviously placed the individual owners in a position where, in the first place, if they wanted to enlarge and improve their wharves, they could only do so by encroaching upon land under water claimed by the City, and for which the City now demands a high rental ; and, in the second place, there was no inducement to make such improvements, since the fact that it was the avowed purpose of the City to itself acquire all the water front property made it impossible to tell what day condemnation proceedings might be begun by the City, and any business for which the wharf might be in use interrupted or perhaps driven away altogether. The result, as might have been anticipated, has been to give the City a monopoly of the business of supplying wharfage facilities to our commerce.

Let us now see what the effect of this monopoly has been. On the East River there is not one first-class modern wharf available for ocean-going steamship companies, and there are only five ocean-going steamship companies located on the East River. On the North River there are fourteen ocean-going steamship companies, which are, it is true, provided with comparatively modern and suitable wharves ; but there are also in Brooklyn, Hoboken and Jersey City over twenty other regular ocean-going steamship lines, most, if not all of which, would prefer to do their business in New-York if they could, and not one of these, nor any new line, can secure suitable wharves in New-York.

The most desirable portion of the water front of the City is that lying between the Battery and Gansevoort Street, on the North River, a distance of about two and one-half miles. Thirteen out of the fourteen ocean-going steamship lines on the North River are

located in this section, and I think I may safely say that all the ocean-going steamship lines of the port would prefer to be located there. This is also the section to which the City's water front improvement operations have almost exclusively been confined, and yet, as the records of the Dock Department show, only 27.08 per cent. of this most desirable part of the water front is now occupied or available for ocean steamships.

Another result of driving private enterprise out of the wharfage business, and the City's failure to fill the vacancy thus created, has been the enormous increase in the rentals obtained for wharves in all localities that are at all desirable. After a steamship line has occupied a given wharf for a certain length of time, and has adapted its business to that wharf, the wharf becomes an actual part of the business; and to lose it, unless an equally desirable one could be obtained elsewhere, would, in many cases, mean the destruction of its business; consequently, whenever the lease of a steamship company's wharf expires, that company, as a rule, must obtain a renewal of it at any cost. With over twenty steamship lines in Brooklyn, Hoboken and Jersey City, most or all of which would prefer wharves in New-York, and with many of the steamship lines already located in New-York desirous of bettering their locations and increasing their facilities, and with the supply of wharves in New-York absolutely limited to those furnished by the City, all of which are already occupied, it is obvious that the City can exact from the unfortunate steamship company whose lease may expire, in consideration of granting a renewal of said lease, practically any rental that it chooses to ask. The simple figures of the Dock Department reports will tell more eloquently than any words of mine the terrible burden that the steamship companies have been and are obliged to bear as a result of this monopolization of the wharfage business. On page 37 of the Annual Report of the Department of Docks for the year ending April 30, 1895, is a statement of revenue and expenditures, from the organization of the Department in May, 1870, to April 30, 1895. During that period of twenty-five years the total expenditures of the Department, for all purposes, amounted to \$27,224,690.23, while the total gross revenue from leased wharves and wharfage during the same period amounted to \$26,984,191.76. In other words, the City's commerce alone has been made to pay, in rentals and wharfages, within \$240,498.47 of the entire cost and expenditures of the Dock Department, for all purposes, from the beginning of its history; while the City, on the other hand, is shown to have acquired, as clear profit from this business, real estate, which cost \$3,627,359.96, and sea-wall, wharves, etc., which cost \$18,109,490.41; and in addition to all this the lessees of all the modern wharves, by the terms of their leases, have been obliged to construct upon the City's wharves valuable iron buildings, entirely at their own expense, which buildings at the expiration of the leases revert to the City, without any consideration whatever to the lessees.

Wharves, which outside of the sea-wall cost the City on an average not over \$40,000 each, are rented long before they are



completed for an average annual rental of over \$40,000, or 100 per cent. of their cost, and with the additional obligation upon the lessees to construct upon them iron buildings, which in many cases cost more than the wharves themselves, and which revert to the City at the expiration of the lease. And yet, in spite of these unreasonable and burdensome exactions by the City, I and many other steamship owners do not to-day complain so much about the size of the rentals we have to pay, as because the City is unable to furnish us at any price the wharf facilities we require to properly transact our business.

Having thus attempted to answer your first question, and describe the difficulties in connection with our docking and wharfage facilities, as I see them, I will endeavor to also answer your second question, and suggest such practical measures of change and improvement as may have occurred to me.

*First.* I would briefly state, in passing, that personally I am extremely doubtful as to whether the City can enter any field of business, usually occupied by private enterprise, with good results, either to itself or the business. New-York is the only City in this country, so far as I am aware, that has ever attempted to monopolize the wharfage business, and if we are to judge by the results achieved up to the present time, we must admit that, so far as New-York's scheme of water front improvement was intended to foster and benefit her commerce, it has not been a success. If any one doubts this let him contrast the ample and excellent wharf facilities furnished, entirely by private enterprise, in Brooklyn, Hoboken and Jersey City, with the few good wharves so far furnished by the Dock Department of this City, and the miles of inferior and decaying structures still owned by private individuals, who, because of the policy and monopoly of this business by the City, are prevented from making any improvements to, or, in many cases, even preserving their properties, and are obliged to simply wait for the City, the only purchaser who can improve them, to take them. So much for municipal control versus private enterprise in the wharf business.

The City's plan of water front improvement, while perhaps in some ways needlessly expensive, is nevertheless, from an engineering point of view, generally good, and if it could be promptly carried to its legitimate conclusion, would furnish all the wharf facilities required; and this once done, the law of supply and demand would regulate the rentals and keep them from becoming unduly oppressive. That is, if the City to-day had already constructed all the wharves actually required by its commerce, or, in other words, that could be rented for a reasonable return on their cost, and if it should continue to build new wharves a little in anticipation of the natural increase in the demands of its commerce, thus encouraging, rather than as at present, retarding its growth, then the question of rentals would regulate itself on a basis equitable to all concerned.

Assuming that the City is to continue to monopolize this business,

therefore, the great question seems to me to be, how can its plan of improvement be carried to its legitimate and practical conclusion with the least possible delay? Obviously only by the immediate expenditure of a large sum of money, under the proper supervision of competent men, for the acquirement of water front and the construction of wharves sufficient in number and size to fully supply the present demands.

My suggestion would therefore be, that your Committee decide either to recommend the total or partial abandonment by the City of its so far unsuccessful attempt to encourage or even meet the pressing demands of commerce by monopolizing the wharfage business, and that this and all similar lines of business be left absolutely to private enterprise, as is the case in Brooklyn, Hoboken, Jersey City, and all other cities in this country; or else that your Committee endorse the City's plan for monopolizing the wharfage business as an adequate plan, if at once carried to a practical conclusion, at the same time condemning the folly and short-sightedness which has led the City to embark upon such an ambitious scheme, paralyzing, at the very outset, all private enterprise, without itself having previously provided sufficient capital of its own to supply even a fraction of the wharf facilities needed. If you choose the former course, since the demand is so pressing, and the profits, as shown, so large, that they would in this, as in any other business, immediately command the necessary private enterprise and capital, no more need be said. If you choose the latter course, then the Chamber of Commerce can no doubt do much towards securing for the Dock Department such adequate appropriations as, if properly used, will enable it to relieve as quickly as possible the severe strain upon the City's commerce, caused by the congested condition of its wharf and water front facilities.

In this connection there is a novel, recent, and in my opinion dangerous development, to which I would respectfully ask that your Committee give its serious attention. The present Board of Dock Commissioners appointed a Board of expert Consulting Engineers "to review the improvements of the water front, and submit to the Dock Board such suggestions as they might deem proper, with a view to securing a larger usefulness of the said water front." This Board of Consulting Engineers made a report on the 6th instant, substantially approving the plans of and all the work done by the Dock Department up to the present time, and recommended that the plans already formed be carried out. The financial question, or where the money was to come from to carry out these plans, was not referred to this Board of Consulting Engineers, and they consequently ignored it. They apparently assumed, however, that there would be no difficulty or delay in securing ample money to carry out the present plans, or for anything else the Dock Department might recommend; as notwithstanding that the Board of Consulting Engineers itself recognizes and dwells at considerable length upon the enormous amount of work remaining to be done, as compared with the very small amount already done under present plans, it nevertheless, at the close of its report, suggests that the

City of New-York shall go into the dry dock business, and shall construct, at some point on the upper part of the North River, a system of graving docks, for the accommodation of the largest modern transatlantic steamers. The fact that such a recommendation had been made was noted in some of the newspapers of February 8th and 9th, but did not attract any serious attention until the newspapers of February 14th reported that the subject had been discussed at a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission, held February 13th, and that the Mayor had expressed himself as strongly in favor of the plan. I quote from the report of the *New-York Tribune* of February 14th as to what took place at the meeting referred to. The *Tribune* says :

“He (the Mayor) says that he and the Dock Commissioners had been considering a proposition to ask the Legislature to increase the bond allowance of the Dock Department from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000, and he had decided to oppose such legislation.

“‘I am opposed to raising the allowance,’ Mayor STRONG said, ‘but I think that the City ought to have a dry dock large enough to admit the entrance of the largest ships afloat, etc.

“‘It is my intention to have a bill presented to the Legislature empowering us to build a dry dock large enough to hold the biggest ship afloat. I think such a dock is a necessity to the City, and I believe it would be a good investment for the City.’”

As a steamship owner, I happen to know that the present dry dock facilities of the port are ample, and that dry dock charges here have been and are much lower than elsewhere ; and that the five largest docks were idle more than half of the past year, and that the only ships which cannot be readily accommodated by these private dry docks are the four new steamers, *Campania*, *Lucania*, *St. Paul* and *St. Louis*, the owners of all of which dry dock these and all their ships abroad, whenever possible, and any of these four great ships can be taken by one of the three Government docks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, if accident should render docking here necessary.

I do not wish to be understood as fighting or asking you to fight the battle of the private dry dock companies in this matter ; but when the Mayor states, that while he is *opposed to raising the allowance* of the Dock Department *for the construction of wharves*, for which the City's commerce is suffering every hour of the day and night, he *favors an appropriation for a City dry dock*, for which, as a matter of fact, there is absolutely no demand, and which, if there were any demand for it, would be, as has been the case hitherto, furnished by private capital, I think it is clear that he cannot understand or realize the facts, and it is time for all citizens who do realize the gravity of the present water front situation, and its urgent need of every possible dollar, to protest against the diversion of any of the City's money or energy to meet wants already well supplied by private capital and enterprise. If the City had thirty millions of dollars to-day available for the construc-

tion of wharves, it would take every penny of that amount and some years to improve the North River on the plans already laid out, between Christopher and Twenty-third Streets; and after that had been done, there would still be a large part of the North River, and all of the East River, practically unimproved.

For the City to go into the dry dock business under these circumstances would be, in my opinion, to repeat the blunder the City made when it assumed, in the way in which it did, control of the wharfage business, and drove out of it private capital, and paralyzed all private enterprise. And as a result we have the failure, from the unfortunate consequence of which your Committee is now asked to help relieve our commerce.

Some one told the Mayor, as he states, in the same interview, that the City could build an 800 foot dry dock, (without the land, of course,) for about \$800,000, and he would probably ask an appropriation of somewhere about that amount. As a matter of fact, and as one of the present Dock Commissioners admitted to me, one such dry dock as the Mayor had in mind would cost from two to three millions of dollars, and would take three to four years to properly build. The result would therefore be, that as soon as it was fully understood that the City had entered the dry dock business, private capital would in this, as it did in the wharf business, withdraw, and the private dry dock facilities would soon become inadequate, while the City, starting with a capital of \$800,000 to build a two or three million dollar dry dock, would fail to fill the vacancy left by private enterprise in that business, just as surely, and for the same reasons that it failed to fill the vacancy left by private enterprise in the wharfage business. And *one* dry dock would be about as useful to the City and its commerce as one wharf would be.

I would very respectfully urge, therefore, that if your Committee concludes to support the City's present scheme of water front improvement, and to work for increased appropriations for the immediate building of more wharves, that, if possible, you make it a condition of your support, that the City shall not divert to or spend for dry docks or any other such purpose one dollar that can possibly be obtained or used for the construction of wharves, until at least the needs of commerce in the matter of wharf facilities are fully satisfied and supplied at reasonable rentals, those charged by the City at present for even inadequate facilities being in excess of such charges in any other City in the world.

Very respectfully yours,  
(Signed,) WM. P. CLYDE.

Your Committee deem the wise suggestions of Mr. CLYDE worthy of the endorsement and advocacy of this Chamber. The only ground upon which the City could have asked for the right to condemn all private ownership in the wharves and piers of the City frontage on the water, was that thereby better, freer and more economical accommodation should be afforded to the shipping interests with which its welfare is involved, and next, to prevent the monopoly of its piers to the exclusion or injury of such

shipping interests, and above all to prevent extortionate charges to shipping, which those who owned favored localities were able to make; all of these the public administration of the docks and wharves was assumed to accomplish as a matter of course. How entirely the public administration has failed to accomplish these ends is graphically set forth by Mr. CLYDE, and he is entirely supported and corroborated by every other person who has communicated with us on the subject. Your Committee hopes that the Dock Department will, if it has not already, advocate a policy and adopt measures looking to an eventual outcome on the lines herein set forth. The prompt and speedy creation of more piers and wharves, the removal of unreasonable requirements, and the reduction to a minimum and equal rate of rental, are unquestionably demanded now and at once. We must respectfully warn the Chamber and the constituted guardians of the City's welfare, that in these days of rapid action it requires but trifling differences in charges and rates to divert large classes of business from old natural and habitual channels into others not deemed possible. The few cents in rates charged by railroads to New-York over that permitted to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Newport News has, we are informed, diverted to these ports a very large proportion if not nearly the whole export trade in grain. Our sister cities are very desirous of gaining that, to which with blind fatuousness we are indifferent and care less. Boston, with great wisdom, plans every measure by which she can gain the shipping interests. She has made them a large bid, by charging all wharfage against the merchandise handled thereon, thus practically making her wharfage to the vessel free. Other cities will be prompt to follow her example. This City can certainly outvie them in so worthy a competition, by which she must necessarily be largely a gainer. There is no reason why New-York should seek to make her wharves a source of income and profit any more than her parks, her public libraries, her museums and her schools. Her wharfage system should be so managed that the public should enjoy its privileges at the lowest possible tax, and a surplus income should be a signal for a reduction in rates. The wharves and piers of this City should be managed so that the rates charged should be sufficient to meet expenses of management, and furnish a sum which would repay interest paid by the City on its bonds, upon the valuation of the entire wharf property. As bonds in purchase of wharf property only exist for a part of this entire valuation, the balance would go into the sinking fund to meet the City debt. This would permit a very great reduction, certainly to a point removed from reasonable objection.

Your Committee entirely agree with Mr. CLYDE on the subject of the City's creating dry docks. This matter, as well as all other industries, should be left to the individual enterprise of its citizens, who invariably conduct such affairs with greater prudence and economy than municipal governments. The City cannot, by any proper reasoning, be expected to provide such accommodation for vessels, any more than to provide hotels and other public conveni-

ences. If it be claimed that the City should provide dry docks, because it has assumed or proposes to assume the entire ownership of the water front, it presents the most forcible proof that such assumption is a very grave error, leading to the usurpation by civic authority of an important industry, to which any citizen should have free access of right, and in which a large number of citizens are now engaged, a step in the direction of Socialism, which cannot be taken without the gravest consequences flowing from such a precedent. Such docks would be useless unless provided with the accessories of engine, machine and repair shops of all kinds needed. Is it proposed that the City shall also undertake to supply these? The very suggestion needs no comment, and must occur to every citizen of intelligence as objectionable and not to be entertained.

Your Committee are hardly prepared to recommend at this meeting decided action, other than the adoption of the following resolutions :

*Resolved*, That the Chamber hears, with much solicitude and anxiety, the apparently well founded complaints of its members engaged in shipping, of the totally inadequate provision of piers and wharves now afforded by this City, and especially of the exorbitant rates and other conditions of hire now required to be paid by steamship lines occupying piers on the North River.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Chamber such a state of affairs is attended with effects most seriously threatening the welfare and supremacy of our City, as it will inevitably result in driving the shipping away from this City to other, even to inferior localities.

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of the City promptly to remedy these evils, and, if no other or better remedy can be devised, all interests to which a water frontage in that important locality is not an absolute necessity to the interest applying, should be excluded therefrom, and that under all circumstances preference should be given to ocean plying vessels.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Chamber the City, by its management, should seek to afford the lowest practicable rates to shipping for the use of its piers and wharves compatible with avoiding actual loss or outlay by the City, and that it will be wisdom and justice to this important interest to borrow and expend large sums of money in the speedy creation of many new piers suited to the wants of modern shipping, and thus obviate the existing condition, which enables the City to collect from shipping through lack of wharves any sum of money it chooses to demand, and we learn, with much satisfaction, that at least a beginning in this direction was authorized by the last Legislature.

*Resolved*, That the Chamber views with dissatisfaction any movement on the part of the City to assume any agency or participation in the matter of dry docks.

*Resolved*, That the Committee of the Chamber on the Harbor and Shipping be requested to continue its deliberations on the subject, to confer with the Dock Department and ascertain what plans and purposes are entertained by which relief can be hoped for, and make a future further report to the Chamber.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)	A. FOSTER HIGGINS, VERNON H. BROWN, JOHN H. STARIN, SAMUEL D. COYKENDALL,	} <i>Committee on the Harbor and Shipping.</i>

NEW-YORK, *May 8th*, 1896.

On motion of Mr. HIGGINS, the report was ordered to be printed and a copy sent to each member of the Chamber, and action deferred to the regular meeting in June.

Mr. HIGGINS further reported the following preamble and resolution, urging an increase of the appropriation made by Congress for deepening Sandy Hook channels :

*To the Chamber of Commerce :*

Your Committee respectfully report that the subject of the "entrance to the port" has engaged its consideration, and they offer the following preamble and resolution :

*Whereas*, Amongst the various indications of progress and development given by the civilized world nothing is more marked than the superb creation of steamships which now ply with such marvelous speed, regularity and comfort across the ocean, and to secure the desired success of such vessels their construction has seemed to require enormous hulls, drawing when fully laden about thirty feet of water, which, to meet the conditions usually prevailing of even slight seas, means the necessity for thirty-five feet of water on the bar to enable a vessel drawing thirty feet to cross with safety ; and

*Whereas*, The present state of the channels at the bar absolutely forbids the agents of such vessels from loading them with full cargoes, requires the vessels to always await favorable conditions of tide, and very often detains them at either side of the bar to secure that condition, which, with vessels costing over two millions of dollars, and with cargoes nearly and often exceeding this value in addition, means a very serious loss in money for every hour of delay ; and

*Whereas*, Such a condition cannot be regarded with complacency in view of the entire practicability of its being remedied for a very moderate sum of money, and the nation is all equally interested in such an expenditure from various points of view, and that no appropriation for local improvements elsewhere will at all compare with the extended benefits the proper improvement of the entrance to New-York harbor confers on the whole Union ; and

*Whereas*, The sum of \$60,000, which is the total amount proposed for work on the channels, as named in the bill now before Congress, is entirely inadequate and out of relation to the sums proposed for other localities ; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this Chamber respectfully and earnestly urges upon the Senate and House of Representatives that the sum designated for improvement of the channels at the entrance of this port be increased to \$500,000, for the purpose of securing and maintaining at least thirty-five feet depth at mean low water from the Narrows to the sea.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) A. FOSTER HIGGINS,

*Chairman Committee on the Harbor and Shipping.*

NEW-YORK, *May 6th*, 1896.

The preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, and a copy, attested by the seal of the Chamber and the signatures of its officers, was ordered to be sent to both Houses of Congress.

#### REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Mr. HENTZ, as Chairman of the Special Committee on Sound Financial Legislation, said :

Mr. PRESIDENT: As Chairman of the Committee on Sound Financial Legislation, I would like to make a brief report. The Executive Committee, of which I am a member, has had frequent meetings. They are actively at work. They have caused to be circulated a great deal of literature, and we hope that by vigorous work between now and November the cause of sound money will prevail. We believe it will surely prevail if both political parties come out for a sound money platform, and the party that does not do so will not be successful. It requires a great deal of money to carry on the work of the Committee, and we hope the appeal made for funds will be responded to freely by our members. The Committee is working harmoniously.

I would like further to say, Mr. President, that the attention of the Chairman of the Executive Committee has been called to some speeches circulated with the supposed supervision of the Chamber,



which speeches, while expressing the views of the Chamber regarding sound money, yet by inadvertence have reflected upon one or the other of the political parties. This is in absolute opposition to the practice and traditions of the Chamber, and for this reason I am asked to make this explanation. I will say in connection with this, Mr. President, that speeches of Republicans and Democrats have been circulated, and we are now distributing the most excellent speech of Mr. McCLEARY, a Republican member of Congress. It is not the intention of the Chamber to in any way meddle with politics.

On motion of CHARLES S. SMITH, the report of Mr. HENTZ was ordered to be entered in full on the minutes of the Chamber.

JAMES MCCREERY, in behalf of the Special Committee on the Completion of the Appraiser's Stores, verbally reported as follows :

MR. PRESIDENT : In the absence of Mr. SLOANE, Chairman of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to which was referred the matter of the Appraiser's Stores, and the speedy completion of the construction thereof, I beg to say that a sub-committee, composed of Messrs. SLOANE, THURBER and myself, went to Washington, and had a very satisfactory interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, who promptly gave us every assistance in his power.

It was found that the specifications called for too little weight of iron for the columns and beams. The supervising architect estimated that it would require an additional sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to secure the increased strength required. We appeared before the House Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings and strongly urged that the warehouses be constructed to sustain the greatest possible required weight. The Committee favored the adoption of the recommendation of the Supervising Architect. A bill was prepared and presented to the Committee, and was passed upon favorably. We have recently learned, however, that the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. MILLIKEN, of Maine, has been unable to secure the recognition of the Speaker in order to present the bill to the House.

Under these circumstances, your Committee desires to offer the following preamble and resolutions, with the hope that our Representatives in Congress from this State may be able to impress upon the Speaker the importance of promptly passing the bill giving the Secretary of the Treasury the power to expend this additional sum, or such portion of it as may be needed for the object to be attained :

*Whereas*, The completion of the new Appraiser's Stores in this City has been delayed owing to an insufficient appropriation, and a bill appropriating \$125,000 to enable the Treasury Department to complete these stores, with a strength adequate to the business to which they will be devoted, is now pending in Congress :

*Resolved*, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York respectfully urges upon the attention of Congress the necessity of passing this bill at its present session.

*Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to both Houses of Congress, and to the Senators and Members of Congress from this State.

Mr. HENTZ, as Chairman of the Special Committee appointed at the last regular meeting to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, submitted a report showing the receipts and disbursements on account of the Chamber from May 1st, 1895, to April 30th, 1896.

The report was accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

JAMES G. CANNON, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed at the same meeting to nominate Officers and Standing Committees, to serve for the ensuing year, submitted the following report, which was unanimously accepted :

*To the Chamber of Commerce :*

The Nominating Committee appointed at the last regular meeting desires to present the names of the following gentlemen for officers and members of the Standing Committees of the Chamber for the ensuing year, and recommend their election :

*For President.*—ALEXANDER E. ORR.

*For Vice-Presidents.*

To serve for four years, until May, 1900.

HENRY HENTZ,                      AUGUSTUS D. JULLIARD,  
JOHN L. RIKER.

*For Treasurer.*—SOLON HUMPHREYS.

*For Secretary.*—GEORGE WILSON.

*For Executive Committee.*

CHARLES S. SMITH, *Chairman.*

JOHN H. INMAN,                      CHARLES A. HOYT,  
WOODBURY LANGDON,              J. KENNEDY TOD.

*For Committee on Finance and Currency.*

JOHN HARSEN RHODES, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM L. TRENHOLM,              EDWARD H. PERKINS, Jr.,  
HENRY W. CANNON,                  AUGUST BELMONT.

*For Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws.*GUSTAV H. SCHWAB, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON,	JAMES MCCREERY,
STEPHEN W. CAREY,	ANSON W. HARD.

*For Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements.*A. BARTON HEPBURN, *Chairman.*

FRANCIS B. THURBER,	THOMAS A. MCINTYRE,
JOHN D. CRIMMINS,	JAMES D. LAYNG.

*For Committee on the Harbor and Shipping.*A. FOSTER HIGGINS, *Chairman.*

SAMUEL D. COYKENDALL,	JOHN H. STARIN,
JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN,	VERNON H. BROWN.

*For Committee on Insurance.*FRANCIS C. MOORE, *Chairman.*

RICHARD A. MCCURDY,	GEORGE F. VIETOR,
JACOB R. TELFAIR,	JOHN H. WASHBURN.

*For Members of the Board of Trustees having charge of the Real Estate of the Chamber of Commerce.*

To serve for three years, until May, 1899.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN,	CORNELIUS N. BLISS.
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*For Commissioner for Licensing Sailors' Hotels or Boarding Houses.*

O. EGERTON SCHMIDT.

*For Council of the Nautical School of the Port of New-York.*JACOB W. MILLER, *Chairman.*

JAMES H. WINCHESTER,	PAUL F. GERHARD.
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All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)	JAMES G. CANNON,	} <i>Special</i>
	JOHN CLAFLIN,	
	WILLIAM E. DODGE,	
		<i>Committee.</i>

NEW-YORK, May 7th, 1896.

## THE DEATH OF GEORGE S. COE.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES called attention to the death of GEORGE S. COE, and said :

MR. PRESIDENT : Since the last meeting of the Chamber we have

lost by death one of our oldest and most esteemed members. Mr. GEORGE S. COE was a member of this Chamber for more than 37 years, and though his death at four score years of age carries with it less shock and pain, and seems more like the fulfillment of nature's law, yet it is hard to part with a friend and to feel that the associations of the past are broken and the ties which bound are severed—let us hope to be again re-united in that great hereafter, which lies before us all—a hidden land.

It is well, then, that we pause for a time ere we say "Farewell," and let memory recall what he was and what the service he did for us and the community in which he lived during a long and eventful life. In his career he represented one of the many examples in this country of a successful man, rising from the ranks of the people. Beginning with limited education, he passed through the various stages of mercantile and banking life, gathering rich experience at each onward step, until at last he became the President of one of our leading financial institutions, to which, for over 30 years, he gave the best work of his life. Entering upon his duties just prior to the breaking out of the Civil War, he threw the weight of his counsel and the resources of his bank into every effort made to uphold the credit of our Government. In times of financial depression he stood prominent among those who strove to aid the community and relieve the pressure arising from impaired credit. A strong friend of our Clearing House system, he gave valuable aid in establishing upon a firm and lasting foundation this important branch of our financial system. A clear and forcible writer upon matters of finance, he contributed freely to the financial literature of his day. Conscious of the duty he owed to the weak and neglected, he was one of the founders and always a most active member of the Children's Aid Society, to which he was devotedly attached.

Who is there among us that knew him who will ever forget his gentle manner, his dignified presence, his honest bearing? His death has left a vacancy it is difficult to fill, and his name will ever remain with us among the sacred memories of our lives, never to be forgotten.

I move you, sir, that the following minute be entered upon our records, and a certified copy of the same be sent to the family of Mr. COE :

*Resolved,* That in the death of GEORGE SIMMONS COE this Chamber has lost the services of one of its most valued members. Elected in the year 1859, he ever took an active part in our deliberations. Made a member of the Committee on Finance in 1880, and elected its Chairman in 1884, he brought to our service a mind ripe through experience, linked with sound judgment and wise counsel. A good and loyal citizen, he was faithful to his country in its hour of need. Devoted to the cause of sound finance, he ever strove to create, build up and to sustain laws formulated to promote alike the welfare of all classes throughout the community. Proud of his City, and devoted to its best interests, he ever stood for all that would advance its material prosperity and contribute to the honor

and dignity of this Chamber. He was upright in his dealings with his fellow-men, pure in thought and action, strong in friendship, gentle in bearing, kind and affectionate by disposition. In truth, a Christian gentleman. Such is our estimate of his character, and such one of the records we would leave, that those who follow us may know in part upon what foundations this honorable body was created and maintained.

The minute was unanimously adopted, and an engrossed copy ordered to be sent to the family of Mr. COE.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WINDMULLER offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

*Whereas*, The TORREY Bankruptcy Bill has been passed by a large majority in the House of Representatives ;

*Whereas*, It promises to afford uniform protection to creditors and quick relief to honest debtors throughout the United States :

*Resolved*, That this Chamber urge the members of the United States Senate to approve of this measure before its contemplated adjournment.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the members of the Senate.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was read from the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, dated London, March 27th, 1896, transmitting a copy of the resolution adopted by the Association on the 24th of that month, on the Venezuelan question.

A communication on the same subject was read from the Luton Chamber of Commerce, dated Luton, April 20th, 1896.

Both communications were ordered to be placed on file.

A communication was read from the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, dated Bristol, April 18th, 1896, transmitting a copy of a resolution adopted by that Chamber expressing the hope that differences at any time existing between the United States and Great Britain may be settled by the wisdom of the statesmen who represent the two great nations.

The communication was ordered to be placed on file.

A communication was read from the London Chamber of Commerce, dated London, March 27th, 1896, in regard to the proposed abrogation, by the French Government, of all treaties existing between the Queen of Madagascar and foreign countries.

A communication on the same subject was read from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, dated Manchester, March 28th, 1896.

Both communications were referred for consideration to the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND STANDING COMMITTEES.

On motion, it was resolved to proceed to elect Officers and Standing Committees, to serve for the ensuing year.

The President thereupon vacated the chair in favor of the Second Vice-President, J. EDWARD SIMMONS, pending the election.

On motion of SIGOURNEY W. FAY, the Chairman was authorized to appoint two members to serve as tellers.

The Chairman thereupon appointed Mr. FAY and CONSTANT A. ANDREWS.

A ballot was then taken ; subsequently the tellers reported that one hundred and seventy-eight votes had been cast, all of which were for the candidates reported by the Nominating Committee.

The Chairman declared these gentlemen to have been unanimously elected to the respective offices.

The President resumed the chair, and addressed the Chamber as follows :

**GENTLEMEN :** For the third time I have to thank you for this continued evidence of your favor and confidence. I assure you that I have the deepest sense of the honor conferred upon me by your votes, and of the dignity and responsibility that attaches to the distinguished office of President of this time honored association. To my mind the Chamber of Commerce is the mercantile mainspring of this great commercial metropolis, which has had given to it a mission to fulfill, that it is my pride and happiness to believe is being administered by you, its members, with a determination and a courage that is worthy of all praise. We are approach-

ing, as you are aware, the eve of a presidential election. As a rule, from the mercantile standpoint, such periods are more or less fraught with anxiety and doubt, and more so, perhaps, this year than almost ever before, for the reason, that the stability of our money system, the integrity of our purpose as to the paying of our just debts, both national and personal, and our financial honesty as a people, are being vigorously and viciously attacked, and will be made the prominent political factors in the great battle that is to be fought out next November. Now, I do not, and I cannot, believe that we, at the bidding of any faction, no matter how aggressive, are ready to surrender our national birthright to a good name and a fair fame, for what would seem to be (even under the plausible arguments of its advocates) of much less value than the typical mess of pottage, and yet it cannot be denied, that anxiety and doubt does exist throughout the length and breadth of this land—anxiety and doubt which, for the time being, paralyzes the normal conditions of our prosperity, restricts the volume of our commerce and our industries, and everywhere clogs the wheels of individual enterprise. I am not going to detain you with a speech, for our good friend, the Secretary of the Chamber, Mr. WILSON, has made other plans for our enjoyment, but I do wish most earnestly to impress upon you that it behooves each of us to stand loyally by the sound money traditions of this Chamber, and to leave no stone unturned in our individual capacity, as we here are aiming to do in our corporate capacity, to defeat the efforts of those who are seeking to inflict upon this country the dishonor, the disgrace and the shame of a debased and a moral debasing currency. [Applause.]

The Chamber then adjourned.

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### Monthly Meeting, Thursday June 4, 1896.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at half past twelve o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, on Nassau-street, between Cedar and Liberty streets.

#### PRESENT.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, <i>President.</i>	
WILLIAM H. WEBB,	} <i>Vice-Presidents.</i>
HENRY HENTZ,	
GEORGE WILSON, <i>Secretary.</i>	

And a quorum of members.

The minutes of the annual meeting, held May 7th, were read and unanimously approved.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

CHARLES S. SMITH, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported the following named candidates for membership, and recommended their election :

HARMON W. HENDRICKS,  
ALEXANDER M. HUDNUT,  
JAMES A. PUNDERFORD,  
CHARLES J. RICHTER,  
ARCHIBALD D. RUSSELL,  
GEORGE T. WILSON,

*Nominated by*

EDMUND HENDRICKS.  
CHARLES M. JESUP.  
SCOTT FOSTER.  
J. HENRY LANE.  
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK.  
HENRY B. HYDE.

These gentlemen were, on one ballot, unanimously elected members of the Chamber.

GUSTAV H. SCHWAB, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, to which was referred at the annual meeting of the Chamber, on the 7th ultimo, the communications of the Chambers of Commerce of London and Manchester, in regard to the proposed abrogation by the French Government of the Treaties existing between the Queen of Madagascar and foreign countries, reported the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted :

*Whereas*, The French Government has announced its intention to abrogate all treaties existing between the Queen of Madagascar and foreign countries, including the treaty with the United States of 1881, by which certain rights and privileges were secured to American citizens ; and

*Whereas*, The action of the French Government in this respect will result in serious injury to the present and future trade of the United States ; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this Chamber respectfully requests the Honorable Secretary of State to take such measures as he may deem best to protect the interests of American citizens trading with that Island.

A. FOSTER HIGGINS, Chairman of the Committee on the Harbor and Shipping, called up the report and resolutions on improving the Dock facilities of the Port, submitted at the same meeting, and moved their adoption.



**ALFRED VAN SANTVOORD** objected to the third resolution, and moved that all after the word "evils," on the second line, be stricken out.

**A. BARTON HEPBURN** moved as an amendment to this motion that all after the word "therefrom," in the fifth line of the same resolution, be stricken out.

This was assented to by the Chairman of the Committee, and the resolution was so amended.

The question was then taken on the motion of **Mr. VAN SANTVOORD**, and lost.

The report and resolutions as amended were then adopted.

#### REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

**HENRY HENTZ**, Chairman of the Special Committee on Sound Financial Legislation, verbally reported on the work of the Committee in opposing the agitation for the free coinage of silver.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

**LOUIS WINDMULLER** offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted :

*Whereas*, A report made at the annual meeting of the Chamber, on the 7th ultimo, by the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements, shows that the cost of transferring cargoes to European steamers is more expensive than at other ports, which results in diverting trade from this City ; and

*Whereas*, The New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company proposes to build from its terminus on Fifty-ninth Street a freight approach along the river front to the Battery, by which it is claimed that terminal charges will be cheapened ; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the above-named Committee be requested to investigate this plan, and report thereon at a future meeting of the Chamber.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was read from the Hon. **WILLIAM L. STRONG**, Mayor, dated New-York, June 4th, 1898, calling the attention of the members of the Chamber to the disaster at St. Louis, and urging that prompt action be taken to secure liberal contributions for the sufferers.

The President stated the Mayor was arranging some system of relief, and suggested that contributions be made through that channel.

The communication was ordered to be placed on file.

A communication was read from the Hon. LEMUEL E. QUIGG, dated House of Representatives, Washington, June 2d, 1896, stating that Congress had passed the General Deficiency Bill, in which was included the appropriation of \$125,000 asked for by the Chamber to strengthen the floors of the new Appraiser's Stores building.

The communication was ordered to be placed on file.

On motion of JAMES MCCREERY, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Chamber are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON, of the Senate, and to the Hon. LEMUEL E. QUIGG, of the House of Representatives of the United States, for the valuable service rendered by these gentlemen in securing from Congress an additional appropriation required to strengthen the Appraiser's Stores building, now in course of construction in this City.

The Chamber then adjourned.

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### Monthly Meeting, Thursday, October 1, 1896.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at half past twelve o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, on Nassau-street, between Cedar and Liberty streets.

#### PRESENT.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, *President*.

GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary*.

And a quorum of members.

THE PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen, it is with very great pleasure that I welcome you back to the duties and responsibilities of membership in this Chamber. I trust that you have all spent an exceedingly health giving and pleasant summer.

Perhaps it is unnecessary for me to remind you that we are upon

the eve of what I believe to be the most important election that has ever been held in the United States. I have every reason to believe that the prospects are most hopeful, but I think we are all unwise if we in any way depreciate the strength of the enemy, and, therefore, I think that we should leave no stone unturned in order to uphold the dignity, the honor and the credit of the nation, [applause,] and also the maintenance of our existing republican form of government. [Applause.]

Our good Secretary, Mr. WILSON, has reminded me that he is, as all of us are, very jealous of the traditional claims of the Chamber to hospitality. An effort was made during the summer to entertain the Chinese Viceroy, His Excellency LI HUNG CHANG. We expected, at one time, to give him a banquet, but owing to the fact that we were so much scattered, at our country homes, the Executive Committee, who took the matter up, found that it would be impossible to have a respectable representation of the Chamber, and, therefore, much to their regret, they were obliged to forego the invitation. I think it is right that I should make this explanation to you.

The minutes of the last regular meeting, held June 4th, were read and unanimously approved.

#### REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Secretary, in behalf of the Executive Committee, reported the following named candidates for membership, and recommended their election :

	<i>Nominated by</i>
GEORGE T. BLISS,	CHARLES S. SMITH.
R. FULTON CUTTING,	CHARLES S. SMITH.
ADOLPHE DE BARY,	FREDERICK DE BARY.
JAMES MCGOVERN,	FREDERIC TAYLOR.
HENRY R. TOWNE,	CHARLES S. SMITH.
H. WALTER WEBB,	WILLIAM J. SCHIEFFELIN.

These gentlemen were, on one ballot, unanimously elected members of the Chamber.

The Secretary further reported the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That a Special Committee of five members be appointed, with power to make arrangements for the One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Annual Banquet of the Chamber, to be held at DELMONICO'S, Tuesday evening, November 17th, next.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

On recommendation of the Executive Committee, the following named gentlemen were appointed the Special Committee :

**HORACE PORTER,**

**J. EDWARD SIMMONS,**

**CORNELIUS N. BLISS.**

**HENRY W. CANNON,**

**CARL SCHURZ,**

#### REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

**HENRY HENTZ**, Chairman of the Special Committee on Sound Financial Legislation, verbally reported that the Committee had not relaxed its efforts in carrying out the instructions of the Chamber, in opposing the agitation for the free coinage of silver, and that a final report would be submitted at the next regular meeting.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was read from the Hon. **WILLIAM W. ROCKHILL**, Assistant Secretary of State, dated Department of State, Washington, June 10th, 1896, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the resolution adopted by the Chamber, at its last regular meeting, in regard to the proposed abrogation, by the French Government, of the treaty between the United States and the Queen of Madagascar, and stating that the subject has the earnest attention of the Department.

The communication was ordered to be placed on file.

A communication was read from the Hon. **WILLIAM B. ALLISON**, dated Senate Chamber, Washington, June 8th, 1896, and from the Hon. **LEMUEL E. QUIGG**, dated House of Representatives, June 7th, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the resolution adopted at the same meeting, expressing the thanks of the Chamber for the services rendered by these gentlemen in securing from Congress an additional appropriation to strengthen the floors of the new Appraiser's Stores Building, now being constructed in this City.

The communications were ordered to be placed on file.

Communications were read from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, dated Manchester, July 3d and July 17th, 1896, in reference to a rule of the Treasury Department requiring the certification of invoices for the United States at the Consulate of the District in which the goods invoiced were purchased.

These communications were referred, for report, to the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws.

A communication was read from the London Chamber of Commerce, dated London, June 26th, 1896, and from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, dated Manchester, June 19th, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the resolution adopted by the Chamber, at its last regular meeting, in regard to the proposed abrogation, by the French Government, of the treaty existing between the United States and the Queen of Madagascar.

The communications were ordered to be placed on file.

A communication was read from GEORGE GRAY WARD, dated New-York, September 24th, 1896, stating that the resolutions adopted by the Chamber, on the 6th February last, on the subject of the Official Vocabulary for Code Telegrams, had been presented, with others, to the International Telegraph Convention, held at Buda Pesth, in June and July, and resulted in the Convention postponing indefinitely the compulsory use of the Vocabulary.

The communication, with the accompanying circular, addressed to Chambers of Commerce, &c., concerning the second edition of the Official Vocabulary, were ordered to be placed on file.

The Chamber then adjourned.

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### Monthly Meeting, Thursday, November 5, 1896.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at half past twelve o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, on Nassau-street, between Cedar and Liberty streets.

#### PRESENT.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, *President.*

MORRIS K. JESUP,

J. EDWARD SIMMONS,

HORACE PORTER,

D. WILLIS JAMES,

HENRY HENTZ,

JOHN L. RIKER,

GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary.*

} *Vice-Presidents.*

And a quorum of members.

On calling the Chamber to order, the President made the following address :

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

GENTLEMEN : With an overwhelming sense of gratitude and thankfulness to the Great Dispenser of all blessings, I cannot too earnestly congratulate you, and, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, every kindred association throughout the country, upon the gratifying result of this Presidential campaign. I wish it to be distinctly understood, however, that there is neither political or partisan significance in my words, for nothing of that kind, either as your presiding officer or individually, is intended by me. It was the honest, the true, and the patriotic men of all parties, who, laying aside for the time being every minor issue, fearlessly came to the front as patriots, and won the splendid victory over which we all so sincerely rejoice. They united in opposing a crafty and treacherous foe, who having gathered together the disorganizing, the disturbing, and the dissatisfied elements in the land, sought to overthrow the most magnificent system of free constitutional government the world has ever known. It is for this reason that I take the liberty as your President, and from this platform, to congratulate you and the commercial community at large, upon the happening of a result that I cannot regard in any other light than a great National blessing ; the triumph of justice, honor and right over a wicked and aggressive attempt to inflict on this country for unrighteous and selfish ends, national dishonor, national poverty and national shame.

To my mind, the election of Mr. McKINLEY—the honored President-elect of these United States—means more to us all than any other election that has yet taken place within the range of American history. It means the continual progress and development of this great Republic under the safeguards of constitutional liberty, as against its terrible marring and possible disintegration, had the representative of anarchy, socialism, and a debased currency been returned as the successful candidate. The issues which his many-sided party forced into the campaign were so revolutionary and alarming in their character, and had such a large following in some sections of the country that they could not be ignored, and at once the gage of battle was thrown down and accepted, and a fierce struggle for ascendancy ensued. It is true we had an abiding confidence, that the good sense of the American people would reject these vicious issues, their prominent advocate and his advisors at the polls, but the stake was so enormous, involving as it did our good name and fair fame, and every element in our system of government that we hold most precious, as well as the successful operation of all commercial, financial and industrial enterprise, that until the verdict was actually recorded, a feeling of unrest and even dread could not be divorced from the public mind.

But now, thank God, the strain is over, and with the lessons of this election always in mind, to be used as danger marks to warn

and guide us in the future, and with hearts full of thankfulness and hopefulness over our victory, let us courageously press forward with true American pluck and confidence to the promised era of genuine prosperity and contentment. If, therefore, (and herein lies the moral,) in times of National peril we band ourselves together as patriots (as in this instance) instead of holding ourselves aloof, as we too often do, as political partisans, we shall have little cause to fear the united forces of all wrong doing as the years roll on, and the trials, tribulations and excitements of the past six months will not have been sent to us in vain.

The minutes of the last regular meeting, held October 1st, were read and approved.

#### REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

GUSTAV H. SCHWAB, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, verbally reported that the subject of certain changes in the certification of invoices, brought to the attention of the Chamber at its last meeting by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, was now in process of adjustment, and it was not necessary for the Committee to make any recommendation.

#### REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

HENRY HENTZ, Chairman of the Special Committee on Sound Financial Legislation, submitted the following report of the Committee, which was unanimously adopted and ordered to be placed on file :

##### *To the Chamber of Commerce :*

Your Special Committee on Sound Financial Legislation beg leave to report as follows :

The original resolution of March 7th, 1895, under which your Committee were appointed, instructed your Committee to agitate in favor of the enactment by the next Congress of the financial legislation advocated by the Chamber. Under the resolution adopted by the Chamber, on May 2d, 1895, the duties of your Committee were defined to consist in opposing the free coinage of silver, and in maintaining the present standard of value.

Your Committee, immediately upon appointment, proceeded to organize, and for the more efficient conduct of the agitation in favor of sound money, placed the work in charge of an Executive Committee and a Finance Committee, with several Sub-Committees, for the supervision of various branches of the work.

By the courtesy of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, offices were secured in the building, No. 32 Liberty Street, free of rent, and the agitation was conducted by the following means :

Through interviews with prominent business men, communicated

to the public throughout the country by the medium of the newspaper press, to which the thanks of your Committee are due for their hearty co-operation in the struggle for the maintenance of a sound money standard.

Through correspondence with kindred organizations and commercial bodies throughout the country.

Through the assistance of large business houses in this City and of their extensive connections in the interior, in spreading sound money doctrines.

Through the printing and circulating, or distributing of large quantities of speeches and addresses and other literature in various forms, advocating the maintenance of the present standard of value and opposing free silver coinage.

The printing and distribution of literature through the medium of the press, or in pamphlet form, was found by your Committee to be the most efficacious means of conducting the educational campaign which appeared necessary to meet the misleading and plausible arguments of the advocates of free silver coinage.

There were printed and distributed by your Committee more than sixty million pages of the best sound money literature, including speeches of Secretary CARLISLE, Mr. McCLEARY, Member of Congress from Minnesota, Judge ALDREDGE, Dallas, Texas, Senator STEWART, Senator JONES, Judge PATTERSON, of Tennessee, Secretary HERBERT, and Judge TURNER, Member of Congress from Georgia. The speeches of Senator STEWART and Senator JONES were delivered in the year 1874, when these Senators were advocates of the gold standard.

In addition to these, two million and a half of readers were reached weekly through the press.

In the selection of the speeches and other literature for distribution, your Committee endeavored, to the best of their ability, to exclude all political questions not pertaining to the subject to which their attention was directed. The literature was sent singly to individual addresses, procured by your Committee through correspondence, and not in bulk to political organizations, as the latter method, in the opinion and experience of your Committee, frequently results in wasted effort, delay and failure to reach the individual voter. No particular section of the country received the special attention of your Committee in the prosecution of this educational work, except that the East was considered reasonably safe for sound money, and the efforts of your Committee were, therefore, almost exclusively directed to the South and West.

The object for which they were appointed, and to the accomplishment of which all good citizens, regardless of party, have directed their united efforts, having been secured, your Committee ask that they be discharged.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

HENRY HENTZ, *Chairman,*

GUSTAV H. SCHWAB,

*Chairman Executive Committee.*

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4th, 1896.



## RESOLUTIONS.

FRANCIS B. THURBER offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Chamber are eminently due and are hereby tendered to the Special Committee on Sound Financial Legislation, for the arduous and valuable service rendered during the last eighteen months, in disseminating throughout the country literature, having for its object the instruction of the people as to the dangers threatened by the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The Chamber then adjourned.

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One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Annual Banquet,  
Tuesday, November 17, 1896.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK held its one One Hundred and Twenty Eighth Annual Banquet at DELMONICO'S, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, Tuesday evening, November 17th, 1896.

The triumph of the principles of a sound currency, and the rejection by the country of the infamous doctrine of repudiation at the recent Presidential election, made the Banquet an occasion for a general rejoicing by the merchants and business men of the City of New-York.

The company comprised three hundred and seventy-seven members of the Chamber and guests—filling the main hall and connecting room to their fullest capacity.

The decorations of the Hall were patriotic in character and on an elaborate scale. From the centre of the dome was suspended a cluster of American flags. Similar flags hung from the four large electroliers, and silk banners were attached to the caps of the pilasters surrounding the Hall. Large golden eagles amid groups of silk flags surmounted the mirrors and windows, while larger flags were used as lambrequins and curtains. Standards of the American colors sprang from the pedestals about the Hall. The gallery occupied by the musicians was adorned with the coat of arms of the United States and American flags. Behind the President's chair was displayed the seal of the Chamber, on each side of which were large American flags. On the right and left of the

President, artistically arranged, were the flags of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Spain, Austria, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Portugal and Norway and Sweden. The tables were profusely adorned with La France roses. With these exceptions, the decorations consisted wholly of American flags.

The title page of the menu was a combination of die and plate work, the idea being to have, in connection with the engraving of the figure of Columbia, a display of gold, in which appeared the seal of the Chamber of Commerce, the arms of the State, the thyrsus of feasting, the ivy of friendship and the bright sun rays of success and good cheer. In the centre of the card was shown the figure of Columbia, holding the rod of commerce. At her side were the horn of plenty and emblems of merchandise. A locomotive, the American steamship "Saint Paul" and a view of New-York Harbor formed the background.

The guests of the Chamber were seated in the following order :

On the right of the President—

The Hon. WILLIAM L. WILSON, Postmaster-General.

His Excellency JOHN W. GRIGGS, Governor of New Jersey.

The Hon. WHITELAW REID, Ex-Minister to France.

General NELSON A. MILES, Commanding the Army of the United States.

The Hon. WILLIAM L. STRONG, Mayor of the City of New-York.

The Hon. SETH LOW, President of Columbia University.

Mr. SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, Ex-President and Honorary Member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. CHARLES S. SMITH, Ex-President and Honorary Member of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Rev. DAVID H. GREER, D. D.

On the left of the President—

The Hon. J. STERLING MORTON, Secretary of Agriculture.

The Hon. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, United States Senator from Connecticut.

The Hon. JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency.

The Hon. JOSEPH H. WALKER, Member of Congress from Massachusetts.

The Hon. CHARLES A. DANA.

The Hon. W. BOURKE COCKRAN.

Rear-Admiral HENRY ERBEN, U. S. N.

Commodore MONTGOMERY SICARD, U. S. N.

The Hon. MURAT HALSTEAD.

Other guests were as follows, and were seated with members of the Chamber :

The Hon. CARL SCHURZ, Ex-Secretary of the Interior.

General ANSON G. MCCOOK.

Mr. HORACE WHITE.

Mr. CHARLES R. MILLER.

Mr. EDWARD CARY.

Mr. ARTHUR F. BOWERS.

Mr. HART LYMAN.

Mr. PAUL DANA.

Dr. D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA.

Mr. WILLIAM DODSWORTH.

Mr. FRANK WARREN HAWTHORNE.

Mr. ROBERT C. ALEXANDER.

Mr. WILLIAM BEERI.

The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. DAVID H. GREER, D. D.

Before the conclusion of the dinner, the following telegram was sent to the Rev. RICHARD S. STORES, D. D., who was at that moment enjoying the hospitality of the Hamilton Club in Brooklyn :

“The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, now in dinner convention assembled, sends greetings and congratulations to the Rev. RICHARD S. STORES, D. D., now enjoying the hospitality of the Hamilton Club, upon the fiftieth anniversary of his great and glorious work in the cause of religion and humanity.”

(Signed,) ALEXANDER E. ORR,  
*President.*

Mr. ALEXANDER E. ORR, President of the Chamber, presided.

At nine o'clock the cloth was removed.

The President opened the proceedings with the following speech :

**SPEECH OF MR. ALEXANDER E. ORR, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

**GENTLEMEN :** A stranger standing upon this platform, and looking into the happy faces that are now before me, might very well imagine that "a year of jubilee had come." I trust that, in every sense of the term, this will prove just such a year to each one of us, and that the bright anticipations we have formed since the political pressure of the last few months has been removed may be fully and happily realized by us all. [Applause.]

In following a time-honored custom of the Chamber of Commerce, and congratulating you upon having reached another anniversary period in its history, I cannot refrain from making mention of the startling and revolutionary issues that were forced into the late Presidential campaign, with all their accompanying conditions of anxiety and misgiving. Almost every element that enters into the composition of our existing system of government that we hold most sacred—law, order, patriotism, national integrity, the purity of our courts of justice and the honest character of our money—were vigorously and maliciously assailed and put upon the defensive ; and as a consequence, and pending the months that had to intervene before a decision could be reached at the polls, a severe strain was placed upon all our business and financial interests. Indeed, I may say that the gravity of this experience was not alone confined to the different departments of commerce and industry ; its influence had a much wider scope, and was acutely felt throughout the length and breadth of this land by every conscientiously intelligent man and lover of his country for a similar period. [Applause.] I assure you I use the words, "conscientiously intelligent," advisedly, for I have no respect for or sympathy with that kind of intelligence that surrenders conviction and manhood at the bidding of parties, conventions or platforms, or that fails to appreciate the promptings of patriotism and conscience, and the obligations imposed upon all Christian countries and Christian people by the Ten Commandments. I know, and freely admit, that very many intelligent men who, by nature or habit, are careless and indifferent, may be gravely mistaken on almost any subject, but where questions of morals and the golden rule are involved an intelligent man who claims the privilege of leadership and conscientiously examines down into the very root of things, as in duty bound he is obliged to do before he expresses an opinion, seldom goes wrong, unless some selfish or ulterior motive is permitted to intervene to warp and twist his better judgment, or to silence in his breast the voice of conscience at the expense of his manhood and honest self respect. I firmly believe that, if the truth were only known, it could be proved beyond any peradventure, that in this lies the secret of the origin and growth of all these revolu-

tionary issues to which I have referred, and especially of the movement in behalf of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one, which has so cruelly disturbed the credit and confidence of this country during all these years past. It is built upon foundations of ignorance, selfishness, duplicity and greed, and there is no system of ethics or sound reasoning that I know of that can be successfully advanced to prove that its prominent advocates—be they a rejected presidential candidate or accepted legislative representatives—are other than morally blind, mischievous and dangerous guides, who should not be, and who cannot honestly be classified among the conscientiously intelligent men of the United States.

The battle that has just been fought and so gloriously won, was not the struggle of old time political opponents contending for political control. It was altogether different. In it the usual lines of demarkation were abandoned, and both Republicans and Democrats, laying aside for the time being all minor issues, stood shoulder to shoulder as patriots, with the single purpose of upholding the dignity, the honor and the welfare of a common country. They joined hands in opposition to a crafty and treacherous foe, who having captured the banners of one great party, marshaled beneath them the thoughtless, the illogical, the dissatisfied, the vicious and the untrue of all parties, and under cover of a stolen name sought to overthrow the most brilliant and potent type of free constitutional government the world has ever known. Although their purpose was transparent and easy to be understood by even the most casual observer, very many honest but careless and unreasoning persons were befogged and entrapped to their standard, and for a time the issue looked dark and threatening, but the sound good sense of the American people which is always resident on the side of right, and can always be depended upon when stimulated into energetic action, was finally aroused, and sweeping aside the mists of duplicity and sham, succeeded in placing the victory on the side of justice, honesty and rectitude. Like the war of the rebellion, this outcome will ever prove an additional evidence of the soundness and stability of our Republican form of government, founded as it is on the law of morals and the Christian faith; and while we should be earnest and jubilant in our rejoicings, it is meet and seemly that we should render doxologies of praise and thanksgiving to the Great Protector of nations and of men for His many mercies to us so graciously vouchsafed. [Applause.]

But in reminding you that we have now reached the one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of our associate existence, and in congratulating you upon the result of this election, I desire particularly to compliment you upon the good work you performed throughout this period of anxiety and doubt. This is not the first, or second, or third time that in seasons of national peril or municipal need, the Chamber of Commerce has fearlessly come to the front and stood in all its strength and manhood for the integrity of our Republican institutions, the honor and credit of the nation, and of its great commercial metropolis. Your Committee on Sound

Financial Legislation, and it was a large one, has been untiring in its labors, and scattered broadcast throughout the land an enormous mass of educational literature, that has had its efficacy certified to at the polls. [Applause.] While every one of its members has received commendation and thanks, I specially wish to mention the name of its Chairman, HENRY HENTZ, and of the Chairman of its Executive Committee, GUSTAV H. SCHWAB. And the action of our New-York banks and bankers, both foreign and domestic, very many of whom are members of this Chamber, is worthy of our highest praise. [Applause.] When the day was at its darkest, they promptly rallied to the support of the national treasury, as they had done before, and by their patriotic and timely aid turned mistrust and misgiving into conditions of confidence and hope. [Applause.]

Nor should we forget, in this pleasing enumeration, our good friends of the press, who, with scarcely an exception, loyally upheld the right and vigorously attacked and exposed the wrong. With a patriotism worthy of their high position they did not hesitate to call conventions and platforms, yes, and persons also, by their proper names, and by the exercise of their powerful influence proved potent factors in pressing back the rising tide of anarchy, socialism, and the loud tongued advocates of a debased currency. All honor be to the press, and if I may be permitted to say so, to its democratic division, which promptly repudiated the doings and sayings of the Chicago Convention, and to those two stalwart democratic editors, CHARLES A. DANA, of the "New-York Sun," [applause and cheers,] and ST. CLAIR MCKELWAY, of the "Greater New-York Eagle," [renewed applause,] who led the attack upon its mongrel and disloyal platform without the loss of a single day.

And now, in the fullness of our appreciation of all the good work that has been so admirably performed, with your kind permission I would like to mention three other names. I have said that it was the patriotism of the people that won this victory, and I said truly, but at the same time it is also true that in this instance patriotism needed concentration and direction, with a stout heart and firm hand at the helm. With singular forethought it held aloof from every party issue, and refused to rally under any party war cry, but it pledged itself to stand as adamant in support of that party which made national honesty and the integrity of American citizenship the dominant factors of the campaign. When the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, MARK A. HANNA, [applause,] of Cleveland—strong and confident in the rectitude of his political creed, and in no way recreant to his great trust—caught the inspiration of the patriot, and led his party from the narrow path of partisanship into the open and broad avenue of national patriotism, he won for himself a noble record that will have its place in history, and made his country and countrymen his debtors for all time to come. [Applause and cheers.]

And now for my second name. After the Democrats were so sadly betrayed at Chicago they re-organized at Indianapolis, and upon a platform in conformity with the traditions of their party

nominated a gallant old soldier and statesman as their standard-bearer. With a courage and determination that could not be surpassed by a younger or more active man, this grand old patriot marshaled his forces against the common foe. He knew that as far as his own election was concerned he was leading the most forlorn kind of a forlorn hope, but this did not make him hesitate for a single moment, his earnest desire and effort being to give such aid and comfort as he was able to control to those who made the love of country, as against all things else, supreme. General JOHN A. PALMER, of Illinois, deserves to hold a very warm place in all our hearts, and for a second time receive the thanks of his patriotic countrymen. [Applause.]

And this brings me to my third name, a synonym of confidence and hope, and which is in the minds and thoughts of very many millions of people to-night.

God bless, direct and protect WILLIAM MCKINLEY, [applause and cheers,] of Ohio, the honored President-elect of these United States. He is not the President-elect of a single party, great and powerful though it be, but of that union of parties whose platform stands for honesty, patriotism, the love of God and country, and the welfare of man, sentiments that throb directly from the heart, and look out from the eyes of every true American citizen. Mr. MCKINLEY's election means more to us all than any other election that has yet taken place in this country since we won our way into the family of nations. Before him lies the great and glorious opportunity of winning back to this land its normal conditions of prosperity, and giving contentment and happiness to every household. [Applause.]

At the same time a grave responsibility will rest with his administration, for it can make or mar for many years to come the future of this great Republic.

With an abiding confidence in his intellectual equipment for his high office and in his rectitude of purpose in its administration, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, in tendering him on behalf of its one thousand members its respectful congratulations on his election, wishes him at the same time, in the fullness of its hopefulness and happiness, a cheering and sympathetic God speed. [Applause.]

And now, gentlemen, a single thought more ere I close. Do not let us forget as a safeguard to our country, our homes and our happiness, the moral of this election. What we have accomplished in this instance so successfully we can surely achieve in the future, if we continue true to our obligations as conscientiously intelligent men. If, in seasons of national and municipal peril, (and remember we shall be confronted by the latter danger in one short year from now,) we lay aside for the time being the secondary claims of party and stand on the broad platform of patriotism, we need never dread the combined forces of ignorance, anarchy, socialism and all other wrong doing, and the lessons of the ever-memorable Presidential campaign of 1896 will not have been learned in vain. [Prolonged applause.]

**THE PRESIDENT.**—Gentlemen, we expected the President of the United States with us this evening, but at the last moment he has sent a letter stating that he was unable to be present. In proposing his health, I will first read the letter in which he states his inability to come :

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, *November 16, 1896.*

ALEXANDER E. ORR, *President, etc.*

**MY DEAR SIR :** The pleasure which a participation in the banquets of the Chamber of Commerce has afforded me in the past, and the kindly feeling and broad spirit of enterprise which always pervaded those occasions, cause me to regret most sincerely that I cannot join the goodly company that will gather around the Chamber's hospitable board to-morrow evening.

Recent events may well cause those who represent business interests to rejoice in their escape from threatened peril. But while they have abundant reason for rejoicing, and can view with the greatest satisfaction the support they have given the cause of sound money, in the contest lately waged against it, I earnestly hope that in this time of congratulation it will be remembered that constant vigilance and continued effort are required to even maintain present conditions ; but that absolute safety will only be secured when our financial system is protected by affirmative and thorough reforms.

When our business men are habitually alert and watchful, and when they are, moreover, fully aroused to the importance of such legislative action concerning our finances as business methods approve and the welfare of the entire country requires, much good may be confidently anticipated, not only in the accomplishment of practical results, but in the removal of hurtful prejudices, through an assurance to the people that business and patriotism are becoming more and more united.

Yours very truly,

(Signed,) GROVER CLEVELAND.

Gentlemen, let us drink to the health of the President of the United States.

The toast was received with enthusiastic cheers and drank standing.

**THE PRESIDENT.**—Gentlemen, as we have many speakers on our programme to-night, I will confine myself simply to announcing the name of the guest, and the toast to which he is to respond. The first toast is "Free Government on Trial," and it will be



responded to by the Hon. WILLIAM L. WILSON, Postmaster-General. [Applause.]

**SPEECH OF THE HON. WILLIAM L. WILSON, POSTMASTER-GENERAL.**

Every general election in this country is a trial of free government, and not less truly a trial of the institutions through which we are attempting to work out free government. If every new peril affects us with new anxiety, every new triumph justifies added confidence in our institutions and renewed trust in the intelligence and capacity of our people for self government. [Applause.] We have just had a test of the capacity of universal suffrage to deal with a question so confessedly difficult that in other countries it is committed to trained experts, and specially educated statesmen. That test has been made under conditions least favorable to a safe and correct judgment ; at a time when it was necessary quickly to undo much erroneous teaching for which both political parties, and leading statesmen in both parties, were responsible, and amid a widespread industrial stagnation that made the public mind a ready seed-bed for the germination of dangerous ideas. That such a fight could move forward through all the stages of a Presidential campaign, with its alternating prospects of party success, without a panic and without a cessation of ordinary business enterprise, has been a marvel to other nations. That the result has been a triumph for national integrity is a cause for thanksgiving ; and that it has been achieved by a partial and temporary dissolution of party ties and the hearty concert of forces irreconcilably antagonistic on other policies, is a ground for quickened patriotism and loftier pride in American citizenship. [Applause.]

To make forever safe the fruits of such a victory is now the duty and responsibility of those to whom initiative and power have come with the verdict of the late elections ; while for all citizens who love their country, and who place her honor, her greatness and her welfare high above party allegiance and personal ambition, there is the no less imperative duty of dispassionate and anxious scrutiny into the causes and the sources of strength of a movement which put all of these into jeopardy.

It would be as untrue as it would be irrational to suppose that all the millions of American voters who massed behind the flag of free silver were conscious advocates of repudiation and disaster, or were less patriotic than the mass of their countrymen. It was not merely free silver at 16 to 1 that could and did gather so great a host of voters and animate them with such intensity of feeling. There were other battle cries heard for the first time in a Presidential campaign in this country of Democratic institutions.

Strange as it may seem, the question of maintaining the financial integrity of the country, of keeping good faith in public and private dealing, was confused in the minds of many citizens with the policy of defending a plutocracy, imaginary or real, whose interests were the interests of a class, and to that extent hostile to the interests of the masses of the people. Strange as it may seem, the

struggle to keep our monetary standard up to the level of the standard of the enlightened world, and to keep faith in public and private contracts, became in the heated belief of thousands the rich man's battle, while the effort to degrade that standard, and to impair such faith, was ennobled as the poor man's fight. That such was not the nature of the contest we may confidently rely on experience, returning prosperity, and enlightened reflection to bring home to the masses of the American people, and to convince them that no men had a greater stake in the right settlement of that question than those who depend on their daily wages for their daily support. [Applause.]

But the revelation cannot fail to convince us that in the honest belief of a section of the voters is springing up the idea that government is so administered and laws are so framed as to make unjust distribution of social benefits, as to make more difficult the upward path in life, and to narrow the gateway of opportunity for that vast majority of youth whose sole dependence is individual merit and individual effort. With the growth and hardening of such an idea there will always be an electorate ready to support any policy which promises or threatens a radical change in existing conditions or in existing distribution of property.

If this revelation is a weak point in our political fabric, it is our duty to look fearlessly and carefully to that point, and to strengthen it as best we may. Where this sense of grievance is unfounded, we should address ourselves to the task of showing that it is unfounded.

If, on the other hand, it rests on any real basis in our laws, or in the present working of our industrial organization, those laws and that organization should be brought into harmony with Democratic government.

In no other way can we give the great body of voters a steadfast confidence that neither in the burdens which government imposes nor in the benefits which government insures is there injustice or favoritism, and that Democracy is in fact, as well as in name, a free field for merit.

If for effective service the great agencies of modern industry must be corporate in form and semi-military in organization, where the private soldier is far removed from the Commander-in-Chief, it must be remembered that in all history those armies have been the most trustworthy where the men in the ranks were stimulated to loyalty and zeal by the knowledge that these qualities, and these alone, could and surely would open the way for advancement. If we are to escape in the future the cries we have heard in this campaign of the power of plutocracy, of the classes and the masses, of the antagonism between capital and labor, and of the gulf between the rich and the poor, all wrongs or abuses that can breed and foster such ideas must be patiently and honestly obliterated. Then the appeal of the agitator, the socialist and the demagogue will be an empty cry, and there will not be in this Republic an army of discontented that may be rallied under any banner that seeks to

assail the safeguards of private property, the good order of society, or the fabric of national and individual credit. [Applause.]

Let me say, in conclusion, that the lessons and experiences of this campaign not only bring those sobering thoughts to our minds, and these patriotic duties to our hands, but they bring further warning that if we are to escape great perils in the future, and dangerous political issues, we must understand that in a country where every question ultimately rests on popular suffrage, the campaign of education is a perpetual duty. If men are to vote right on the one day in four years when they decide momentous issues, they must be trained on all the other days of the four years to right and intelligent thinking on these issues, trained not only by precept but by example. And further, that the fruits of the victory for sound finance will be frittered away if the momentum of that victory is to spend itself without complete affirmative legislation. It is not that a successful defence has been made, but that power and authority have been gained for such legislation as will place our monetary system on a safe and impregnable basis, where experience of its wisdom and safety will be sure protection against assault and wild and impracticable theories. [Applause.] We must all admit that our financial legislation for twenty years has been a makeshift and a concession to mistaken ideas, that from such concession and from dangerous dallying with erroneous ideas, and the perverted education that has resulted, came the great peril we have so fortunately escaped. For these mistakes all parties, and almost, if not all, party leaders have been responsible. [Applause.]

So true is this, that I believe my friend, Mr. REID, on my right, and my friend, Senator HAWLEY, on my left, will both agree with me, that the only piece of really sound financial legislation we have had in all that period was the WILSON bill. [Laughter and applause.]

Senator HAWLEY.—Yet the WILSON bill passed. [Laughter.]

Mr. WILSON.—I am not referring to the tariff bill, although I might say much in defence of that, but to the other WILSON bill, which repealed and swept from the statute book the SHERMAN silver purchasing law. [Applause and cheers.]

THE PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen, our next toast is "Social Discontent," and it will be responded to by His Excellency JOHN W. GRIGGS, Governor of New-Jersey. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN W. GRIGGS, GOVERNOR OF NEW-JERSEY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I did not know this was Thanksgiving Day. [Laughter.] I did not know that there were no discontents until I got over here to-night. When I arrive at

this period on an occasion like this, and see you sitting in comfortable expectation, with your cigars lighted, and your intellects also lighted by the contact of such flame as we have received from the distinguished Postmaster-General, I always think that the composition of the boy on Sir WALTER RALEIGH is applicable. He wrote a composition, and it was like this: "Sir WALTER RALEIGH was a very great man; he took a voyage and discovered America, and then he took another voyage and discovered Virginia, and when he had discovered Virginia he discovered the potato, and when he had discovered the potato he discovered tobacco, and when he had done so he called his associates about him and said, 'My friends, be of good cheer, for we have this day lighted in England a flame which, by God's grace, shall never be quenched.'" [Laughter.]

New-Jersey greets to-night the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York. [Applause.] We are your friends and your neighbors. We have furnished you a candidate in this election who represents, in the person of GARRET A. HOBART, [applause,] the sympathies and the sentiments of such men as I see gathered here. We take much of our inspiration from New-York; not all of it; [laughter;] we have some kinds of inspiration peculiar to ourselves, [laughter,] of which we are always glad to invite our New-York friends to partake, in moderation and properly diluted. [Laughter.] Our citizens mingle with yours in all the daily walks of life. We read the same newspapers. We dress as you do, only not so well; and we vote the same ticket—by a large majority. [Applause.] This similarity is not always apparent. The impressions of the traveler through New-Jersey are generally of salt marsh and sand banks, and long monotonous stretches of landscape; and where the railroad pierces some shabby neighborhood the weather boards bear shining invitations to take various brands of liver pills, [laughter,] to chew "Virgin leaf," or to "Give the Baby Castoria;" but we have green meadows, bright with shining brooks; we have high mountains and pleasant valleys, as well as marsh and sand dunes; and instead of liver pills and castoria, by a large majority, we are for the gold cure. [Great applause.]

I cannot let this opportunity pass without referring to the great work which this Chamber has wrought for the State and city whose name it bears, and for the country at large. It is a long interval since these dinners were held at FRAUNCE'S Tavern, but during all that period this institution has stood as the pilot, the guide, the director, the pioneer in all wise policies of commerce and trade and patriotism. [Applause.] You have bestowed not only wisdom and enlightenment and courage on the world of commerce, but millions of dollars upon the unfortunate victims of fire and flood and fever. You have been the promoters of good fortune, and the comforters of misfortune. I wish that the people of this land could understand how much true and loyal patriotism, how much disinterested devotion to the highest interests of the country, are found among just such men as compose the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York. [Applause.] During your corporate life you have seen a great country grow into independence; you have seen it

advance and extend along all the lines of progress and prosperity until the seven wonders of the world, of which we learned in our youth, have been lost sight of and forgotten in the thousand greater wonders of this industrial age. You have seen education become the common provision of every State for every child of the Republic. You have seen intelligence increase; you have seen reason and reasonableness, the ability to take right views of things, become more universal among this people than among the people of any other land. [Applause.] You have seen the average of comfort and prosperity higher among all classes in this country than could be found at any other age of the world in any other land upon the surface of the earth. [Applause.] And yet there are complainings, there are discontents, and there are dissatisfactions, and gloomy minds think they see in these evidences and signs that there is coming a social revolution, an overturning of our system of popular government, and the substitution for it of some plan whereby by legal enactment all the citizens of the Republic can be made comfortable and rich without regard to fortune or ability, or frugality or merit.

In one sense discontent is a good thing. It is the opposite of self-satisfaction. [Laughter.] It is a good thing to appreciate that we have not done our best, and then to try to do it. It is a good thing to understand that we have not made the most of our opportunities. In this sense discontent is the spur of ambition, the incentive to better work, the mountain of progress up which from height to height civilization has climbed to where now with shining face she stands still pointing upward to heights unwon. [Applause.]

But there is another kind of discontent born of ignorant and jealous envy, that seeks not to repair its mistakes or to profit by its failures, not to build up, but to tear down. There is in many a sense of hopelessness over hopeless misfortunes; and with these it is more to pity than to blame. But after all, in these discontents, there is a menace to the Republic. They afford the opportunity for the demagogue and the cheap candidate for public office. [Laughter and applause.] Glory to the American people! They cannot be fooled all of the time, nor some of the time. They are too level-headed, too intelligent, too patriotic to be caught by appeals of the demagogue and the social revolutionist to the dictates and sentiments of envy, hatred and malice.

May I venture to suggest that there are some ways by which it is possible for us to minimize the danger we find in these discontents. The American people, as I have said, have not up to date been fooled. They are honest to the core. They deserve a better certificate of character than a certain colored man who, when he was about to leave his master's employ, because of the mysterious disappearance of certain small articles about the house, asked for a certificate of character to take to his next employer, and his employer said: "Well, RASTUS, I can give you a good certificate for energy and ability, but I cannot say much about your honesty." "Tell you what, Boss," says RASTUS, after a moment's reflection,

"Can't you put it in that I am just as honest as my instincts will let me be?" [Laughter.]

The first remedy I would suggest, and it is one that is being ever applied, is education. Reduce the per centage of illiteracy. Let the public schools teach not only to read and write, but let the public schools teach too the principles of American popular government. [Applause.] Let us go back to the days in which I was taught to write, when the copy book bore texts taken from "Poor RICHARD;" "Industry and Frugality Lead to Wealth;" "Who by the Plow Would Thrive Himself Must Either Hold or Drive." There wasn't anything said in those days about legislating a boy into wealth or comfort or ease, especially at the expense of anybody else. [Applause.]

The next remedy I would speak of is to cast out the demagogue. They are the fellows that are the curse of both and of all political parties. We have had them from the days of JULIUS CÆSAR and MARC ANTHONY down to date. [Laughter.] These smooth, sleek, mellifluous tongued fellows that always have some blood-stained garment to hold up before the populace, and some forged will to read whereby the people were to get great legacies, which they could never collect. Let us cast them out. Let us frown upon them in both parties, so that they never have a standing on any political platform. [Applause.] Why, it makes the blood of an honest, straightforward, intelligent American citizen boil to see the impudence, the hypocrisy, of men of this kind, and they belong to both parties. I heard a story of one who used, when Long Branch was more popular than it is now, to go down there for a summer outing. One day he went out in the surf to bathe. He was strong, and vigorous and bold, and he swam out beyond the breakers, and was heading strong and fearlessly for the European shore. All at once a shark, a man eater, was coming the other way, and swam up squarely in front of him. They eyed each other for a moment, and the shark blushed and swam out. [Laughter and applause.]

Then, let us have more mutual sympathy and confidence between all classes and conditions of men. The man who works for wages, day by day, is our equal in right and our equal at the ballot box. Very often he has—generally he has as high instincts, as loyal and as true a heart as his employer. [Applause.] There is no reason why his employer, or the candidate for office, or anybody else should make friends with him only about election time. Be his friend all the year round. Show him that you sympathize with him as a fellow citizen. This is not condescension. It is his right. It is not altruism. You understand what that is. The teacher told her class in Sunday School, "Now, my children, you know an altruist is one who sacrifices his own interests to the interests of his fellows." "Oh, yes," says one boy, "I know; a fellow who makes a sacrifice hit." [Laughter.]

But let there be confidence between the men that earn wages and the men that pay wages. Let them meet together on a plane of political equality, and they will learn to respect the employer, and

the employer, take my word for it, will learn to respect them. [Applause.] And then let us stop making citizens out of unworthy material. [Applause.] We welcome all those that come from over the sea, men of merit, and worth, and proper instincts, who want to build and work among us. We do not want those who want to come here to tear down and destroy. We have had the gates wide open. They have been coming—all sorts, and all conditions, and all beliefs. Let us shut those gates and open them hereafter only to men of merit, with right instincts. [Applause.] The law of the land declares that no subject of any foreign government shall be naturalized unless he can prove to the satisfaction of the Court that he has been well attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States. How that provision has been mocked ! Why, we have taken into citizenship with us thousands of men who not only were not attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, who not only did not know what those principles are, but who held principles diametrically opposed to it. Now, let us see that America suffers no longer from indigestion, [laughter,] from surfeited feast of foreign anarchists and socialists, and revolutionists. Give us good men and true, who will not impede our digestion, and keep out those that tend to indigestion. [Applause.] And then let every citizen go into politics. [Laughter.] Oh, not for what is in it, [laughter,] but for the good of his country—speak, write, organize, lead processions; and keep it up; rally round the flag, [applause,] and keep on rallying. [Applause.] Do not let your enthusiasm and your patriotism evaporate and die away in the shouts that follow one triumphant campaign. Keep them up the whole year round, the four years round. You have heard from two sources to-night, how important it is that we should always be vigilant and alert to defend, to educate, to scatter knowledge, to spread intelligence among all the people. It is a very old but can never be too often repeated saying, that “Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.”

Oh, freedom ! Thou art not, as poets dream,  
A fair young girl, with light and delicate limbs,  
And wavy tresses gushing from the cap  
With which the Roman master crowned his slave  
When he took off the gyves. A bearded man,  
Armed to the teeth, art thou ; one mailed hand  
Grasps the broad shield, and one the sword ; thy brow,  
Glorious in beauty tho' it be, is scarred  
With tokens of old wars ; thy massive limbs  
Are strong with struggling. \* \* \*

Oh ! Not yet  
Mayst thou unbrace thy corselet, nor lay by  
Thy sword ; not yet, O, freedom ! close thy lids  
In slumber : for thine enemy never sleeps,  
And thou must watch and combat till the day  
Of the new earth and heaven.

[Great applause.]

THE PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen, our next toast is “The Forces of

Patriotism must not Disband while Patriotic Duty remains to be Performed," and our speaker will be the Hon. WILLIAM BOURKE COCKRAN.

SPEECH OF THE HON. W. BOURKE COCKRAN.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE : I was profoundly impressed by the opening speech of your Chairman. It was a valuable contribution to the political discussions of this memorable crisis. With singular felicity, he has described the issue which has just been settled by the votes of the American people as an issue of revolution. In the joy with which we celebrate the deliverance of our government, the whole civilized world participates. [Hear ! Hear !] For the first time in the history of our country a Presidential campaign turned not upon matters of national importance, but of universal moment. The issue of the late campaign, in my judgment, was more important to humanity than any which ever hung on the fate of battle since that fateful day when he who was called the "Hammer," on the bloody field near Tours, stemmed the tide of Moorish invasion which had rolled down from the Pyrenees, and which threatened to engulf and submerge the Christian civilization of Europe.

In the places which I visited during the campaign I was often asked to discuss particularly some one plank or another of the Chicago platform. In some towns gentlemen who were ardently opposing populism thought the assault upon the Supreme Court was more sinister than the attack upon public and private credit, while in others the leaders on the side of order thought the attempt to circumscribe the power of the Executive was the most dangerous of all the revolutionary utterances which emanated from the wild and tumultuous assemblage which surrendered the Democratic organization to the control of the Populists ; but, for my part, I could see no distinction between any of them. They were all expressions of the same disposition. They all sprang from the same spirit of discontent and disorder, which, beginning with an attack upon the right of citizens to contract freely among themselves—or, in other words, to conduct trade and commerce upon the only lines on which trade and commerce can be conducted—naturally followed the attempt to prohibit industrial co-operation by an assault on every other device which civilized man has established for the protection of his industry and the promotion of his prosperity. The convention which had declared against the constitutional right of every man to pursue the paths of civilization in peace very naturally supplemented that declaration by another of hostility to the Courts which expounded the law, and to the Executive which enforced it. [Applause.] If the projection of this issue into a Presidential canvass was a grave peril to the institutions of this country and a menace to civilization, the decision of that issue was the greatest triumph achieved by civilized man since the organization of civilized society. [Applause.] Never has a



danger of such magnitude been suppressed so peacefully, yet so effectually. Never has Republican government achieved such a signal triumph. I cannot participate in the expressions of woe or apprehension which have been evoked by this sublime spectacle of property defended, not merely by its possessors, but by those who assisted in creating it. [Applause.] In this campaign Democracy has developed a new force, a conservative influence, which promises to protect forever the institutions of freedom. The election shows that in this country no demagogue can profit by seeking to array classes against each other. [Applause.] The demagogue's belief that because those who own property are a minority of the population it would be popular to incite those who are not wealthy to attack the possessions of their richer neighbors, has been refuted by the experiences of this Presidential election. [Applause.]

It is indeed true that the possessors of property are but a minority, but on the other hand we have learned that those who hope to possess property are a vast majority of our people. [Applause.] And this hope of success, springing eternal in the bosoms of American freemen, is a force which will call into the field millions of heroes to defend our flag from foreign or domestic aggression, which will always rally, as it has rallied around the ballot box two weeks ago, the intelligence, the patriotism and the industry of this country in a solid phalanx, to protect by their votes the institutions under which labor may pursue the pathway to prosperity in peace, and hope and dignity. [Applause.]

Now, my friends, we have heard from the Postmaster-General, representing one side of the house, or, perhaps, I should say, with stricter accuracy, one of the divisions into which the good people of this country were formerly divided ; [laughter ;] we have heard a great deal that was interesting from the Governor of New-Jersey, to all of which we have listened with interest. We have been urged to co-operate for the success of the new administration, and for the enactment of measures intended to promote the prosperity of the American people, but I am bound to say I have not yet heard one practical suggestion as to how the different elements which combined for the election of Major McKINLEY can be welded into one co operative harmonious force for the success of his administration. [Applause.] How are the fruits of this great victory to be harvested, if I may use the words which have been uttered by the distinguished Postmaster-General. Can we afford to disband the forces of order while the forces of disorder are still in the field, their defeated leader actually marshaling them for a new assault upon credit and upon industry ? [Applause, and cries of "Never ! Never !"] Can we afford the luxury of political divisions as to the administration of the Government, while the existence of the Government is imperilled ? Can we afford to quarrel about statute laws while the moral law itself remains an issue in American politics ? I believe it is the duty of all the men who contributed to win this victory to contribute now to the harvesting of its fruits. [Applause.] The men who have co-operated to elect Major McKINLEY cannot be

held in co-operative support of his administration by the bestowal of offices upon any of them, but only by the adoption of a policy which will commend itself to all of them. [Applause and cheers.] To establish a basis of co-operation we must make sacrifices—sacrifices of opinion, sacrifices of prejudices. We who have scattered the political affiliations of a lifetime to the winds, when, to persist in party loyalty, would have been to verge on treason to the country, must not now endanger by pride of opinion that which we have achieved by so many personal sacrifices. I believe that the proper course for every one to pursue in the campaign, still before us, is to strengthen the hand of the President-elect in any policy which he may see fit to adopt. [Applause.] Unless we put full power into his hands, we cannot impose full responsibility upon his shoulders. We are confronted with the necessity of raising revenue at the very threshold of this administration. Shall we offer to civilization the spectacle of a Government compelled to borrow money for its daily expenses, while it administers the affairs of the richest and most powerful people in the world? I am not criticizing the issue of bonds in the past, because, under the conditions which then existed, no other course was open to the administration. When revenue falls below expenditures, a Government has no other recourse than to borrow money. It is its duty to protect its creditors, whoever they may be, whether those creditors have acquired their claims by services rendered to the Government, or by accepting the promissory notes of the Government through the operations of trade; and where the Government needs more money than its revenues supply, it should borrow it and pay interest upon it like any other debtor. But if this Government should be left to the miserable shift of borrowing money, not for extraordinary expenditures, but for its ordinary necessities, the claim of the Populists would be justified that, under the existing financial system, it is impossible to provide for the support of the Government. The expenses of Government must be met, and, for my part, I am ready to concede the right of the majority to fix the means by which they shall be met. [Applause.] I would deplore, as the greatest disaster that could overtake this country, the spectacle of a President, elected on a platform of sound money, forced to bargain with silver Senators to secure the passage of such legislation as may be necessary to provide means for supporting the Government of the United States. [Applause.]

Here is the theatre where Democrats can show patriotism. Here is an opportunity for patriotic self-sacrifice which Democrats alone enjoy, and which is denied to our Republican brethren. The sound money Democrat in the Senate, in my judgment, owes it to his country, to his conscience, he owes it to his God, who witnessed his oath of fidelity to the Constitution, that the Government of the United States shall be afforded sufficient revenue to properly maintain its power and dignity, and for my part I believe those revenues should be raised according to the policy which may be laid down by the President of the United States. [Applause.] Let him be given the powers essential to the discharge of his high duties with-

out any conditions whatever, except the responsibility which he owes to the people, who will judge his administration at its close by the fruits which it will have borne. [Applause.] I do not know but what this assemblage is a propitious place for a suggestion—although, in all probability, it will be rejected—which might flower into substantial fruit! I believe there are intelligence and patriotism enough in the Republican party which is just successful; I believe there are intelligence and patriotism enough among the sound money Democrats, who contributed to its success, to agree upon a plan for raising revenue which, while recognizing the right of the majority to fix the policy of the measure, would embrace such concessions to the minority as would reconcile them to its support without any unnecessary sacrifice of their former professions. [Applause.] I believe it is within the scope of the abilities possessed by the Postmaster-General and the present Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, to sit down now and agree upon a plan for reducing the rates of duty prescribed by the former customs law, which would be a substantial reform of the tariff, without demanding from the successful Republicans the sacrifice of the policy to which they have been committed, and which largely contributed to their victory. This I say, without abating myself one tittle of my own convictions. I believe I am more of a tariff reformer than most men. Indeed, it would not be a libel if you described me as a free trader, for I am one. If I were framing fiscal legislation I would place no protective tariff on any single article which came into competition with an article manufactured here. I believe the protective system is a mistaken one. By increasing the cost of production it operates to diminish its volume, and by restricting production it diminishes our prosperity. But under any consistent system of tariff, whether it be a revenue tariff or a high protective tariff, every man's product being protected in the same degree, is restricted in the same measure, and no man enjoys any benefit at the expense of his neighbors. Under a system of protection capriciously fixed, where some articles are arbitrarily placed on the free list and others on the dutiable list, the former are taxed for the benefit of the latter, and those articles which are protected naturally prosper at the expense of those which are unprotected, just as I would show prosperity if, in addition to my own income, I were allowed to enjoy a part of Mr. DANA's income. [Laughter and applause.] Now, the existing tariff has no friend. I do not believe the distinguished Postmaster-General would admit its paternity, or that the President, who allowed it to become a law, while he denounced it as the illegitimate offspring of perfidy and dishonor, would say a word in its defence. Surely, such a hybrid measure, based on no consistent plan, nor on any intelligible principle under which taxes are imposed or remitted, not according to the cost of production or the comfort of the consumer, but according to the demands of certain Senators—who made these concessions the prices for their votes—surely such a bill cannot commend itself to the ardent support of any patriot, or of any man who stands for sound money or sound morals. [Applause and cheers.]

I believe if these or any other representatives of the two great parties that have won this victory would meet in a spirit of amity, liberality and patriotism, a bill could be framed which would be an improvement on the existing law, and which, while it would recognize the system that the Republican party has always supported, would yet be so far removed from perfidy and dishonor that the present Executive of the United States would be glad to affix his signature to it, for I know that Mr. CLEVELAND does not become reconciled to perfidy and dishonor by the lapse of time. [Applause.]

With this tariff question settled, or at least postponed, in a spirit of compromise and amity, the one issue which threatens to split the triumphant forces of law and order into warring factions would pass from the region of practical politics, and together, as a united irresistible body, we could address ourselves to the problem of the currency, and to those problems of social discontent to which my friend, the Postmaster-General, has so forcibly alluded. Will you forgive me, my friends, if I say a word upon this head. I was much impressed by what the Governor of New-Jersey said of the different kinds of discontent. I thank God for the discontent that urges every man to labor for the improvement of his condition. That discontent which impels a citizen to elevate himself by industry and thrift is the spirit of American enterprise, which should be encouraged. The discontent which seeks not to elevate any man but to tear down the property of all men is the spirit of European anarchy, which ought to be suppressed. [Applause.] I do not myself believe there is any single feature of our laws which discriminates between American citizens. I believe the campaign for repudiation derived its strength not from dissatisfaction with our laws, but from the discontent which arose from misfortune. It was strong only in those States where agriculture was not prosperous, and in those regions where the agricultural producers have not been able to adjust themselves to the economic conditions which require them to pay wages for the cultivation of their fields. The BRYAN movement was simply a scheme to reduce the wages of agricultural laborers, and it necessarily involved an attack on all wages. It was, as I described it at the beginning of the campaign, a conspiracy against wages.

The Populist informed the farmer that, by debasing the coinage, he could sow his crop in silver and sell it for gold, which—translated from BRYANese into English—[laughter]—simply meant that he could pay the laborer in a base silver coin and sell the product of that laborer's toil for a good gold coin—to give the laborer a coin worth fifty cents for each dollar's worth of labor which he had performed, and sell his crop for dollars worth one hundred cents each. This was an appeal to the farmer to grow rich by the use of false measures. It was rejected wherever the farmer was prosperous, or wherever the hope of prosperity dwelt within his bosom and nerved his arm to the defence of right and justice, and law and government. We cannot establish prosperity by any change in our fundamental law. I know of no law, and nobody has suggested one that could change the relations of men to each

other. It is not new laws that we need, but a better understanding of the economic laws which bind all men together, and make every member of civilized society a toiler in that great workshop which we call civilization. [Applause.] The interest of the banker, the interest of the agriculturist, and the interest of the laborer are all the same; they are all governed by one immutable law. No tidings could reach the merchant of this City, the member of this great Chamber, so joyful and so inspiring as the announcement that an abundant harvest gladdens the eyes of the Western farmer. The spreading blades in the wheat field this fall, promising an abundant crop next year, have already started the wheels of the factories in anticipation of the farmer's demand for the comforts and necessities of life.

Wherever men work, they toil not alone for themselves but for the benefit of all their fellow men. Civilization is but industrial co-operation. How can a laborer prosper unless the employer prospers? How can the employer grow rich unless the laborer receives high wages? All through this campaign I declared before assemblages of workmen what I declare before you here to-night, that there is but one test of prosperity which can be applied to any country, and that is the rate of wages paid to labor. There cannot be prosperity unless there are high wages, for high wages are a feature of abundant production, and abundance and prosperity are interchangeable terms.

However selfish or churlish we may wish to be, an unseen but resistless power forces us to labor for the welfare of our kind, and makes us depend for our comfort and our prosperity on men whom we have never seen or known, or of whom we have never heard.

Whenever we sit down at table we are served by hands of whose existence we have no knowledge; everywhere the whole world is moved into activity by the wants of men acting upon each other. What hands have helped to gather and prepare the banquet which we have consumed to-night; what an important part we play in their lives and they in ours. Outside on the street cars are running for your accommodation and the accommodation of the public, managed by men who are utter strangers to those who are under their care. While I speak trains are being made up in the Grand Central depot, and the mechanic who guides the engine is unacquainted with the identity of those whose lives depend on his skill, and upon the watchful eyes and the steady hands of the man who, from the switch tower, regulates the track over which they will pass in security. At this moment, on Western fields, men are harvesting the crops, which will furnish sustenance to mechanics at the other end of the world. Sheep are being shorn upon Australian plains whose wool will furnish clothing for us next winter. The sea is covered with ships bound for these shores laden with the fruits of human toil, and at our docks other ships are being freighted with the products of American labor to be distributed throughout the world. Why do men work and why do men toil? Does the man who works in building a wall or in paving the streets work for the money which he will receive? It would be no use to

him if other men did not work and produce the shoes and the clothes and the food that are essential to his comfort and for which he can exchange his wages. All through the world that spirit of co-operation is the force that binds society together. The crop which fills to bursting the Western granaries moves your capital to activity and to profitable employment in the construction of railroads, telegraphs and ships. Everything that contributes to human comfort or the increase of commodities is a contribution to your welfare and to mine; all re-act upon the rate of wages paid to labor; all affect the prosperity of every human being within this country and throughout the civilized world. [Applause.] Let these great truths be preached and taught. [Applause.] Let the laborer understand that he is always paid from the product of his own toil, and not from the philanthropy of an employer. Explode the Populist notion that the rate of wages is fixed by the moral nature of the employer—that good employers pay high wages and bad employers pay low wages. Teach the laborer that such a conception of his position in the economic world is a libel upon himself. It treats him as a species of mendicant, whose prosperity rests not upon the efficiency of his own arm, but upon the charity of another man. It is a fundamental principle of American constitutional liberty that the laborer is the peer of any citizen, because he is the architect of all our fortunes and all our prosperity. [Applause.] He creates the product from which he is paid, and from which capital derives its profit; he owes no favor to any man. Sooner or later he demands and exacts the full wages which his product will allow his employer to pay. In the nature of things, the employer cannot give him one cent more than the volume of that product will allow him to pay. During the campaign these great truths came to be understood as they were more widely explained, and the result shows that the anarchistic attack upon government has not weakened but strengthened its foundations. The attempt to incite class against class has failed, and has resulted in a better comprehension of the eternal laws which govern all men in the productive enterprises of the world. Allow me to add that we will not facilitate the solution of difficult questions by any laws restricting immigration. Allow me to express with great deference my dissent from the views of the distinguished Governor of New-Jersey on the subject. I believe that immigration has been of incalculable benefit to this country. I believe that the immigrants who have dug our cellars and built our railroads, and constructed our drains and sewers, have performed work of the highest importance, and in performing it they have enabled American citizens to seek more remunerative and to obtain better employment. No immigrant who works produces less than he consumes. Each one produces more, and the surplus product goes into the common fund, and is added to that great wealth of commodities upon which the prosperity of this country depends. And when their capacity to discharge the duties of citizenship is questioned, I would venture to remind you all that the cities in which voters of foreign birth are massed did not give majorities for BRYAN.

The central States, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan and Illinois, were saved by the foreign vote. [Great applause.] In surveying the great triumph which civilization has achieved over the forces of disorder and repudiation, I am unwilling to admit that there is any rent in our armor ; I am unwilling to admit that there is any weakness in our ramparts. The Government has passed successfully triumphantly through the greatest peril which it has ever confronted, or which it is likely to confront for generations to come. With the growth of intelligence and enlightenment, it will be impossible to repeat the campaign of anarchy and disorder which has just resulted in defeat and in suppression. With each successive day, as the campaign of education shall be continued, we will find that liberty, order and law will be more secure, will be established more firmly upon the loyal breasts, upon the honest hearts, the patriotic intelligence of a great, a virtuous, a prosperous, and a contented people. [Great applause.]

THE PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen, I am departing from the regular order of toasts, for the reason that our good friend, General MILES, must leave us, and I want to propose the health of the Army, and name General MILES as the speaker :

SPEECH OF GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: I do not think that I could say anything to interest the Chamber of Commerce on this occasion. Yet, gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce, I simply respond to the toast of the Army. The Army is a toast that would not, perhaps, interest you. The Army is one of the pillars of the nation. It is one of the safeguards ; one of the rocks on which our founders builded. The founders of this great nation realized that they were dependent upon a physical force as well as the intelligent patriotism of the people to establish this great nation.

The first commander of the Army, GEORGE WASHINGTON, the best rounded of all Americans, and I think the best rounded man of all the world as a statesman, as a soldier, as a patriot, said that we must have a well equipped Army and a well equipped national militia to maintain the government they had established. He was the first commander of the Army, and he gave it the inspiration of the nobility of his character ; he gave it the inspiration of a great statesman and a true soldier. From that day to this, through a hundred years, it has maintained that character so given by him. He said, in speaking of this great Republic he and his compatriots had established, " We hope that it will be so administered with wisdom and integrity that in time we can commend it to the other peoples of the world." That was the inspiration that WASHINGTON gave, not only to the Army, but to the sovereign people of this country. He realized that they had wrought out the grandest and most glorious form of government that human wisdom, human

ingenuity and human patriotism had established on the face of the earth. He realized that they had wrought out a government which, if it could be administered with integrity, wisdom and patriotism, they could in time commend it to every nation then a stranger to it. That was the expression of the first commander of the Army.

So far as the Army is concerned, we do not believe in establishing a great national force, nor a great standing army; but we do believe that we can establish a system that, as WASHINGTON said, we can commend to the other nations of the world. Therefore, I say, that so far as the Army is concerned, in a hundred years we have had our experience in foreign wars and domestic troubles, yet the heroism, the sacrifice, the achievements of the Army has maintained the integrity and character of the nation. We believe in following that system; we believe that we can establish a physical force that will be commensurate with our growth in wealth, prosperity and importance among the nations of the world. We do not believe that we should sink into a chaotic state; we do not believe that we should ignore the importance of physical force to maintain the integrity of the country. We have an object lesson in the fate of the greatest nation on the face of the globe. Within the last few years we have seen the greatest, most powerful, and richest nation but one, when it ignored physical force, subjugated, conquered and brought under tribute by a nation one-twelfth its force. The members of the Chamber of Commerce will hardly realize that that great nation, one of the most populous of nations of the world, China, was within a few months subjugated by a nation of one-twelfth its power with a loss of only 640 men killed, not more than twice the number that are within the sound of my voice.

I do not believe that the intelligent American people think that it would be wisdom to drift into that condition that has been the fate of China. I believe that there is in the American people patriotism and wisdom enough to maintain an Army and a Navy commensurate with our wealth and population. Therefore, in my opinion, the Army and the Navy should grow as the nation grows, or should grow as our wealth grows. There are in these great cities at least six billions of wealth, and ten millions of people living near deep water. Therefore, in my opinion, the American people should take an interest in these affairs, and put up safeguards, put a lock on their door, put a safeguard that would be a protection not only to the wealth that is accumulated, but the shipyards, the factories, the foundries, the savings banks—everything that requires protection. I am very glad to see that the business men of the community have taken an interest in our national affairs. I trust that they will continue to do so, because as sovereign Americans, that is our only safeguard—in making this nation what our fathers intended it to be—an independent country. [Applause.] I have thought in the last few days, when I see these railway trains rushing on from East to West, these great systems rolling with perfect order—I have asked myself what would we do in case of war? The answer comes back that in forty-eight hours



we could assemble a hundred thousand men on the Atlantic coast. We could assemble a hundred thousand men on the Canadian border. I thought, to myself, supposing the great engines of industry were turned to the protection of this country; supposing these great trunk lines were loaded with troops and munitions of war;—they could assemble in forty-eight hours on the Atlantic coast a hundred thousand men. Forty-eight hours from that time they could assemble another hundred thousand men. They could do the same thing on the Canadian frontier. Take all the shipping on the Atlantic coast—we could concentrate it at some one point, and we could make ourselves a strong, formidable power. Yet we have got to apply ourselves to the ingenuity, the progress that is being made in the art of war. This is a great nation of intelligent people, patriotic, heroic, full of sacrifice; when this nation finds itself assailed, when the integrity and the perpetuity of the institutions established by our fathers are at stake, you will find such an uprising, such a patriotic feeling, North, South, East and West, as never has been known. It is like a giant in its power, in its strength, in its possibilities. [Applause.] An infant could strike a giant once in the face, but the future result would be very serious to the infant. That is my confidence in the power and the force of the American people. I believe when you come to any great question of national character, honor and integrity, there you find such a great uprising that never has been equalled, never has been surpassed by any other people. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen, our next toast is "The Country and the Flag," and will be responded to by Senator JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, of Connecticut. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF THE HON. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM CONNECTICUT.

I shall speak very briefly. After an invitation and a welcome to this great meeting, I received a kind friendly note from a gentleman whom I am proud to call my old comrade and much respected friend, General HORACE PORTER, [applause,] giving me thoughtful information that I would find the people here very much agreed with myself. I have done so; I have found it so; but I have been a little surprised at the thoughtfulness and seriousness and completeness of the preparation exhibited by the previous speakers. I thought we were coming together very much as the boys came down from Appomattox to City Point, full of a hundred songs of the army, happy and rejoicing. I thought, perhaps, it would be a little bit like New-York when ANDERSON came up here with his flag from Sumter. He refused to surrender unconditionally; he demanded that he should be allowed to take his men, with their arms and their property and their flag, away from that place, [applause,] and in a moment of chivalrous generosity the Confederates agreed to it. His men went out to their boats with the

band playing Yankee Doodle. ANDERSON went down to the steamer to the tune of Hail to the Chief, and the old worn flag went out with him, and the Confederates, like the Frenchman who said "please fire first," stood on the shore and lifted their hats to the flag they ought to have honored ; and when the flag came here to this harbor, (some of you can now remember it,) it was multiplied a million fold in every house, and every mansion and every church all over this town. The flag was hung out forty feet long and twenty feet wide, and 240 feet from the ground from Trinity spire, and 260 feet high from Grace Church steeple. Men gathered by the hundred thousand here on one of your squares, and listened to your best orators, composed, as they are to-night, of men of all parties. That is the sort of meeting I thought we would hold here to-night. It is the sort of meeting we all have in our hearts. And when the news came from Appomattox there was a similar and even a greater outburst of patriotism, and a greater honoring of the American flag.

I received notice that I must talk at a similar meeting at an annual banquet of the New-Haven Chamber of Commerce, and the dispatch which I found at my hotel said, "It will be a flag dinner ; your toast, 'Our Country and our Flag.'" [Applause.]

Gentlemen, it is too late and too much has been said to permit me now to enter upon anything like an elaborate talk, but there are some things which come to my heart which I must refer to, and prominently among them is a feeling of pronounced respect and gratitude to certain of the men of the United States who found their ancient party, to their great astonishment and illimitable disgust, in the possession of a body of men foreign to our and their ideas of all fundamental principles of American civilization. [Applause.] I have the great honor of knowing Senator PALMER, of Illinois. [Applause.] I have heard much from men who love him, of General BUCKNER, of Kentucky ; I know Mr. CARLISLE, Mr. COCKRAN and Mr. SCHURZ, and I also know General SICKLES. I know well and heartily love Mr. DANA ; and among these and others named, as an ancient Republican, never a Whig or a Democrat, but always an Abolitionist, I lift my hat and pay my tribute of pronounced respect and gratitude to men who forgot all party feeling and ancient prejudice and traditions, and who vigorously rallied to the support of the Union. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, I cannot forbear a single suggestion concerning some remarks made by that magnificent Democrat, that splendid American from Ireland, our friend, Mr. COCKRAN. [Applause.] He said some things very thoughtful indeed, and very instructive, and that I sincerely hope will be remembered not only by you, but by all the multitude of people who, I trust, will read them in the newspapers. He spoke wisely and eloquently of holding together all the men who have brought about this splendid victory over the forces of anarchy which threatened the dissolution of all the elements of civilization. I want to make a suggestion to him ; I hardly venture to do it ; but it is in the line of prospective harmony and the support of the administration, I may say, of the victorious party in this

great struggle. I will be very well content, as a Protectionist from New-England, if we can agree upon the Democratic platforms of 1884 and 1888, which substantially said then that many industries had grown up under the fostering care of the National Government and have a right to expect that so much of protection as was derived from the existing statutes shall not be taken away. To quote exactly, the Democracy said in their national platform of 1884, "many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital involved." You will find all this in those two platforms. It has been whispered to me many times that the free trade doctrine of 1892 was devised for the purpose of defeating Mr. CLEVELAND. I do not think that that was true. I prefer to go to an older Democracy and stand upon a platform on which I would gladly co-operate with our Democratic friends. I do not despair ; I think it quite possible that thoughtful men may get together and agree upon a tariff that will satisfy the great majority of the American people, that will save and protect our interests from further depression, and give no serious offence to the Democrats with whom we, Republicans, have been proudly working.

The Democracy further said, in 1884 :

"The necessary reduction and taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rates of labor prevailing in this country."

And the National Democratic Convention of 1888 said :

"A fair and careful revision of our tax laws, with due allowance for the difference between the wages of American and foreign labor, must promote and encourage every branch of our industries and enterprises in giving them assurance of an extended market and steady and continuous operations."

But, after all, tariff or no tariff, we have the honor of our country to sustain. [Applause.] Our ideal Uncle Sam is a gentleman who does not lie and who is not afraid. He will pay every debt according to its literal terms, and according to the spirit under which the agreement was made. That which the civilized world recognizes as full and final payment is the only payment that this country will consent to tender. [Applause.] I had the honor of saying, on a very interesting occasion, very many years ago, that every dollar of the public debt is pledged by the blood of the soldier, and every bond must be held as sacred as a soldier's grave. It is a matter of profound gratitude ; according to my ideas and education and traditions a matter of profound gratitude to the Almighty God that He has brought us safely through a test, that, in my humble judgment, was greater and more dangerous to the country than that involved at Bull Run and Appomattox. [Applause.]

**THE PRESIDENT.**—Gentlemen, the next toast, “The City of New-York,” will be responded to by Mayor STRONG :

**SPEECH OF THE HON. WILLIAM L. STRONG, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**

**MR. PRESIDENT, OUR GUESTS, AND MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE :** The City of New-York has been responded to almost too often for me to undertake to respond to it to-night. It stands to-day a little higher than it has ever stood before. The Presidential election of two weeks ago showed that the Police Department of the City of New-York made the most peaceful Presidential election that we have had in the City of New-York in the last fifty years, [applause,] and that is all the encomium that is necessary for the Mayor of New-York to state about the City of New-York.

About a year from now we will pronounce the funeral notes of the present City of New-York, no doubt. The Greater New-York Commission, or a smaller Committee that was appointed by that Commission, is laboring almost daily, in my office, to create a charter that I am quite sure will please every member of this Chamber of Commerce. I believe that they will produce a charter that will create a City by the sea here that will not be surpassed by any city on the face of the globe. That its commercial interests and its commercial prosperity will take a start from the day that that charter is endorsed and made a law by the Legislature of the State of New-York, that will give the City of New-York the pre-eminence in the commercial world that its beautiful harbor and the facilities for handling the commerce of the nations of the earth command. That is the future of the City of New-York ; and in 1897, if I so conduct myself that the Chamber of Commerce should see fit to give me an invitation to make an address before you, I will, with a great deal of pleasure, pronounce its funeral oration. [Great applause.]

**THE PRESIDENT.**—Gentlemen, we have now exhausted our list of speakers. What is your further pleasure ?

Calls were then made for General HORACE PORTER, who, after much hesitation, responded as follows :

**SPEECH OF GENERAL HORACE PORTER.**

**MR. PRESIDENT :** As you know, the only compensation of the Chairman of a Dinner Committee is to wear a gold badge for about three hours, and be exempt from speaking. When we hire roosters we do not do our own crowing, [laughter,] and at this late hour I shall certainly not detain you with any extended remarks. It is a very dangerous thing for a man, who has been speaking so much in a campaign, to attempt, on a sudden, to speak on an occasion like this. He is apt, for want of something to say, to fall back on his campaign oratory, and that is always dangerous. It is

as dangerous as was the action of that man in a State Convention some years ago, when he was asked to nominate a candidate for Governor. He had been delivering lectures for six months on the death of LINCOLN, and when he put his candidate in nomination he became confused and fell back upon his lecture, and referred to the man as having been suddenly stricken down, and said he was buried out of sight, and never would be heard of again until the resurrection. This tomahawked the candidate. [Laughter.] I have been very glad to listen to the eloquent words that have fallen from the lips of our distinguished friends who have spoken to-night. I think we all agree that the result of the last campaign has firmly established, we hope forever, American credit. [Applause.] I believe that what did more than anything else to win this campaign was the appeal to the patriotic sentiment of the country. [Applause.] It seemed as if we had returned to the brave days of old, when none were for a party and all were for the State, [applause,] when we saw Democrats and Republicans uniting regardless of their past political allegiance. It taught us that brothers in the same family may be quarrelling with one another, but when a blow is aimed at their mother, they unite as one in her defence. [Applause.] We were in peril from start to finish in this campaign. It was won by every man amongst the more intelligent American and adopted American citizens doing his duty. I say we were in peril all the time, for anarchy, with his crimson banner, stalked up to our very threshold; but at sight of the American flag he halted, stood at attention, and finally struck his colors. [Applause.] Yes, the American people went forth in their strength, and spoke in no uncertain tones at this election. They told the world, that in this free Republic, the time had not yet come to substitute Godlessness for religion, sectionalism for nationalism, partisanship for patriotism, nor dynamite for law. [Applause.] Never before did contending parties present so striking a contrast. On one side speakers were sowing the seeds of discontent, scattering in their path the dragon's teeth, preaching the accursed gospel of envy, hatred and malice. On the other hand men were telling the people that in this country there is no caste, that our patriotic forefathers fought, and bled and died, to the end that all aristocracy, all hereditary titles should be banished from this land, and the doctrine of caste was shot to death on the old revolutionary battlefield of Yorktown. [Applause.] Our forefathers put in the Declaration of Independence that men were born free and equal, and in this broad land they have always remained so. I trust we have all been taught by this campaign of education that in this Republic we cannot expect to be all from the North, or all from the South, all be from the East or all from the West; we cannot be all rich or all poor; we cannot all labor with the brain, or all labor with the muscles; we cannot be all Democrats or all Republicans; we cannot be all Catholics or all Protestants; but, thank God, we can all be loyal, patriotic American citizens. [Great applause.]

At the conclusion of General PORTER's speech, the President declared the dinner at an end.

**Monthly Meeting, Thursday, December 3, 1896.**

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at half past twelve o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, on Nassau-street, between Cedar and Liberty streets.

**PRESENT.**

ALEXANDER E. ORR, *President.*

MORRIS K. JESUP, }  
HENRY HENTZ, } *Vice-Presidents.*

GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary.*

And a quorum of members.

The minutes of the last regular meeting, held November 5th, were read and approved.

**REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.**

CHARLES S. SMITH, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported the following amendment to the by-laws :

Amend the last section of Article III., second line from the top, by adding after the word "thousand" the words "two hundred and fifty," so as to read one thousand two hundred and fifty.

Mr. SMITH.—I will take but a moment, Mr. President, to refer to the considerations which induced the Executive Committee to offer the amendment which, I hope, will receive the approbation of the Chamber.

The constant growth of our City in population and in commercial and industrial progress, renders it important that the Chamber should keep abreast of the times in respect to membership. We have 150 candidates for admission on the waiting list. Without this proposed increase, it would require from four to five years to dispose of the present applicants. You are aware, sir, that the character and habits of our members conduce to longevity, but few die, and in recent years membership in the Chamber is so highly valued, that none resign.

Many of our influential members have urged this change upon the Executive Committee, one of them, whose business is located above Fourteenth Street, said to me, that he would gladly nominate 25 merchants, doing business in his vicinity, but he was unwilling to do so with the prospect of so long a delay in securing their election. Again, Mr. President, the expenses of the Chamber for printing reports and other necessary expenses is on the increase,

and while our affairs are managed with the strictest economy, the additional revenue from increased membership is desirable.

The proposed amendment was ordered to be printed, a copy sent to each member of the Chamber, and action deferred to the regular meeting to be held January 7th, 1897.

WILLIAM L. TRENHOLM, in behalf of the Committee on Finance and Currency, said :

MR. PRESIDENT: I regret that Mr. RHOADES, the Chairman of the Committee, is not present, for I have no doubt he would have something to say on the subject of practical currency reform. The last time that the Committee on Finance and Currency held a meeting, which was some time ago, it was considered desirable that the Committee should not recommend that the voice of this Chamber should be raised in the currency discussions then going on, because it was quite evident that the battlefield over the silver question was to be far removed from this locality, and it was thought best to allow those who were to take part in the contest to remain free from whatever disadvantages they might have been put under by a distinct inspiration coming from this source, which, at that time, was not so well thought of, perhaps, in the central part of the country as it is to-day. Since the determination of the underlying question of sound money there has been no meeting of the Committee, but, I think that every member of the Committee—I think I may speak for them with confidence—has been watching with great interest what has been going on lately in the conference in Indianapolis, and is glad to see that the movement for currency reform has had its initiative in that section, and is, probably, now taking a direction and a scope which promises to engage in the discussion of this question, those who are the best able to contribute to its solution in experience and knowledge, namely, the chosen representatives of the great commercial bodies of this country. I think I speak for the members of the Committee, though I do not want to discard any personal responsibility, in saying we deplore that a question of this character should have entered into the politics of this country, for after a close survey of all that has been published and spoken in regard to this matter, it is quite apparent that the great masses of the people have not yet been brought to understand the real issues that underlie the questions that have been brought forward by the politicians, and are still being more or less debated. The solution of this question, which is more or less a scientific question, must come from those who are familiar with it in the general bearing upon it of the natural laws which govern the movement of capital and the distribution of profits; and I think that the only way in which the people of this country can ever be brought to decide rightly will be upon an affirmative proposition put forth by those who understand what they advocate and who will feel responsible for its consequences. Unfortunately the

business interests of the country, and the representatives of those interests, Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade, have been for some years on the defensive. They have not taken an active and aggressive forward movement. They have simply stood aloof, and when one proposition after another has been made they have either opposed it or failed to support it. That is the way in which this matter has drifted into the position in which we found it in the last election, and I think the only way in which it can be taken out of the political questions of the day is by some such movement as that which is now on foot outside of politics, resulting in the production and publication, and in the general acceptance by the commercial and financial classes of the country of something that is regarded as a scientific, practical solution of the problem that now confronts us, and of which, up to this time, no generally acceptable solution has been presented. And I think that a proper time for this Committee to act is approaching. I have no doubt that in due time this Chamber will be called upon to participate in the discussions that are likely to take place now as a consequence of the initiative of the Indianapolis convention, and I feel sure that every member of this Committee will be prepared, when the proper time comes, to unite in a recommendation to this Chamber which will be in harmony with its conservatism, and, at the same time, will command the support of its intelligent and progressive membership. [Applause.]

A. FOSTER HIGGINS, Chairman of the Committee on the Harbor and Shipping, stated that the Committee had received a voluminous communication, signed by the agents of the principal lines of steamers, asking the co-operation of the Chamber in a petition to Congress for better lighting and buoys at the entrances to the Harbor. He said the Committee would consider the matter, and submit a report at the next regular meeting of the Chamber.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

LOUIS WINDMULLER offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted :

*Whereas*, The War Department has condemned the bridge over Newtown Creek, which connects Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, with Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, and has induced the authorities to provide another ;

*Whereas*, The Supervisors of Queens County and the Aldermen of Brooklyn have decided to construct one of the so-called "Bascula" style, which is objectionable ;

1st. Because it will be only seven feet above the average of high tide water, while it should be twenty-four feet above it if tug boats and canal boats are to pass without opening it ;



2d. Because it is liable to get out of order while being opened, and may interfere with navigation ;

3d. Because it will cost about a quarter of a million dollars, while a good bridge of proper and tried construction can be built for less ;

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Harbor and Shipping be requested to investigate the subject and report.

On motion of FRANCIS B. THURBER, the Executive Committee was requested to consider the question of tariff agitation, and report such an expression of opinion on the subject as the Chamber ought to make.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was read from his Excellency H. L. MITCHELL, Governor of Florida, dated Tallahassee, Fla., November 10th, 1896, inviting the appointment of a delegation to represent the Chamber at a Convention to be held at Tampa, in that State, on the 20th of January next, to discuss methods for the proper defence of Southern Harbors.

The communication was referred to the Executive Committee for report.

The Chamber then adjourned.

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#### Monthly Meeting, Thursday, January 7, 1897.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at half past twelve o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, on Nassau-street, between Cedar and Liberty streets.

#### PRESENT.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, *President*.

MORRIS K. JESUP,

J. EDWARD SIMMONS,

JOHN CLAFLIN,

HENRY HENTZ,

GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary*.

} *Vice-Presidents.*

And a quorum of members.

The minutes of the last regular meeting, held December 3d, 1896, were read and approved.

#### REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

CHARLES S. SMITH, Chairman of the Executive Committee, called up the proposed amendment to the By-Laws of the Chamber, reported by the Committee at the last regular meeting, increasing the membership from one thousand to one thousand two hundred and fifty, and, on his motion, the amendment was unanimously adopted.

Mr. SMITH reported the following named candidates for membership and recommended their election :

#### *Nominated by*

HUGH D. AUCHINCLOSS,  
CHARLES D. BARRY,  
GEORGE C. BATCHELLER,  
J. BERTSCHMANN,  
E. W. BLISS,  
EDWARD C. BODMAN,  
CHARLES F. BROOKER,  
VERNON CARLETON BROWN,  
CHARLES E. BULKLEY,  
AMORY SIBLEY CARHART,  
I. OSGOOD CARLETON,  
EDWARD P. COE,  
HENRY H. COOK,  
JOSEPH G. DARLINGTON,  
MATURIN L. DELAFIELD, Jr.,  
CHARLES F. DIETERICH,  
FRANK H. DODD,  
JOHN DOHSE,  
H. BLANCHARD DOMINICK,  
BARSTOW DRAKE-SMITH,  
JOHN P. DUNCAN,  
LOUIS ETTLINGER,  
WILLIAM T. EVANS,  
HORATIO N. FRASER,  
EDWARD N. GIBBS,  
MALCOLM GRAHAM, Jr.,  
HERBERT L. GRIGGS,

CHARLES S. SMITH.  
JAMES H. WINCHESTER.  
CYRUS CLARK.  
JOHN SLOANE.  
SILAS A. ILSLEY.  
ALEXANDER E. ORR.  
THOMAS B. KENT.  
VERNON H. BROWN.  
JOHN SLOANE.  
FELIX CAMPBELL.  
FRANCIS E. DODGE.  
DUMONT CLARKE.  
WARNER VAN NORDEN.  
JAMES MCCREERY.  
GEORGE RUTLEDGE GIBSON.  
JOHN SLOANE.  
JOHN SLOANE.  
ADOLPH B. ANSBACHER.  
EDWARD D. FAULKNER.  
JOHN P. PAULISON.  
THOMAS B. KENT.  
JOHN SLOANE.  
PETERA B. WORRALL.  
JOHN SLOANE.  
JOHN CLAFLIN.  
MALCOLM GRAHAM.  
CHARLES S. SMITH.

*Nominated by*

CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, Jr.,  
 HOMER HEMINWAY,  
 JOHN A. HILTNER,  
 ALBERT F. HOCHSTADTER,  
 HERMAN C. HOSKIER,  
 B. FRANK HOOPER,  
 JACQUES HUBER,  
 ALBERT GOULD JENNINGS,  
 GEORGE WILLIAM KEMP,  
 JOSEPH P. KNAPP,  
 PERCIVAL KUHNE,  
 J. BOWERS LEE,  
 JOHN C. MCGUIRE,  
 ALEXANDER MAITLAND,  
 GEORGE MILMINE,  
 EDWARD A. MORRISON,  
 HENRY WHITNEY MUNROE,  
 ROBERT C. OGDEN,  
 HOBART J. PARK,  
 WILLIAM R. PETERS,  
 RUEL W. POOR,  
 EDWIN A. RICHARD,  
 HENRY M. ROBERTSON,  
 V. SIDNEY ROTHSCHILD,  
 HERMAN SCHAEFFER,  
 CHARLES SCRIBNER,  
 ROBERT SCHWARZENBACH,  
 WILLIAM SLOANE,  
 J. HENRY STAATS,  
 CYRUS L. SULZBERGER,  
 WILLIAM ALEX. TAYLOR,  
 DANIEL G. TENNEY,  
 FERDINAND M. THIERIOT,  
 W. EDWIN THORP,  
 CALVIN TOMPKINS,  
 ALFRED M. TOWNSEND,  
 WM. H. VAN DEN TOORN,  
 W. DE LA M. VAN NORDEN,  
 WILLIAM J. WALTER,  
 FELIX M. WARBURG,  
 CHANDLER N. WAYLAND,

GUSTAV H. SCHWAB.  
 A. SWAN BROWN.  
 JAMES G. CANNON.  
 ISIDOR STRAUS.  
 HENRY HENTZ.  
 FORREST H. PARKER.  
 J. CRAWFORD MCCREERY.  
 WALTER T. HATCH.  
 HENRY HENTZ.  
 JOHN SLOANE.  
 JAMES W. TAPPIN.  
 ROBERT M. GALLAWAY.  
 HENRY HENTZ.  
 JOHN SLOANE.  
 ALEXANDER E. ORR.  
 JOHN SLOANE.  
 WILLIAM R. STEWART.  
 JAMES MCCREERY.  
 JOHN SLOANE.  
 JACOB G. DETTMER.  
 HIRAM HITCHCOCK.  
 HENRY A. CAESAR.  
 WALDRON P. BROWN.  
 ISIDOR STRAUS.  
 GUSTAV H. SCHWAB.  
 JOHN SLOANE.  
 J. CRAWFORD MCCREERY.  
 CHARLES S. SMITH.  
 JOHN H. STARIN.  
 JORDAN L. MOTT.  
 OLIVER S. CARTER.  
 CHARLES H. TENNEY.  
 HENRY HENTZ.  
 JOHN SLOANE.  
 LOUIS WINDMULLER.  
 HENRY M. TABER.  
 LOUIS WINDMULLER.  
 WARNER VAN NORDEN.  
 HENRY RICE.  
 JACOB H. SCHIFF.  
 DONALD MACKAY.

*Nominated by*

ALFRED T. WHITE,

HENRY HENTZ.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS WHITE,

HENRY HENTZ.

CLARENCE WHITMAN,

WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON.

These gentlemen were, on one ballot, unanimously elected members of the Chamber.

Mr. SMITH reported back the letter of the Governor of Florida, inviting the appointment of a delegation to attend the Convention, to be held at Tampa, in that State, on the 20th instant, to discuss methods for the proper defence of Southern harbors.

On the recommendation of the Committee, HENRY M. FLAGLER, SAMUEL H. SEAMAN and LOUIS F. DOMMERICH were appointed delegates to represent the Chamber on the occasion.

Mr. SMITH further reported the following preamble and resolution :

*Whereas*, The Chamber, on the 6th day of February, 1896, adopted a carefully prepared report on the question of limiting the height of buildings in the City of New-York, and also adopted resolutions, of which the following is a copy :

*Whereas*, A further increase of the number of very tall buildings may become injurious to the welfare of our citizens ; be it

*Resolved*, That this Chamber favors the passage by the State Legislature of laws,

1. To limit the height of buildings in this City in proportion to the width of the street or according to location.

2. That all buildings over eighty feet high shall not occupy more than eighty per cent. of the area of the plot or plots upon which any one building may stand.

3. That such buildings shall be provided with at least two stair-cases, and that all shafts for stairs and elevators be made fireproof, with skylights above.

*Therefore, Resolved*, That the Chamber hereby re-affirms the action above mentioned, and commends the report and resolutions to the early attention of the Legislature, as a subject of vital importance to the health and general welfare of the citizens of this City.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. SMITH submitted an invitation, signed by the officers of the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of the Cities of Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Grand Rapids, Indianapolis, Louisville, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis, St. Paul and Toledo, dated Indianapolis, Ind., December 12th, 1896, inviting this Chamber to send six delegates to represent it at a Convention of business men to be held in Indianapolis on the 12th inst., to consider the currency question.

On recommendation of the Executive Committee, the invitation was unanimously accepted, and the President authorized to appoint the delegates.

The President appointed as the delegation :

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES,  
LEVI P. MORTON,  
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,

WILLIAM E. DODGE,  
MORRIS K. JESUP,  
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY.

Mr. SMITH presented the following preamble and resolutions, and moved their adoption :

*Whereas*, The Commission charged with the preparation of a charter for the government of the various municipalities and territories proposed to be consolidated under one government, comprising an area of three hundred and seventeen square miles, and a population of over three millions of inhabitants, to constitute the future City of New-York, are required by law to report to the Legislature the result of their deliberations on or before the first day of February, 1897 ; and

*Whereas*, The entire document, comprising more than 700 pages, has not yet been fully published so as to admit of sufficient opportunity for the examination and discussion of its provisions affecting the welfare and destiny of the vast population for whose local government it is devised ; and

*Whereas*, The Governor of the State of New-York, in his first message, transmitted to the Legislature and this day published, calls attention to the momentous issues involved in the final settlement of this great question, and gives utterance to the following wise and timely warning, of which this Chamber should take prompt heed :

“ No legislation passed this session will involve greater responsibilities, or be more far-reaching in its effect, than that relating to the communities to be embraced in the City of New-York. This subject does not concern us alone, for the extent of its influence it

is not safe to predict. Conditions have arisen more than once in which an entire national policy has depended upon this State. When questions of such moment become thus dependent the position of the State of New-York is commanding, and may be decisive. Every move upon this subject should result from the utmost caution and study ;” and

*Whereas*, At the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States the population of the entire country was not greater than that which will be included in the proposed consolidated City, and the preparation of the Constitution occupied the unremitting attention, for more than six months, of the wisest body of men who were ever assembled for deliberative purposes, and the Constitution itself was not ratified until after an exhaustive discussion by the people, occupying more than nine months, in the course of which the immortal papers known as the “Federalist” were produced by HAMILTON, JAY and MADISON ; and

*Whereas*, Under the existing conditions it would be manifestly unwise and precipitate for the Legislature to act upon a Charter which has not been subjected to the critical analysis of experts, and the final judgment of public opinion, upon which our free institutions are founded : Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this Chamber earnestly requests the Charter Commission to apply to the Legislature for a sufficient extension of time to complete this report without undue haste, and in order that the same may be carefully studied, discussed and amended so as to provide a comprehensive scheme of government, which shall have been duly considered and digested, not only by the inhabitants of the proposed City, but by the people of the State of New-York, whose interests will be vitally affected by the municipality controlling the greater part of the wealth of the State, and certain in the near future to contain the majority of its population. And be it further

*Resolved*, That in a matter of so much importance, the Charter, as finally framed and passed by the Legislature, should be submitted to the vote of the communities included in its provisions, and should not be carried into effect until it shall have been approved by the votes of a majority of the voters thereof. And be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be signed by the officers of the Chamber and transmitted to the Commission, to the Governor of the State and to the presiding officers of the Senate and Assembly, for presentation to the Legislature.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed by the chair, of which the President of the Chamber shall be chairman, whose duty it shall be to wait upon the Commission and request their co-operation in securing an extension of time.

Mr. SMITH.—These resolutions, I trust, will meet with the unanimous approbation of the Chamber.

I hold in my hand the documents issued by the Commission thus far. They are about three-quarters of the size the report will be when the whole work is completed. The chapter on taxation was issued only yesterday. There has not been sufficient time to give any considerate judgment to any of the provisions. Last night I studied a few figures which had been furnished to me officially. I will mention only one subject now, and that relates to the equalization of taxation. It is provided that the taxes of all the united cities and counties shall be equal. Now, exactly in what way that is to be arranged and finally decided upon does not appear to any one at present. It seems to me, upon a very desultory study of it, that it is a kind of "go-as-you-please" arrangement, but at the same time I confess that I have not given it sufficient study to know very much about it. Let us see how New-York City, for the moment, would certainly be affected. Our debt to-day is one hundred and thirteen millions in round figures, exclusive of the sinking fund. That is about 6½ per cent. of the assessed valuation. Now, take Kings County next. It is 13.973 per cent. or, as near as possible, 14 per cent., on their valuation, which, I believe, is higher than ours. In Richmond County it is 7.138 per cent. In Queens County it is 9.07 per cent. Now, an equalization, which is certainly provided for under the statute, of all the debts of these various localities would increase the New-York City debt thirty to forty millions immediately. That is, we should be obliged to bear a burden that we have never incurred, simply to equalize this debt, if it is carried out in its obvious manner, and without any limitation or consideration of the equities of the case. The debt of New-York City, according to this official calculation, which I have from very good authority indeed, would be increased from one hundred and thirteen millions to one hundred and forty-four millions, at least, and probably much more. The debt of Kings County would be decreased from seventy-three to forty-four millions. The debt of Richmond County would be increased to two millions two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. Queens County, which is seven millions in debt now, would have its debt reduced about one million. All the reductions would go toward correspondingly increasing the debt of our City as it stands at present.

I have not the slightest doubt, as I have been informed by reliable authority, that the Commission who are drafting and preparing this Charter would welcome the assistance of this Chamber. They would be glad to have its criticism, and to receive any suggestions of amendment which the Chamber might deem proper to make. But it is so evident that it is physically impossible to examine 700 or 800 pages of Charter and report by February 1st, and, in addition to that, if one goes into a critical examination of it, he must read some two or three thousand pages of laws, which are affected, amended or repealed by the provisions of this Charter, that I am sure the Legislature will see the propriety of giving the people of New-York a sufficient opportunity to understand how they will be affected by

the Charter, and not rush it through at the beginning of the session. It is very much easier for us to talk to the Commission and to have the Charter properly amended before it goes to the Legislature, than it would be to go up to Albany and have hearings there, and that is the reason for introducing this resolution. The Charter should be made as perfect as possible before it is sent to the Legislature, with the sanction of the Commission.

G. WALDO SMITH.—Mr. President, I remember not long since being in Southern Texas, in the Alamo where DAVID CROCKETT fell pierced by the bayonets of SANTA ANNA, and on the wall was an inscription, "Be sure you're right, and then go ahead!" If there ever was a case when we wanted to know whether we are right or not, then this proposed consolidation presents one. This is a time when we should make haste slowly. I have made some investigation as to the proportion of rents absorbed in the payment of taxes in New-York and in Brooklyn, and find that, while on an average only about one-eighth of all the moneys received for rents is paid for taxes in New-York, fully one-quarter is paid in Brooklyn. Here, certainly, is a very great inequality that should be corrected before any consolidation is effected; and I heartily second Mr. SMITH's resolutions.

JOHN HASEN RHOADES.—Mr. President, I did not intend to say anything on this subject, but the gravity of it is such it seems to me that possibly a word might be of some service to this Chamber.

What Mr. CHARLES S. SMITH has said I heartily concur in. The scheme of a Greater New-York is one of the most serious problems, if not the most serious problem, the people of this City have had to face since its foundation as a city.

We must go slow. There are dangers which surround us on every side. One of these dangers, to which he has not referred, and to escape which I do not know if any provision has been made, is that by the laws of this State the consolidation of more than one County into a City restores the County government—that is to say, under the Greater New-York Charter, New-York County, the County of Kings, the County of Richmond and the County of Queens are brought into being. As the law stands to-day, the debts of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn are limited to ten per cent. of the assessed valuation of the real property contained therein. Now, create a Greater New-York, adopt this proposed Charter, and, without legislation to prevent the restoration of these County governments, by such restoration you raise the limit of City and County debt to 20 per cent. of the assessed valuation in place of the 10 per cent. limit now existing. I think this is one of the greatest dangers in connection with this proposed Charter, and, for this and other reasons, I am in accord with the resolutions. I think we should go slowly. I think this proposed Charter should be carefully analyzed and criticized before it is sent to the Legislature. [Applause.]



**NATHAN T. SPRAGUE.**—Mr. President, I cannot see any object, after the citizens of New-York and the suburbs which are proposed to be annexed have voted upon this question, that this matter should be again referred to them. It seems to me like child's play. If you have not a Commission to-day that is capable, why, let one be appointed, and let that Commission confer with the Governor and the Legislature, and give us a charter that will be acceptable to all the people ; but with the masses, and for the masses, there is always urged delays, and delays are dangerous in any good cause. That question, as I say, has been settled by the people of New-York and Brooklyn and these other territories, and now, after the Commission makes their report, and it has been referred to the respective Committees of the Legislature, as it will be, let the gentlemen who have any objection to make appear before those Committees and give their reasons why they object and let those Committees decide. They can do it much better and more understandingly than the masses of the people of these consolidated districts, and when it is returned to them the people can vote to accept or reject it. You understand, sir, as well as I, and perhaps better, that these matters are really not brought into consideration when they are before the people ; they are handled and arranged beforehand, and the masses don't know why they vote as they do in very many instances. I think you are safer in the hands of the intelligent men who have this Charter in charge, and who will give us a Charter that will be acceptable and appropriate to the second largest city in the world. Leave it in the hands of those men. We have done our part ; we have agreed that we want greater New-York. Now, why should we delay the matter ? I favor having plenty of time given to do the work in, but I do not believe in continuing it, and continuing it along year after year.

**JOHN P. TOWNSEND.**—As I understand, under the statute, this Commission is obliged to report to the Legislature by the first of February. I believe some members of the Commission think the time is too short. It does not seem to me that it would be extrajudicial for us to ask that the Commission be allowed more time to consider and report, and give us an opportunity to say what we may have to say on the subject. As I understand it, the Supervisors of the various counties affected are restrained from borrowing money on the credit of their counties, but if the Greater New-York Charter is adopted there is nothing to prevent additional legislation permitting them to borrow at some future date. I think the remarks made, in this connection, by Mr. **RHOADES** were very well taken.

**RICHARD DEEVES.**—Mr. President, this is an exceedingly important question. It is of vital interest to the tax-payers, and certainly this Commission should move very slowly in adopting the various chapters of the Charter. It is a gigantic work to go through the various laws and ordinances, and get everything all straight so that one part of the City will not suffer at the expense of

another. We certainly should adopt this resolution and have the time extended. It is impossible for any body of men to get through with such a work in so short a time. I see by the newspapers that it is rumored that this Charter is to be jammed through the Legislature when it reaches there. We do not want any action of that sort. It is not in the interest of the tax-payers that it should be jammed through the Legislature, and we should exert all our influence to have the time of the Commission extended, so that any citizen who desires may have an opportunity to state his views upon it before the Commission, so that if there are defects in the proposed Charter they may be remedied. I think this Chamber should appoint a Committee which should be composed of men who, by their education and training, should be eminently qualified to take up the different points in this proposed Charter and consider them, and, at a future meeting of this Chamber, point out what its defects are and in what respects it could be bettered. I am not in favor of bringing the Charter finally before the people. I think this Chamber cannot afford to set a precedent for referendum. The bosses would manage that better than we could. We should put our foot down on referendum.

ABRAM S. HEWITT.—Mr. President, the last remark of the gentleman who has just taken his seat induces me to trouble the Chamber with a few words. I have all my life opposed the referendum. I have thought that on current questions of politics it was a violation of the representative principle of government. The gentleman who has taken his seat—with whom I fully sympathize in that view—has overlooked the fact that when it comes to the establishment of a Constitution, the fundamental charter of the rights and liberties of the people, the submission is always made to the people; and, except the original Constitution, adopted by the Convention of this State in 1777, every Constitution has been submitted to a vote of the people. Can any distinction be found between the present case and the case of a Constitution affecting the people of the entire State? The proposed consolidated City is, of course, only a portion of the State of New-York, and, therefore, the word used for its government is Charter and not Constitution; but the population comprised within the proposed area constitutes it the largest separately governed population in the Union, with the exception of two or three States. In other words, there will only be two or three States in the Union with a greater population than that which will be included within the boundaries of the proposed Greater New-York. The principle, therefore, which requires that the kind of government which the people are to have shall be submitted to the votes of the people, it seems to me applies thoroughly and amply in this case. As the resolution says, the population of the Greater New-York will exceed the population of the United States at the time of the formation of the present government. Now, I ask whether it is reasonable that three millions of people shall be expected to accept a government at the hands of a Legislature, constituted as you know it is, not elected with reference to

this question, with no discussion ever made during the late campaign in regard to this subject,—whether it is reasonable that a body such as that (and which is expected now, as they say, to jam through the legislation whenever it is commanded,)—is to settle the destinies of the people of this part of the State of New-York for all time to come, and, as the Governor says, possibly to affect the legislation of the United States upon critical questions; for, as we all know, the City of New-York, as he quite correctly says, has often determined the most important constitutional questions. Now, this is a plea for time. It is a plea for time when a criminal is under sentence to be executed, and when there may be newly discovered evidence which might possibly affect the judgments of men. Has any gentleman in this room perused that document? Has any gentleman in this room read the summaries which have been published in the daily newspapers? It might be expected from my former connection with the City government that I would have given study to this question, and I have been waited on by the reporters as usual for my opinion on the subject. Why, gentlemen, I haven't the remotest idea of what is contained in the 700 or 800 pages which have been shown to you. I have an idea of what is in the 2,000 pages of which Mr. SMITH spoke, because I had to make myself familiar with the law affecting this City while I was its Mayor. But the idea of proposing to an intelligent community the adoption of a Charter, which is to govern it for all time, and which is to control the disposition of hundreds of millions of dollars and the right to impose taxation amounting, as it will be before the next century is out, to over one hundred millions upon the people of this community—the proposition that that shall be done without fair investigation and proper examination seems to me utterly absurd and ridiculous. It is not a question as to whether these communities should be consolidated. It is a question of how they shall be governed when they are consolidated. The members of the Commission are themselves conscious of the fact that they need aid and enlightenment, for they have asked citizens to come before them and explain their position. It is absurd for the people of New-York to go before that Commission and to make any adequate criticism of the proposed Charter when speakers are limited to twenty minutes under the rules adopted by that Commission. One of the gentlemen who spoke here said that we can go to the Legislature and have our hearings there. This body has had considerable experience of hearings before the Legislature. I have gone there only once or twice, thank heaven! and I have found every time that there was a power behind the throne, a power superior to the Committee, that had given its orders every time, even before I ventured to appear there. That is the case now. If this Charter cannot be considered with at least a decent respect for the obligations and the interests which it includes, then the whole matter ought to fail. The preamble of the resolutions refers to what was done in the case of the Constitution of the United States. Gentlemen, for six months the members of the Constitutional Convention met in daily session—

not an occasional weekly session, not a sub-committee which were to bring in something all cooked and dried, but that great body, over whom WASHINGTON presided, and of which FRANKLIN and HAMILTON and MADISON and GOUVERNEUR MORRIS and others of the greatest men we have ever known, were members—and for six months patiently, day after day, they worked upon the problem which was committed to them, and when it appeared it was a document that might have been included in thirty-five of the pages which are submitted here by these gentlemen as the Charter of Greater New-York. It took those great men six months; it has taken these great men perhaps six weeks [laughter] to formulate this Charter which is to govern more people and deal with more wealth than was ever congregated before under the government of one municipality. And yet we are told that it is absurd to ask for time; that the people have passed upon this question! The gentleman who made that remark said that the people had no judgment about such matters; that they went in a mob. I don't say so; I am a democrat; [laughter and applause;] I do not accept his statement. The party to which possibly he may belong is now in a majority everywhere, and it is possible they may go in a crowd; but, sir, I should feel humiliated and disgraced if in my day and generation, old as I am, I had allowed a Charter which is to control the life, the liberty, and the property of the people of this great City to go to vote without a proper examination, and, if need be, a proper criticism of its details. I have tried to understand it. I know nothing about it. I am quite unable, possibly because I am old and worn out, to comprehend the purpose of it, but I see one purpose which is clearly apparent on the face of it, and which the Chamber of Commerce and the people of this community should resist to the death. It is an attempt to establish party government in the Greater City of New-York. The provision for bi-partisan Commissions, which is to control the police of this great City, means that one or the other party—and it doesn't matter a continental [laughter] which party it is—the result will be that your property and my property will be divided between the bosses of the two parties and their heelers.

Now, gentlemen, I have said a great deal more than I intended to say, and I observe that the gentleman who opposes action on this occasion wishes to be heard further, and, therefore, I yield him the floor. [Applause.]

Mr. SPRAGUE.—I am under many obligations to the gentleman for his kindness in yielding to me the floor before he had become completely exhausted. I respect him on account of his age, and, as the question of party had not come up here, I do not respect the idea of bringing it before the Chamber. It is to me, as an individual, with a desire to do what is right for the many, and you, sir, and every intelligent gentleman of the Chamber, will realize, and I think agree with me, that 25 or 50 selected men, known for their ability, integrity and honesty, can and would give to us a much better Charter than the masses would if called upon to make a

Charter. They are the servants of the people, working for the people, and this Commission should have time to do their work, and to do it in a proper manner. Instead of being only six weeks at it, as intimated by the gentleman who last spoke, they have been as many months.

Mr. HEWITT.—Six weeks of actual sessions, if you please.

Mr. SPRAGUE.—They had time for actual consideration between. At any rate they will, without question, present their work to the Legislature in a finished condition, and it is the rule of legislative bodies, that when a Commission reports and asks for further time it is accorded to them. Now, what I desire—and I speak for one tax-payer—is that right should prevail, and there is no question that has ever come up in this country, or that ever will, no matter how good it may be, but that it will find somewhere opposition. We must expect that. There is no party considerations in the matter with me at all; it is simply what should be for the interests of the people. This Charter, if accepted by the people, can be altered and amended in the future if necessary. We do not suppose there will be 25 or 50 men with wisdom sufficient to make a Charter that will never need to be amended. Give us a Charter that will answer for the present, and then as we go along, and those that come after us, and see the necessity for a change, let the change be made according to the demands of the people to suit the times. I am opposed to the referendum, and I move, as an amendment to the motion, that that clause be stricken out.

THE PRESIDENT.—The question will be put first on the amendment offered by Mr. SPRAGUE, namely, that that portion of the resolution relative to the referendum to the people, shall be stricken out. All in favor of that amendment will say aye; all opposed, no.

The amendment is lost.

The preamble and resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

The following were appointed the Committee :

CHARLES S. SMITH,	ABRAHAM S. HEWITT,
JOHN HANSEN RHOADES,	GUSTAV H. SCHWAB,
ALEXANDER E. ORR, <i>ex-officio</i> .	

A. BARTON HEPBURN, Chairman of the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements, submitted the following report on the diversion of trade from the Port of New-York, which was accepted and ordered to be placed on file :

*To the Chamber of Commerce :*

Your Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements respect-

fully submit the following report concerning the diversion of trade from New-York. The subject in its entirety is a complex and many-sided one, and we submit this as a report of progress.

The subject was brought before the Chamber in consequence of a large diversion to Southern ports of corn shipments for export. So far as the exports from Gulf ports are concerned, it is the natural result of the deepening of their harbors and the perfecting of their railroad systems. These ports are nearer the corn fields of the West than those of the North Atlantic seaboard, and this great staple naturally takes the line of least resistance in seeking the markets of the world. It is not necessarily, however, a subject for alarm, and merchants should not forget that our great trunk lines and railroads are as much interested as anybody in maintaining the trade of this port, and it may be safely assumed that they will do all in their power to this end.

One of our New-York commercial bodies has invoked the aid of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to do away with the differential rates charged on grain by the trunk lines of two cents less a hundred pounds to Philadelphia and three cents to Baltimore and Newport News from Chicago than is charged to New-York. It is claimed that the grades and facilities of the New-York roads permit them to carry grain between New-York and Chicago as cheap as to any of the other Atlantic ports. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that this is so, the fact cannot be ignored that the existing differentials were established after a long and disastrous railroad war, in which the New-York roads sacrificed many millions of dollars in their endeavor to maintain the right to make the same rates to New-York as were charged to other ports, and the present differentials were finally agreed upon as the result of a careful study of the question by an eminent Commission, of which Judge COOLEY was chairman.

If it can be shown that experience has demonstrated that we have differentials so great that the Southern ports are getting more than a fair share of the traffic, then it is proper that they should be revised, or wholly abrogated, but your Committee are not prepared at this time to assert that the differentials are excessive, and we prefer to await the evidence which will be presented before the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the contention there pending in regard to this matter.

One important element in the situation is that of terminal facilities, and, for certain classes of traffic, there is no doubt but the facilities enjoyed by Newport News, Baltimore and Boston are far superior to those of New-York. A careful study of this question is necessary, and it may become desirable to establish a commission of engineering experts to exhaustively consider the subject in all its bearings.

It is asserted that the other Atlantic ports give certain special advantages on grain for export which are not granted by the New-York roads. It is stated that the railroads terminating at Boston grant shippers twenty days' free storage and twenty days' free insurance, which are not granted at New-York, and that these

privileges are sometimes extended to ninety days' free storage and insurance. It would seem not unreasonable to ask that these questions be taken up by the New-York lines, and if these discriminations exist the roads terminating at this port should either insist that these special advantages cease at other ports or that they be granted at New-York.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

A. B. HEPBUEN,  
FRANCIS B. THUEBER,  
JOHN D. CRIMMINS,  
THOMAS A. MCINTYRE,  
JAMES D. LAYNG,

} *Committee on  
Internal Trade  
and  
Improvements.*

NEW-YORK, *January 7th, 1897.*

Mr. HEPBUEN also submitted the following report on the proposed freight approach to extend along the river from Fifty-ninth Street to the Battery, by the proposed New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company, which was accepted and ordered to be placed on file :

*To the Chamber of Commerce :*

By a resolution of this Chamber, adopted June 4th, 1896, the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements were instructed to investigate a proposed freight approach to the proposed New-York and New-Jersey Bridge, extending along the river front from Fifty-ninth Street to the Battery ; and to report at a future meeting whether such freight approach would result in the cheapening of terminal charges at this port.

In pursuance of such resolution your Committee did, on September 29th, address a letter to the Commissioners of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge, asking full and explicit information as to the physical and financial status of the bridge, its prospects of erection, and also some information as to the proposed freight approach. We received a reply under date of September 30th, acknowledging receipt of our letter, and saying :

"The Commissioners of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge have ordered the engineers to make plans for a freight approach from Fifty-ninth Street along the river front to the bridge, which is now being done, and when the engineers have completed this order, which we expect to be completed in October, the Commissioners will be called together to consider it, and at the same time we will place copies of the plans before your Committee in order that you may act understandingly. Until then we beg that your Committee take no action upon the proposed preamble and resolution."

Replying to this communication under date of October 1st, we stated :

"We are in receipt of your letter of September 30th, 1896, in

which you say that the 'Commissioners of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge have ordered the engineers to make plans for a freight approach from Fifty-ninth Street along the river front to the bridge. We note that you say you expect these plans will be completed in October.' What we specially desire to know is what, if anything, has been done towards the construction of the bridge itself, whether any contract with responsible parties has been made therefor, and whether the Company is in possession of funds with which to prosecute its enterprise. Will you kindly reply in detail to our letter recently sent you, and oblige, etc.?"

The Commissioners, through an officer of the Company, replied verbally that nothing had been done towards the erection of the bridge, no contract made and no funds raised, but expressing confidence that they would be able to make arrangements in the near future. No further communication has been received.

Full compliance with your resolution calls for an expression of opinion as to whether any cheapening of present terminal charges may be expected through the construction of this proposed bridge and its approaches. As soon as the bridge people have replied to our request for information, or have been given a sufficient opportunity to reply, we will submit a final and formal report.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)	A. B. HEPBURN, FRANCIS B. THURBER, JOHN D. CRIMMINS, THOMAS A. MCINTYRE, JAMES D. LAYNG,	} <i>Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements.</i>

NEW-YORK, January 7th, 1897.

A. FOSTER HIGGINS, Chairman of the Committee on the Harbor and Shipping, submitted the following report on the communication of the steamship lines relative to the lighting and buoying of the channels at the entrance to the harbor :

*To the Chamber of Commerce :*

Your Committee on Harbor and Shipping has had under its careful consideration the communication of the steamship lines on the subject of improving the lighting and the buoying of the channels at the entrance, and in the navigation of the lower Bay of this Port, and they have been much interested in the very voluminous suggestions as to the detailed mode of accomplishing this end.

Your Committee have concluded that the final decision upon these measures must of necessity be confined to the proper Governmental authorities, who have charge of such matters, and they therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That this Chamber learns with pleasure of the application made by merchants and others to the United States Government to adopt prompt measures for improving the lighthouses,



light buoys, beacons, &c., now at the entrance to the Port, and requests that the Government will, without loss of time, pass the necessary appropriation therefor to be expended by the Lighthouse Board in the manner best calculated to accomplish the desired end.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) A. FOSTER HIGGINS,  
*Chairman.*

NEW-YORK, *January 6th*, 1897.

The report and resolution were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be placed on file.

Mr. HIGGINS also submitted the following report on the construction of a bridge over Newtown Creek, L. I. :

*To the Chamber of Commerce :*

Your Committee has examined into the statements presented to the Chamber in connection with a proposed bridge over Newtown Creek, and find—

That the plan of the bridge has been duly submitted to the Board of United States Engineers in charge of the Harbor, and has received their approval, and their finding has been confirmed by the Secretary of War, with the following provisions, viz. :

“*First.* That the bridge shall afford a clear and unobstructed passage of at least 150 feet in width ; and

“*Second.* That the bridge shall be completely opened in 45 seconds of time.”

That these provisions seem to meet all the requirements of commerce.

That the expense will be borne exclusively by Kings County, and no action is required or would be proper on the part of this Chamber.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) A. FOSTER HIGGINS,  
*Chairman.*

NEW-YORK, *January 6th*, 1897.

The report was unanimously adopted, and the Committee discharged from further consideration of the subject.

RESOLUTIONS.

G. WALDO SMITH offered the following preamble and resolution, which were referred to the Committee on Finance and Currency for consideration and report :

*Whereas*, The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York in 1870, addressed a petition to the Legislature requesting the exemption from taxation of all liens upon real estate ; and

*Whereas*, It seems at present impossible to obtain a general law to this effect ; and

*Whereas*, The law requiring the taxation of personal property is unequal in its operation, and a detriment to the growth and prosperity of the City of New-York ; be it

*Resolved*, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York requests the Legislature to grant permission to the City and County Governments to determine the objects of local taxation, and for that purpose favors the passage of the bill introduced in the Assembly in 1895, by the Hon. D. E. AINSWORTH, known as the Home Rule in Taxation Bill.

The Chamber then adjourned.

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### Monthly Meeting, Thursday February 4, 1897.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at half past twelve o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, on Nassau-street, between Cedar and Liberty streets.

#### PRESENT.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, *President.*

MORRIS K. JESUP, } *Vice-Presidents.*  
HENRY HENTZ, }

GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary.*

And a quorum of members.

The minutes of the last regular meeting, held January 7th, were read and approved.

#### REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

CHARLES S. SMITH, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported the following named candidates for membership, and recommended their election :

#### *Nominated by*

WILLIAM H. ANDREWS,  
WILLIAM D. BALDWIN,  
WILLIAM M. BALDWIN,  
AMZI LORENZO BARBER,

LOUIS WINDMULLER.  
LOUIS WINDMULLER.  
MARTIN JOOST.  
JAMES TALCOTT.

*Nominated by*

WILLIAM H. BARRON,  
 CHARLES S. BARTOW,  
 EDWARD J. BERWIND,  
 WILLIAM BLOODGOOD,  
 WILLARD S. BROWN,  
 HERBERT P. CAMPBELL,  
 WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN,  
 GARDINER K. CLARK,  
 L. A. COLE,  
 WILLIAM N. COLER, Jr.,  
 CHARLES W. COLTON,  
 WILLIAM G. CONKLIN,  
 THEODORE CONROW,  
 WILLIAM E. CONROW,  
 CLARKSON COWL,  
 DANIEL A. DAVIS,  
 JOSHUA W. DAVIS,  
 HENRY DAY,  
 J. HENRY DEEVES,  
 ELIAS A. DE LIMA,  
 ELIAS S. A. DE LIMA,  
 JAMES B. DICKSON,  
 ROBERT DUN DOUGLASS,  
 JOHN DOWNEY,  
 LUDWIG DREYFUSS,  
 JOHN F. DRYDEN,  
 ROBERT DUNLAP,  
 DANIEL O. ESHBAUGH,  
 JOHN H. FLAGLER,  
 MAX FREUND,  
 JOHN R. GILES,  
 JOHN H. GOURLIE,  
 SIEGFRIED GRUNER,  
 J. HENRY HAGGERTY,  
 WILLIAM HARKNESS,  
 JOHN F. HASHAGEN,  
 AUGUST HECKSCHER,  
 JEFFERSON HOGAN,  
 EDWIN T. HOLMES,  
 WILLIAM C. HOWARD,  
 WILLIAM H. HURLBUT,  
 JOHN S. HUYLER,

FRANCIS B. THURBER.  
 HENRY HENTZ.  
 JOHN SLOANE.  
 BRYCE GRAY.  
 VERNON H. BROWN.  
 HENRY HENTZ.  
 WM. H. B. TOTTEN.  
 HENRY HENTZ.  
 HENRY HENTZ.  
 ALFRED H. SMITH.  
 JOHN SLOANE.  
 JAMES G. CANNON.  
 JOHN SLOANE.  
 JOHN SLOANE.  
 STEPHEN W. CAREY.  
 JOHN HARSEN RHOADES.  
 JOHN SLOANE.  
 WILLIAM LUMMIS.  
 FRANCIS B. THURBER.  
 G. WALDO SMITH.  
 G. WALDO SMITH.  
 WILLIAM KREBS.  
 MARCELLUS HARTLEY.  
 JOHN HARSEN RHOADES.  
 SAMUEL SACHS.  
 FRANK H. BALLARD.  
 HENRY HENTZ.  
 STEPHEN W. CAREY.  
 WARNER VAN NORDEN.  
 LEE KOHNS.  
 JOHN SLOANE.  
 WILLIAM KREBS.  
 HENRY HENTZ.  
 THOMAS P. BALL.  
 FRANCIS A. FOGG.  
 JOHN LE BOUTILLIER.  
 CARL VON PUSTAU.  
 GEORGE B. JAKUES.  
 HART B. BRUNDRETT.  
 HENRY W. CURTISS.  
 FRANCIS C. MOORE.  
 FRANCIS B. THURBER.

*Nominated by*

GEORGE E. IDE,  
EDWARD H. KELLOGG,  
CLARENCE H. KELSEY,  
HENRY S. KERR,  
GEORGE J. LAIGHTON,  
STEPHEN LOINES,  
RALPH W. LEVY,  
FRANK H. LOVELL,  
CHARLES S. McLOUGHLIN,  
WILLIAM T. MEREDITH,  
CORD MEYER,  
EDWARD F. MILLIKEN,  
WILLIAM MOHR,  
JOHN MONKS,  
CARL MULLER,  
AARON NAUMBURG,  
CHARLES H. PATRICK,  
WILLARD H. PLATT,  
CORNELIUS A. PUGSLEY,  
HENRY S. REDMOND,  
DWIGHT S. RICHARDSON,  
WILLIAM C. ROBERTS,  
WILLIAM SCHALL, Jr.,  
FREDERICK SCHUMACHER,  
CLARENCE W. SEAMANS,  
BENJAMIN STERN,  
LEOPOLD STERN,  
WILLIAM J. TAYLOR,  
AMOS C. VAN GAASBEEK,  
ATWOOD VIOLETT,  
FREDERICK H. VON STADE,  
DAVID S. WALTON,  
ARTHUR B. WARING,  
S. CHARLES WELSH,  
JAMES G. WHITE,  
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,

FRANCIS L. HINE.  
DAVID W. LEWIS.  
LOUIS WINDMULLER.  
GILBERT M. PLYMPTON.  
JOHN ARBUCKLE.  
WILLIAM KREBS.  
HENRY HENTZ.  
THOMAS B. KENT.  
FRANCIS L. HINE.  
HENRY M. TABER.  
HENRY M. TABER.  
JOHN T. WILLETS.  
HENRY HENTZ.  
HENRY F. DIMOCK.  
WILLIAM KREBS.  
CHARLES H. TENNEY.  
JAMES G. CANNON.  
HENRY HENTZ.  
JAMES G. CANNON.  
GILBERT M. PLYMPTON.  
FRANCIS E. DODGE.  
GEORGE S. COE.  
WILLIAM KREBS.  
JOHN SLOANE.  
EUGENE G. BLACKFORD.  
JOHN SLOANE.  
SAMUEL SACHS.  
BRYCE GRAY.  
JOHN SLOANE.  
GEORGE O. GORDON.  
HUGH N. CAMP.  
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN.  
CHARLES H. TENNEY.  
J. SINCLAIR ARMSTRONG.  
PETERA B. WORRALL.  
JOHN D. CRIMMINS.

These gentlemen were, on one ballot, unanimously elected members of the Chamber.

Mr. SMITH reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws be authorized to confer with the Sub-Committee of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House of Representatives on their visit to this City, and present the views of the Chamber on the question of a site for the new Custom House ; and that the Committee have further authority to invite such members of the Chamber to associate with them as they may deem best.

#### REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Mr. SMITH, as Chairman of the Special Committee appointed at the last meeting to wait upon the Greater New-York Commission, and urge their co-operation to obtain an extension of time to present the report and proposed charter to the Legislature, submitted the following report :

##### *To the Chamber of Commerce :*

The Committee appointed by the Chamber, at its last meeting, to wait upon the Charter Commission of Greater New-York, and endeavor to secure the co-operation of the Commission with a view to obtain an extension of time from the Legislature for the purpose of completing the charter, beg to report :

That your Committee, on the 16th ultimo, waited upon the Commission, in conjunction with Committees of the Bar Association and the City Club, and made a plea for an extension of sixty days' time. It was argued that this was the least possible time that would be requisite to enable the Chamber to give careful consideration to the enormous interests which the proposed charter so vitally affected.

Your Committee were unable to obtain from the Commission the extension of time asked for, nor, indeed, the promise of any time after February 1st. On the 28th of January a letter was addressed to the Chairman of the Commission, asking for copies of the proposed charter. These were promised as soon as they were prepared, but up to this time they have not been received.

It appears from the Press that the Commission have recently asked for an extension of twenty days' time to complete their labors, but it is much to be regretted that the citizens of the proposed Greater New-York will be deprived of the privilege of further hearings before the Commission after the report is made public in its final form for presentation to the Legislature.

In view of the foregoing facts, your Committee have no recommendation to make to the Chamber, and asked to be discharged.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)	CHARLES S. SMITH, ABRAM S. HEWITT, JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, GUSTAV H. SCHWAR, ALEXANDER E. ORR,	} <i>Special Committee.</i>
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NEW-YORK, *February 1, 1897.*

Mr. SMITH.—You, Mr. President, and many other members of this Chamber, including myself, have had abundant experience before Legislative Committees, and I have little hope that any amendment desired by the Chamber would be favorably received after the proposed charter is presented to the Legislature. I am sorry to say, that in my opinion, party considerations and not business principles will be likely to prevail in the adoption or rejection of the charter.

The report was unanimously accepted, and ordered to be placed on file, and the Committee continued.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, Chairman of the Delegation appointed at the same meeting to represent the Chamber at the Monetary Convention, held at Indianapolis, on the 12th ultimo, submitted the following report :

*To the Chamber of Commerce :*

The Committee appointed to attend the Monetary Convention held at Indianapolis would respectfully report, that in obedience to their appointment they attended such Convention.

The call made, leading to the appointment of such Committee, is as follows :

*"The Chamber of Commerce, New-York City.*

"DEAR SIRS :—The representatives of the Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and similar commercial bodies of the cities of Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Louisville, Columbus, Cleveland, Toledo, Grand Rapids and Indianapolis, in conference assembled, at the City of Indianapolis, on the 1st day of December, 1896, after due deliberation, do hereby call a non-partisan convention, to meet at the City of Indianapolis, on the 12th day of January, 1897, to be composed of representative business men, chosen from Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Commercial Clubs, or other similar commercial bodies, in cities of eight thousand or more inhabitants, according to the census of 1890, the basis of representation to be as tabulated and in accordance with the population of said cities, for the purpose of considering and suggesting such legislation as may, in their judgment, be necessary to place the currency system of the country upon a sound and permanent basis.

"In behalf of this call, the Conference submits the fact that the necessity for such legislation exists, is generally conceded by business men.

"It is the right and the duty of the business men of the nation, in a matter of such vital business concern, to render to this cause all the aid which their experience and knowledge can afford. These owe it to themselves as citizens of the Republic and as a matter of business self-preservation to participate actively and, we believe, effi-

ciently in this movement. The business men have been accused of neglect of political duties. In ordinary times there may be some foundation for this charge ; but at every critical juncture in the history of our country, when the nation's perpetuity, honor or general welfare was seriously in danger, they have, in the spirit of enlightened patriotism, arisen to the full measure of their duty ; and we believe that the painful experience of the country under the existing laws on the subject of the currency admonishes the business men that we have reached a point where it is their duty to take an active part in helping to solve the great questions involved.

"And we have a right to believe that a Convention composed of broad-minded and enlightened business men, so earnest in the pursuit of truth that party considerations will be forgotten, convening in the spirit of enlightened patriotism, can and will do much in helping forward a wise and sound solution of the currency question.

"We are also justified, in the light of the recent Presidential election, in saying that the voters of the nation are opposed to any plan of currency reform involving the use of any money which will place in jeopardy the honor or the credit of our country.

"Accepting these as conclusions from the recent manifestations of public opinion, we cordially and earnestly invite your organization to choose and send, with proper credentials, six of your representative business men to the proposed Convention.

"Please appoint only those who will attend, and report the names of your delegates as soon as practicable to H. H. HANNA, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Indianapolis, Ind.

Respectfully,

CINCINNATI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE,  
CLEVELAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
COLUMBUS BOARD OF TRADE,  
GRAND RAPIDS BOARD OF TRADE,  
INDIANAPOLIS BOARD OF TRADE,  
INDIANAPOLIS COMMERCIAL CLUB,  
LOUISVILLE BOARD OF TRADE,  
MILWAUKEE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
MINNEAPOLIS BOARD OF TRADE,  
ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,  
ST. PAUL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
TOLEDO PRODUCE EXCHANGE."

The Convention assembled on January 12th, 294 members being present, 28 States being represented.

Forty-six plans and suggestions for the reform of the currency of the country and its banking system were presented and referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations, which Committee consisted of 28 members, one from each State represented in the Convention.

Upon this Committee devolved the work of analyzing all matters referred to them and to report what action should be taken by the

Convention to secure the best results obtainable. After twenty-four hours' discussion, the following unanimous report was made by the Committee :

*Gentlemen of the Monetary Convention :*

Your Committee makes the following report :

This Convention declares that it has become absolutely necessary that a consistent, straightforward and deliberately planned monetary system shall be inaugurated, the fundamental basis of which should be :

1. That the present gold standard should be maintained.
2. That steps should be taken to insure the ultimate retirement of all classes of United States notes by a gradual and steady process, and so as to avoid injurious contraction of the currency, or disturbance of the business interests of the country, and that until such retirement, provision should be made for a separation of the revenue and note issue departments of the Treasury.
3. That a banking system be provided which should furnish credit facilities to every portion of the country and a safe and elastic circulation, and especially with a view of securing such a distribution of the loanable capital of the country as will tend to equalize the rates of interest in all parts thereof. For the purpose of effectively promoting the above objects—

*Resolved*, That fifteen members of this Convention be appointed by the Chairman to act as an Executive Committee while this Convention is not in session, with full powers of this Convention. The Executive Committee shall have the power to increase its membership to any number not exceeding forty-five, and five members thereof shall at all times constitute a quorum of said Committee.

The Executive Committee shall have special charge of solicitation, receipt and disbursement of contributions voluntarily made for all purposes ; shall have power to call this Convention together again when and where it may seem best to said Committee to do so, and said Committee shall continue in office, with power to fill vacancies, until discharged at a future meeting of this Convention.

*Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of this Executive Committee to endeavor to procure at the special session of Congress, which it is understood will be called in March next, legislation calling for the appointment of a Monetary Commission by the President, to consider the entire question, and to report to Congress at the earliest day possible.

Or, failing to secure the above legislation, they are hereby authorized and empowered to select a Commission of eleven mem-



bers, according to the rules and plans set forth in the suggestions submitted to the Convention by Mr. HANNA, of Indianapolis, as follows :

**ARTICLE 1.** The Commission shall consist of eleven members, to be named by the Executive Committee appointed by this Convention. The Executive Committee shall have power to fill vacancies in the Commission, as they may occur.

**ARTICLE 2.** The first meeting of the Commission shall be held at a time and place to be designated by the Executive Committee of this Convention in a call to be issued therefor ; and, at such meeting, the Commission shall organize by the election of such officers and the adoption of such rules and by-laws for its own government as may be agreed by a majority of its members ; and thereafter it shall be governed by such rules and by-laws subject to these articles.

**ARTICLE 3.** All rules and by-laws of the Commission and all its proceedings shall be directed toward the accomplishment of the objects of its creation, which is to make a thorough investigation of the monetary affairs and needs of this country, in all relations and aspects, and to make appropriate suggestions as to any evils found to exist, and the remedies therefor ; and no limit is placed upon the scope of such inquiry or the manner of conducting the same, excepting only that the expenses thereof shall not exceed the sums set apart for such purpose by the Executive Committee.

**ARTICLE 4.** The Executive Committee of this Convention shall use so much of the voluntary contributions made to it as may be available for that purpose, to defray all necessary expenses of the Commission, and shall notify the Commission from time to time of the amount so available, in order that it may regulate its expenditures accordingly, and no liability shall attach to said Committee, or to this Convention, beyond the amount so notified.

**ARTICLE 5.** When the labors of this Commission have been completed as far as practicable, the Executive Committee, if it deems it advisable, shall issue a call to bring this Convention together again at a time and place designated in such call ; and at the meeting so convened, the Commission shall make report of its doings and suggestions in such manner and form as it shall deem best adapted to present the same to this Convention and its members for action ; and if legislation is deemed advisable, shall accompany such report with a draft of such bill or bills, providing for such legislation.

*Resolved,* That all resolutions and communications as to methods of currency reform which have been presented to this Convention, be referred to such Commission when formed.

This report met with sharp discussion on the part of the body at

large, and, after two hours of debate, was finally adopted with practical unanimity, only two or three members dissenting.

The proceedings of the Convention were entirely harmonious, non-partisan in their character, and the members present were actuated not only by a sense of patriotic duty to be performed, but with full consciousness of the gravity of the occasion which had called them together.

It will be noticed that the first declaration made in the report is for the maintenance of the gold standard, thus re-affirming the decision of the majority of the voters of the country, who so declared at the general election lately held; then the lines along which the reform in our currency system must be traced were clearly defined; after which Congress is appealed, at its extra session, which it is expected will be held after the inauguration of the incoming administration, to appoint a Commission of experts, who shall examine into the entire situation as to the monetary laws now existing, and to frame a bill which will place not only the Government finances, but the banking system of the country, upon a solid basis. In the event of Congress taking no action, the Executive Committee appointed by the Convention is to appoint a Commission from its own members and others who are to do this work, and the Executive Committee so appointed has the power to again convene the delegates to take such further action as may be deemed necessary.

It is hoped and believed that the action taken at this Convention will meet not only with the approval of the banking and mercantile interests of the country, but be followed by the approval of the people at large, who will insist from their representatives in Congress that patriotism shall rise above party fealty, selfish and local interests give way to the needs and demands of the entire country, and that all shall unite in one effort to restore and maintain the credit of the Government, and give to commerce and trade a sound, solid, safe and elastic banking system.

For years past the country has been suffering from the effects both of bad legislation and a refusal to remedy the evils of existing legislation. Appeals have repeatedly been made to Congress by Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and the Press of the country, to do something to relieve commerce from the burdens of an unstable, unelastic and dangerous currency system. During these years the clouds of doubt, uncertainty and distrust have slowly gathered over the land, steadily restricting all business, and gradually destroying credit. To-day commerce is practically paralyzed, capital is alarmed, tens of thousands of the thrifty workers of the land are out of employment and suffering for lack of food, and the end has not been reached.

Submission to existing conditions is no longer possible; the dangers ahead are threatening, and something must be done. Your Committee believe that the action of this Convention has formulated an organization which can and will bring relief. It has meant, and still means business. It has not adjourned *sine die*, and will not so adjourn until its work is completed. All it asks is that we be

patient, and, if the work it proposes to do is carefully and wisely done, that it shall have our energetic support as well as the support of all the trade organizations in the country.

To some members it was, at first, a source of disappointment that the Convention did not proceed at once to appoint a Commission of experts to frame a bill for the re-arrangement of our monetary system; but, by others, and among them wise counsellors, it was deemed best to urge upon the new Congress the advantage of a Commission with their authority back of it, and also the pledge of an active organized movement of business men to enlist the support of the people to a plan along the lines, outlined in the declaration of fundamental conditions made by the Conference.

Your Committee, after a careful survey of the entire field, are well satisfied that the men to be appointed to act as the Executive Committee will not falter or weaken, but will deserve and should have your hearty support and co-operation. Your support and the support of trade organizations throughout the country will bring the support of the people, and the support of the people will bring action from Congress, and that given, the days of adversity will be past, and the nation will spring with renewed vigor into an activity and development which will be sure and lasting, because founded upon a monetary system which will be based upon the natural laws of finance and trade, both sound and adequate to the needs of a great and growing people; therefore, your Committee bid you, with them, take hope and courage on the outcome of this Convention.

In view of the great importance of the subject, and the large promise of a practical outcome from the plan proposed, your Committee would recommend the printing of this Report, embodying the results of the Conference, and its circulation among the members of the Chamber.

(Signed,)

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES,  
WILLIAM E. DODGE,  
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,  
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,  
A. SWAN BROWN,  
ISIDOR STRAUS,

} *Delegates.*

NEW-YORK, *February 3, 1897.*

Mr. RHOADES.—Mr. President, I have, sir, but little to add to the testimony here given as to the usefulness and the outcome of the Convention recently held at Indianapolis. It was called into being because of the necessities of the hour, and because it was believed that longer delay was impossible. When I consider the character of the men there assembled—when I look with pride upon the patriotic ardor which prompted every act they did—when I remember that in that Convention there were many men of many minds—when I realize that in the space of thirty-six hours they laid aside all their differences and unanimously adopted a plan of action—and when I read the details of the action finally taken, and know the purpose and

determination of the men who propose to carry on this work of reform, which Congress long ago should have performed—I draw inspiration and take courage at what they did.

This Convention was but a small cloud appearing upon the horizon after years of drought, and famine, and suffering, and loss to the people of our land, and I believe this cloud will overspread the heavens and send down abundant showers of relief to a soil parched and broken by the heat of passion, prejudice and dishonest intent.

Let us not forget that until the existing derangement and weakness in the currency and banking system now in operation are remedied, we can have no permanent prosperity. Economy, liquidation, and a large balance of trade in our favor may bring temporary relief, but the evil remains, sapping the vitality of the nation and forming a standing menace which is sure to bring us once again face to face with repudiation and fiat money. In the certainty of a peril such as this, it behooves every man who has his own interest at stake, as well as the interests of every human being in the land, from the humblest to the highest, to take up the battle for a sound currency and a wise banking law, and lay not down his arms until the fight is won and victory has crowned our cause; so shall peace and prosperity wait upon our efforts and the land rejoice in a future which will dim the glories of the past and place us once more foremost among the nations of the earth in zeal and activity, progress and civilization, for the structure we build is laid upon the bed-rock of honest intent, and honesty must be the cornerstone of all governments if they are to exist, and not crumble with time into dust and fragment.

The report was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed for distribution.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

**WILLIAM E. DODGE.**—Mr. President, I desire to give notice that at the next meeting of the Chamber I will move that a Committee be appointed by the Chair to act with the Commission to be appointed by Congress to deal with the currency question. There are some practical suggestions which grew out of our most interesting visit to Indianapolis which I want to call attention to at that time.

**ISIDOR STRAUS.**—Before we leave this subject, Mr. President, I venture to suggest whether it would not be proper that some steps be taken towards conferring with the administration that is to come into office on the 4th of March next, with regard to having the extra session of Congress consider the subject of currency legislation as well as that of tariff, and to this end move that the Chair appoint a Committee, of which the mover shall not be one, to act in conference with the powers that are to be with reference to having embodied in the call for an extra session which is to be held, that it

is for the consideration not only of the tariff question, but also of the monetary problem.

This motion was unanimously adopted, and the President appointed as such Committee the delegation which represented the Chamber at the Indianapolis Convention, as follows :

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES,  
WILLIAM E. DODGE,  
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,  
A. SWAN BROWN,  
ISIDOR STRAUS.

Mr. DODGE.—On giving notice that I would make a motion at the next meeting, I thought it would be more in consonance with the wishes of the Chamber, as I supposed other and important matters were coming up for consideration to-day, especially in regard to the matter of the Charter of Greater New-York ; but as that is not to come before us, I will state my motion now. It is that the Chair be authorized to appoint a Committee, who shall have power to act with the Commission to be appointed by Congress, or by the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Convention, in regard to the currency reforms needed by the country.

I was fortunate enough, Mr. President, to be appointed as a member of the delegation to Indianapolis, and, while acting on the Committee on Rules and Regulations, to which all the business of the Convention was referred, I was shut up for two days with representatives from twenty-eight different States, and I had an opportunity of free and unrestricted intercourse and conference with those gentlemen. The information received there was confirmed afterwards in Washington, where, as Chairman of the Arbitration Committee, I had conferences with a number of Senators from those same States, and I came back very deeply impressed with the conviction that I had not been entirely informed, and those living in the East were not entirely informed, as to the condition of things in very large portions of our country. I was surprised, sir, to find the assertion made constantly by men from the far Western States and the South and Southwestern States that it was not Mr. BRYAN, and it was not silver that they were in favor of, but they needed some change to bring relief from the terrible condition of poverty and scarcity of money under which they labored. They felt that their condition was so extreme and so painful that any change would be of value ; and when I came to look into the matter, and to talk in a friendly and kindly way with them, they all confirmed the same feeling which I had found at a long conversation in the Treasury Department, in Washington, that the circulation of the country is quite out of joint ; that the lungs and heart are congested, and that the extremities of the country are absolutely without any blood. I found that there were great sections of the Southern and Western country where there was absolutely no money at all ; where the most primitive forms of barter obtained ; where everything was most disorganized. One gentleman told me that in his

county, which was quite a rich agricultural country, by some happy accident a fifty dollar bank bill had come down into the county, and that he had taken a horse and buggy and spent four days in visiting all the towns in the county striving to get it changed into smaller bills, but had been unable to do so, and finally was obliged to send it to Richmond. There were Senators who told me that their constituents never saw a dollar of money from the beginning of the year to the end, with the result that they had constantly to go into debt to the local storekeepers. The local storekeepers received their pay in kind. In fact, everything was drifting back to the old times before money was invented. And this was not in one section of the country only, but in large sections. We can quite easily understand that where there is not sufficient money to establish a national bank under the very onerous laws at present in force that there is nothing else to take the place. The same difficulty has come up in other parts of the world. In Austria and Hungary, in southern Germany, and in southern France, these difficulties were understood and appreciated years ago, and agricultural banks have been founded there, and they have doubled the value of real estate and they have made the peasantry and the farmers rich and prosperous. The same thing has taken place in Scotland, as many of our friends know. Every town in Scotland with over 1,000 people, has a branch bank of some one of the great banks of Edinburgh or Glasgow. A man of good character who wants to fit out a fishing smack, or buy anything for his farm, is able to go there, and, if his credit is good, he is able to borrow money as cheaply as any merchant could. It has a double effect. It is not only giving to those neighborhoods the money that they actually need, but it is educating the people in thrift and promptness. I have talked with a great many of my banking friends who say that the whole thing depends upon the character of the people; that the people are speculative, and that nothing can be done for them. My impression is that if some thoughtful plan could be suggested it would be quite possible to educate all the agricultural people of the country to understand that a man who is thrifty and honest, and sober and prompt, can always in some way get some money. It is a very hard thing—we do not understand it at all here, because we have so much money moving among us; but if every time we went to a store we were unable to buy anything except on credit, if we had no money to pay down to enable us to reap the advantages of cash payments, we should begin to be fretful. I do hope, sir, that the thoughtful and good men of the North and East will be willing to take up this subject. They must remember that the votes of all our people in these far away agricultural districts are just as important as the votes here. In this country every man has a chance to care for the Government, and, unless we instruct our good friends, and show our sympathy with them, and understand that when any part of the country suffers the whole country suffers, we are sure to have difficulty ahead. It was brought out at the Indianapolis Convention that after the first sad, serious mistake made necessary by the exigencies of the civil war,

we had gone on with makeshifts ever since. One bit of legislation necessary to bridge us over a particular crisis has been met with another; with every issue of bonds and of greenbacks, and with every other form of currency, legislative enactments have been made, and they contradict and overlap each other, and the business of the Treasury is exceedingly hard and difficult. I came away from Indianapolis with this very firm impression, and I have only ventured to submit it because I feel it so deeply that unless those of us in the more favored parts of the country understand the condition of our brothers and our fellow-citizens in the other parts of the country, unless we wisely instruct and educate them, and bring about some wise methods for their relief, that when the year 1900 comes we shall be swamped with an infinitely more powerful vote against us than during this last election. I think the change will be a very serious one. Every man that I met emphasized that fact. Therefore, I make this motion that a Committee be appointed to act with that Commission, so that we can bring back to New-York and to our friends here such information as may lead them to give their advice and experience, and help to any wise efforts determined upon by the Government. [Applause.]

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY.—Mr. President, I am very glad indeed that Mr. DODGE has spoken as he has on this subject. I have come in contact with many of the difficulties which different sections of the country have to meet; and I am particularly glad that Mr. DODGE has not laid the main emphasis on the danger of 1900, but upon the fact that a bond of sympathy should be encouraged by the people of the North and East who have the actual money circulating in their midst, because of the difficulties which surround and continually press upon a great many of our fellow citizens in different sections of the country. They have come to feel that we are entirely lacking in sympathy, or of any desire to know the real conditions. I have had a number of gold Democrats say to me, before they left the city to return to their homes, where they were in a very small minority, "What can I say to our people as to what is likely to be done by the people who support gold that will give them some relief?" While, in this election, they have supported the gold standard, yet they have had no promise that they could make to their friends and brethren on the other side, and they want to know what definite thing can be done. I believe, sir, that a very grave evil was done when there was so almost unanimous an opposition aroused throughout the North and East to the proposition made in the platform of the Democratic Convention of 1892 for the repeal of the ten per cent. tax on circulation. There was undoubtedly a great deal of sound feeling back of it, but the impression made throughout the South and West was, that there was an utter lack of sympathy or desire to know the conditions which pressed upon them to make, as they did, the insistent demand at Chicago, in 1892, for that clause in the platform. Some gentlemen, who may have been there, will remember that it was considered of the first importance—that the clause for the repeal of

the SHERMAN Purchasing Act should be inserted—and the two things went together, and when there was the almost unanimous sentiment, North and East, against the ten per cent. repeal, and still the insistence upon driving through the repeal of the SHERMAN law, they began to feel that there was no honesty of intent. I am particularly glad that Mr. DODGE spoke of the ability of more knowledge, and the necessity for sympathy, for the conditions that oppress our fellow citizens throughout the West and Southwestern section of the country are certainly deplorable. I very heartily second the motion made by Mr. DODGE.

HENRY HENTZ.—I am very glad Mr. DODGE has made the statement he has, and the delegates who represented this Chamber at Indianapolis have been appointed the Committee, as they have been in touch with the people, and they know what is wanted.

THE PRESIDENT.—Unless there is objection from Mr. DODGE, I will take it that the subject is to be confided to the delegation that represented the Chamber at the Indianapolis Convention. All in favor of that motion will manifest it by saying aye—those opposed, no.

The motion was unanimously carried.

LOUIS WINDMULLER offered the following preamble and resolution :

*Whereas*, The expense of living is unduly increased, because the charge for lighting is greater here than in almost any other city ; be it

*Resolved*, That this Chamber inquire whether the prices charged for gas and electricity are not exorbitant, and if they should be restricted by legislative action.

The preamble and resolution were referred to the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements for consideration.

The Chamber then adjourned.

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### Monthly Meeting, Thursday, March 4, 1897.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at half past twelve o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, on Nassau-street, between Cedar and Liberty streets.



## PRESENT.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, *President.*

MORRIS K. JESUP, }

WILLIAM H. WEBB, } *Vice-Presidents.*

HENRY HENTZ, }

GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary.*

And a quorum of members.

The President, on calling the Chamber to order said, that if there was no objection, he would suspend the general order of business for a few minutes, so that he might make a statement. No objection being made, the President said :

Gentlemen, at the hour of noon to-day, an esteemed honorary member of this Chamber, who has been twice designated by the majority vote of the people to wear the blue ribbon of native American citizenship, transferred that insignia of honorable position to an illustrious and trusted successor, without spot or blemish upon its fair surface, [applause,] and, after an aggregate service of eight years as the President of these United States, retired from his high office with a conscience void of offence towards all men, and worthy of receiving from the highest tribunal in the land—the great jury of his fellow countrymen—a unanimous verdict of “Well done.”

There is no political significance whatever in these words and none is intended, my only wish being to bring prominently to your attention the inestimable service President CLEVELAND rendered to the commercial interests of the whole country by his courageous and unflinching attitude of opposition to every measure that reflected upon the credit, or tended to compromise the financial honor of this nation. [Applause.]

It is as household words with us all how Mr. CLEVELAND, in the face of continuous and bitter hostility, faithfully and persistently fulfilled not only the spirit but the very letter of his pre-election assurances as to what he would aim to do in maintaining a sound money standard in case he was called to the Presidential office, and I believe that I am not over-estimating the dominant opinion of our members when I state that to his firm and unshaken antagonism to the many silver heresies which were forced to the front during his administration, is mainly due the fact that our money continues equal to that of the great commercial countries of the globe, and that gold and not a debased and debasing currency remains our standard of value to-day. [Applause.]

It was the expectation of the Executive Committee to have had the pleasure of recommending to this meeting that the Chamber of Commerce tender to Mr. CLEVELAND the compliment of a banquet, at which our appreciation, our obligations and our thanks might be the more fully and publically expressed, but the great modesty of

our intended guest, as set forth in the correspondence which I shall now read will prove, I am sure, a great disappointment to us all :

NEW-YORK, *Feb. 9, 1897.*

*To the President, Washington, D. C. :*

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT : It is the earnest wish of very many members of the Chamber of Commerce to demonstrate its high appreciation of the benefits conferred upon the commercial interests of this country, both at home and abroad, by the honorable and uncompromisingly honest financial policy you advocated and insured throughout your entire administration.

It is the intention of the Executive Committee, provided the same meets with your approval, to propose to the Chamber, at its next meeting on the 4th proximo, that you be officially invited to meet our members at a banquet, to be held at such date as you may elect, so that opportunity may be given to publicly recognize your valuable financial services and to express our gratitude and thanks.

I have been requested by the Committee to ascertain informally your wishes, with the understanding that they will be strictly observed.

It has been stated to me that it is your intention to take a trip South immediately after the inauguration of your successor, with a possible absence of a month or six weeks. If that is the case, and more convenient to you, it would be equally agreeable to us to have the banquet after your return.

Awaiting your reply, and with assurances of sincere regard and respect, believe me,

Most cordially yours,

(Signed,) A. E. ORR,  
*President.*

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, *February 10, 1897.*

MY DEAR MR. ORR : I have just received your letter of yesterday.

In reply, I desire, first of all, to express my supreme gratification that the members of the Chamber of Commerce desire to tender, in such a marked manner, their appreciation of my official course. The mere fact of their entertaining such a suggestion constitutes a most valued reward for faithful endeavor to perform official duty.

I hope you will, however, permit me to say in entire frankness and sincerity, that the assurance of the approbation of my good friends of the Chamber of Commerce affords me as complete satisfaction and comfort as any other demonstration of it could do. Besides, all that I have done or attempted to do, in the direction of the general welfare, deserves no special manifestation of approval

such as you suggest, since all this is within the scope of the service I owe my fellow countrymen who have trusted me.

These considerations lead me to the suggestion that I would be better pleased if the projects you outline were relinquished.

With assurances of grateful appreciation, I am,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed,) GROVER CLEVELAND.

Hon. A. E. ORR,  
President, &c.,  
New-York City.

The letter of Mr. ORR was unanimously approved and the correspondence ordered to be placed on file.

The President submitted the following telegrams, the first to Ex-President CLEVELAND and the second to President MCKINLEY, which, on motion of CHARLES S. SMITH, were unanimously approved and ordered to be sent :

NEW-YORK, *March 4, 1897.*

*To Ex-President Cleveland, Washington, D. C.:*

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, in Convention now assembled, sends you its congratulations and thanks for having so faithfully and successfully maintained the financial honor and credit of the United States throughout your entire administration, to the lasting benefit of the commercial interests of the whole country.

A. E. ORR,  
President.

*To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:*

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York tenders its cordial greetings upon this auspicious occasion, and in the fullness of its confidence and hopefulness wishes you a cheering God speed.

A. E. ORR,  
President.

The order of business was then resumed.

On the suggestion of the President the reading of the minutes of the last regular meeting, held February 4th, was dispensed with.

#### REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

CHARLES S. SMITH, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported the following named candidates for membership, and recommended their election :

*Nominated by*

EDWARD R. BACON,  
GEORGE W. BALOH,  
EMIL L. BOAS,  
CHARLES L. BUCHI,  
EDWARD BURNS,  
HENRY F. COOK,  
GEORGE H. COUTTS,  
GEORGE ERNEST FAHYS,  
STEPHEN FARRELLY,  
JAMES HEDGES,  
WILLIAM G. HOOPLE,  
FREDERICK T. HUME,  
WILLIAM H. HUME,  
CHARLES W. HUNT,  
JAMES D. LYNCH,  
WILLIAM MCCARROLL,  
JAMES A. MACDONALD,  
ALLAN MACNAUGHTAN,  
ALFRED E. MARLING,  
EDWIN MAYNARD,  
WALTER G. OAKMAN,  
GEORGE S. PORTER,  
FRANKLIN QUINBY,  
ANDREW J. ROBINSON,  
SHEPARD ROWLAND,  
HERMANN C. SCHWAB,  
CHARLES L. SEEGER,  
GEORGE F. SEWARD,  
EDWARD V. SKINNER,  
LYMAN C. SMITH,  
CHARLES STEINWAY,  
JESSE ISIDOR STRAUS,  
THOMAS STURGIS,  
JOSEPH S. ULMAN,  
HARRY WALLERSTEIN,  
ALBERT WILLOOX,  
JOSEPH C. WILLETTS,  
ROBERT B. WOODWARD,

CHARLES R. FLINT.  
LOUIS WINDMULLER.  
LOUIS WINDMULLER.  
CHARLES L. RICKERSON.  
JOHN T. TERRY.  
JOSEPH FAHYS.  
HENRY W. MAXWELL.  
JOSEPH FAHYS.  
HENRY DEXTER.  
JOSEPH FAHYS.  
CHARLES A. SCHIEREN.  
RICHARD DEEVES.  
RICHARD DEEVES.  
SAMUEL A. ROBINSON.  
LOUIS WINDMULLER.  
CHARLES A. SCHIEREN.  
HENRY HENTZ.  
ALEXANDER E. ORR.  
HORACE S. ELY.  
WILLIAM H. LYON.  
LOUIS WINDMULLER.  
MATHIAS M. SMITH.  
LOUIS WINDMULLER.  
ROBERT MACLAY.  
WILLIAM H. B. TOTTEN.  
ISIDOR STRAUS.  
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN.  
ALEXANDER E. ORR.  
JAMES W. TAPPIN.  
EUGENE G. BLACKFORD.  
LOUIS WINDMULLER.  
ISIDOR STRAUS.  
DANIEL F. APPLETON.  
LOUIS WINDMULLER.  
LOUIS WINDMULLER.  
JACOB R. TELFAIR.  
FREDERIC C. WAGNER.  
HENRY HENTZ.

These gentlemen were, on one ballot, unanimously elected members of the Chamber.

Mr. SMITH reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

*Resolved*, That a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce be held Thursday, March 11th, at half past twelve o'clock, P. M., to elect a Commissioner of Pilots, to serve for two years, in place of WILLIAM B. HILTON, whose term of office will then expire.

Mr. SMITH further reported that he had been requested by the Committee to nominate Mr. HILTON for re-election to that office.

O. EGERTON SCHMIDT, Commissioner representing the Chamber in the Board of Commissioners for Licensing Sailors' Hotels or Boarding Houses, submitted the following report :

*To the Chamber of Commerce :*

A report from the Commissioner for Licensing Sailors' Hotels or Boarding Houses, elected as the representative of your honorable body, seems entirely fitting at this time, inasmuch as the laws of the State of 1866 and 1877—under which he has been as Commissioner, although most explicit in their provisions, have seemingly been difficult, if not almost impossible to enforce—owing to no lack of energy or interest on the part of the Commissioners, but because until recently no offender under the law could be brought to justice if he could command the influence of dishonest officials or political hucksters.

With the air full of the cries for reform in this City and Brooklyn, your Commissioner deems it his duty, as a citizen as well as your representative, to do his utmost to have the laws, as he finds them on the statute books, enforced, and to this end the Board of Commissioners was re-organized, with Commissioners named by the Marine Society of New York, the New-York Board of Underwriters, the Society for Promoting the Gospel among Seamen in the Port of New-York, the American Seamen's Friend Society in New-York, and this Chamber—with your Commissioner as the President of the Board—and they have duly filed their credentials and oaths of office with the Mayor, who has promised his hearty co-operation in the due enforcement of the law. The Commissioners have also received cordial assurances of support from the police authorities to the same end. A complete list of all Sailors' Hotels or Boarding Houses in this City and Brooklyn has been made ; each one has been thoroughly inspected, the character of the proprietor fully investigated, the sanitary conditions of the houses carefully considered, and licenses granted—or held in abeyance until the provisions of the law have been complied with.

The illegal occupation of so-called runners, and the abuses to which seamen are subjected on arrival at and in shipping from this port have had, and are having the earnest attention of the Board of Commissioners, and with the promised hearty aid of City and Federal officials they can now, at least, see a little daylight ahead.

The state of affairs in connection with seamen in this port has been a disgrace to a City calling itself progressive and civilized, and very much needs to be done before we can even approach the good systems now prevalent in England through the active intervention of its Board of Trade, or on the Continent of Europe, for the protection and care of seamen while in or shipping from this port.

It is the good fortune of your representative to be the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen, in this port, of which Bishop PORTER is its President, and the Society's varied work in its churches, reading rooms, sailors' home and clubs, with entertainments for seamen, almost nightly, along the river fronts, teeming with liquor saloons, has enabled him for some years past to study JACK's needs as well as his grievances.

Delegates from the various societies, mostly interested in seamen, have recently met several times in joint conference, and the outcome has been the formation of Committees on Federal and State legislation, on municipal and harbor protection and the regulation of sailors' boarding houses, on grievances and legal aid, on hospital and other relief, on School for Navigation and Free Labor Bureau for Shipment of Seamen. The School for Navigation and the Free Shipping Bureau are projects which the Chamber of Commerce might well endorse, with its full approval, a very influential society having already expressed its willingness to put such a Bureau and School in active operation, if assured of the moral support of this Chamber.

If some New-York man of position and ability could be appointed as United States Shipping Commissioner, and would sacrifice his ease to the proper daily conduct of the affairs of his office, many of the evils which now exist regarding the welfare and shipping of seamen might be greatly alleviated, if not cured. A salaried office for this Commissioner and his two Deputies might be better than the present fee system—but such change might be left until next winter's session of Congress, when new legislation as regards seamen and shipping will undoubtedly be considered.

The task which you have given your Commissioner to perform is not an easy one, and requires much of his time and patience, but he trusts that he may be able to discharge the duties of his office with all the conscientious zeal that his membership of this time-honored Chamber imposes upon him.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) O. EGERTON SCHMIDT,  
*Commissioner.*

NEW-YORK, *March 3d*, 1897.

The report was unanimously received and ordered to be printed for distribution.

A. FOSTER HIGGINS offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

*Resolved*, That on receiving the admirable report of the Commissioner for Licensing Sailors' Hotels or Boarding Houses the Chamber desires to express its sincere and heartfelt sympathy in the aims and expressions of the report in aid of the helpless body of seamen of the United States, and will gladly assist by its voice and in all practical ways to accomplish and complete the legal and other actions therein contemplated.

#### REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

CHARLES S. SMITH, as Chairman of the Special Committee on the Charter for Greater New-York, submitted the following report, which was unanimously accepted and ordered to be placed on file :

##### *To the Chamber of Commerce :*

Your Committee on the Charter for Greater New-York have little to add to their previous report.

On the 24th day of February they received from the Commission a copy of their revised and completed report, in the form which it has been presented to the Legislature. The Chamber, some three years ago, unanimously adopted a resolution recommending a single head for the Police Department, and they now desire to confirm and adopt the dissent to the report made public by the Mayor and Commissioner Low regarding the provision for a bi-partisan Police Board and two municipal legislative bodies. They are also of the opinion that it is neither just nor wise for the Legislature to impose upon the population of three millions who will compose the Consolidated City a Charter for their government, in the preparation of which they have had no part, and without opportunity to express approval or disapproval in regard to its provisions as finally drafted.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,] CHARLES S. SMITH,  
*Chairman.*

NEW-YORK, *March 1, 1897.*

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed at the last regular meeting of the Chamber to confer with the new administration and urge the consideration of the currency question at the contemplated special session of Congress, submitted the following copy of a letter on the subject, the Committee had addressed to the Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President-elect :

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,  
NEW-YORK, *March 2, 1897.*

*To the Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY,*  
*President-elect of the United States, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York to attend the meeting of the Monetary Conference held at Indianapolis, on January 12th, made their report at a regular meeting of the Chamber, held in this City on February 4th, 1897.

At that meeting it was unanimously resolved, that the same Committee be re-appointed, to place themselves in communication with the President-elect for the purpose of urging upon him, in calling an extra session of Congress, the importance of it being stated in said call, that it is not only for revising the tariff, but also to appoint a Commission to revise our currency and banking laws.

This step is based on the belief that legislation will be confined to such a subject, or subjects, as may be embraced in the proclamation, as the cause for calling Congress into extra session.

We think we reflect the conviction which obtains with many who attended the Sound Money Convention at Indianapolis, that laws which would provide for a more even distribution of currency would disarm the arguments which have driven many Western and Southern voters into the free silver camp, and it is, therefore, deemed of the utmost importance that the financial question be considered in the extra session. If no steps be taken to revise our banking and currency laws until Congress meets in regular session, we fear that nothing will be accomplished in time to deplete the ranks of the free silver party of such voters who have no real interest in silver and no special love for it, excepting that, in their minds, it would remedy the scarcity of circulating medium from which their section suffers, and we will stand in danger of the lower House of the 56th Congress containing a majority of free silver members.

In the pursuance of our duty we desire to again call to your attention the serious condition of the mercantile and industrial interests of the country and the need for speedy relief.

This Committee believe that while lack of revenue has done much to impair the credit of the Government, the evils existing have a deeper root than this, and that the long and continued effort to force silver legislation, the constant and persistent attacks on capital and corporations all over the country, the apparent desire in many sections to restrain the collection of debts, and the existence of badly regulated currency and banking laws, have all done their full share in bringing on the existing condition of mercantile depression.

Until capital is re-assured, and the nations trading with us are fully satisfied by actual demonstration that the Government not only is willing, but determined to maintain a gold standard and



properly reform its methods of finance, we cannot have permanent prosperity.

The process of liquidation in the country is about complete. Forced economy has reduced the expenditures of the people and "squeezed the water" out of speculative enterprises. The shelves of the merchants are carrying reduced stock. The cost of living has decreased, and we stand ready to enter upon a period of marked prosperity; thus the entire country waits upon the action of the Government, pleading that with sufficient revenue we shall also have a sound monetary system. The prosperity to follow will quiet the disaffected and disarm the repudiationists.

With it the anxieties of the leaders of the Republican party will be immediately removed, and let it not be forgotten that this party owes much of its success in the late election to the patriotic vote of those who had formerly been its opponents. These men who so voted look with confidence to the incoming administration for the prompt re-adjustment of our currency system, through which, alone, they, with thousands of Republicans all over the country, believe that confidence can be restored and permanent prosperity follow.

For this reason, and many others of equal importance, we respectfully urge upon you that the monetary question shall receive the serious attention of Congress at the coming extra session, which the people of the country have been led to believe will be called by you after your inauguration.

In our judgment, the need of such legislation is imperative—the danger of delay increasingly great.

We have the honor to remain,

	Yours most respectfully,	
(Signed,)	JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, WILLIAM E. DODGE, CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, GEORGE FOSTER PRABODY, A. SWAN BROWN, ISIDOR STRAUS,	} <i>Committee.</i>

The letter was unanimously approved and ordered to be placed on file.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

WILLIAM E. DODGE offered the following resolutions and moved their adoption :

*Resolved*, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York urge upon the members of the Senate of the United States, convened in extra session, the early ratification of the Arbitration Treaty, as signed by the representatives of the United States and Great Britain.

The members of the Chamber, although earnestly hoping for

such action before the close of the present Congress, have refrained from an earlier expression of their views, recognizing that the Senate should have full time for discussion and consideration in a matter so vitally and hopefully affecting the future interests and prosperity of this country.

Now that full time has elapsed for such consideration and for the expression of an almost universal public opinion from all sections of the United States in favor of the treaty, they feel that with full courtesy and respect for the Senate they can ask for early action.

*Resolved*, That the advancing civilization of the world and all the business interests of this country make it wise to avail ourselves of this great opportunity to try the experiment of the substitution of law in place of war between the two countries, who are alike in language and tradition, and who have the same methods of legal procedure, the same rules of evidence, the same legal authorities and the same respect for legal decisions.

*Resolved*, That the President appoint a Committee of five members of the Chamber, who shall have special care of this matter, and be authorized to act with other bodies appointed for the same purpose.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the Senate for presentation to that body.

MR. DODGE.—Mr. President, I am so thoroughly assured that these resolutions accord with the feelings of the majority of the members of the Chamber that I do not want to take up any of its valuable time. There are a very few words I would like to say. There has been some misapprehension in regard to this treaty. A very few persons and a very few newspapers have taken the ground that this is a new thing, devised by a political party for a special effect, and have not understood that it is a national thing, backed by the opinion and the action of this Government through all its history.

I would like the privilege of reading a few words from the statement made by the General Arbitration Committee of the country to the Senators: "From WASHINGTON's administration down to this day arbitration has uniformly been a prominent feature. Acting upon the conviction that justice is best secured by judicial efforts, our Government has always stood among the nations as the great champion of law, and the pending treaty is in a very definite sense the result of our initiative."

Now, this is the point I wish particularly to call attention to :

"In 1890 Congress unanimously adopted a concurrent resolution requesting the President to invite, from time to time, as fit occasion might arise, negotiations with any Government with which the United States has, or may have, diplomatic relations, to the end that differences or disputes arising between the two Governments

which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means."

"In 1893 the British House of Commons expressed the hope that her Majesty's Government would lend their ready co-operation to the Government of the United States upon the basis of the foregoing resolution. The pending treaty, by which the two Governments agree to submit to arbitration, under certain limitations, all questions in difference between them which they may fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiations, follows almost the precise words of the resolution of Congress. None but the most cogent reasons could justify the rejection of a treaty thus negotiated in direct response to our invitation."

I want to say, Mr. President, that I have had opportunities of knowing something of the feelings of the country in regard to this matter. I do not think that since the time of the firing upon Fort Sumter there has been a more universal feeling in favor of any project brought before the nation. Legislature after Legislature has passed joint resolutions, bodies of all kinds and descriptions, societies, churches, colleges and universities, and individuals, have poured in their letters and requests to the Senate, and the matter has been thoroughly brought before the people of this country. The treaty was thoughtfully prepared, every word carefully weighed, every interest of our country protected with the most zealous care, so that all over Europe it has been looked upon as a triumph of American diplomacy, and it has stood before the world as a new departure in civilization and as a happy augury of better times to come. It has not attempted to cover all points, but it has carefully and thoughtfully covered the points included. It is very strange, indeed, that as it has come before the Senate, those members who have not been willing to stand before the country as opposed to arbitration have brought in the most curious and contradictory amendments, have criticized in the most peculiar way the wording and phrasing of the treaty, and yet it remains, I think, before all thoughtful men, as being a wise and just and proper thing for our country. It is an experiment—an experiment for five years. There has been a sort of suggestion that the MONROE doctrine was not carefully protected. A doctrine is something that cannot be arbitrated. We cannot arbitrate that any more than we could the balance of power in Europe. Everything that is needed has been brought concisely into that treaty, and I believe that the country wants to have it ratified and our place taken in the van of the new history of the world. [Applause.]

It is not many years ago, sir, when the great scourges of the world were war, pestilence and famine. By the researches and achievements of science, and by the action of sanitary measures, civilized countries no longer fear pestilence. By the wonderful economic distribution of food among civilized nations we no longer fear famine, and now war is the only one of these great scourges left, and its shadow is so dense and dark, because war with the present engines of destruction means something so terrible. We

all know that with advancing civilization war is to be done away with excepting as the very last resort, and here is a glorious opportunity for two countries to try this great experiment which will look forward to a better age in the world. Europe, as a continent, is not prepared for this at present, but, as is stated in these resolutions, we two Anglo-Saxon speaking countries are alike so great and powerful, so alike in our legal procedure and in our methods of legal decision, that we can try this experiment, and try it fairly. Both countries have become enormous in size; both represent united and great corporations, and always when disputes arise in either country, the decisions are left to the courts. I do not find anything brought against this treaty that was not advanced in olden times against duelling, and some gentlemen here can remember the newspaper reports and the discussions brought forward against the doing away with that evil. It is the same way here—Christian civilization and law taking the place of brute force. I met a gentleman the other day who was opposed to the treaty. I asked him why he was opposed to it. He said he believed in war. I asked him why. He said, because war clears out from a country an enormous mass of bad material. I said to him that it was my sad fortune to spend a good deal of time in a hospital during the last war in this country, where there were thousands of wounded and dying men. They were not the kind of material that he spoke of. Why, sir, they were the bravest, the most heroic, the most splendid specimens of young manhood in the country. They were the men we could not afford to lose. [Applause.] And not only the wounded and dying were there, but there were the mothers, the wives, the children, and the sisters at home, innocent and suffering. We cannot afford, gentlemen, to lose that class of men in the brutal result of war, unless there is great necessity for it. [Applause.]

There are material reasons, too, which I suppose our friends who assume so high an Americanism that they want to be ready to fight everybody would scarcely consider, but we must remember that our commercial relations—and we are a Chamber of Commerce—with England are wonderfully great, larger than with almost all other nations together. We have been furnishing them with the breadstuffs and the means of sustenance. It is very likely now that we shall soon begin to supply them with steel, and iron and coal. We cannot afford to continue the strange sort of prejudice against England as our hereditary enemy. It was my fortune last year to be in England for some time, and I think it would surprise and interest those who have taken this strange ground to know how the working people, the commercial people of England, feel towards this country. Gentlemen, we want to make that bond closer. We want to try this experiment. I hope, sir, with all my heart, that the Chamber will unite in this recommendation. [Applause.]

**ABRAM S. HEWITT.**—Mr. President, I rise to second the resolutions offered by Mr. DODGE. I shall not weaken the admirable

clearness and force with which he has presented the case by any extended remarks. It was thought, however, as I happened to be the Chairman of the Committee of citizens who originated the practical movement following the resolutions and the report of the Chamber last year, in order to promote the ratification of the treaty, that it would be proper on behalf of that Committee, comprising as much of the influence and statesmanship and character of this City as it would be possible, I think, to put together in the same number of men, that I should second this resolution, and possibly call attention to one or two considerations which have not been presented by Mr. DODGE.

I observe that in the speech of Lord SALISBURY, at the BAYARD dinner in London, yesterday, he stated that it seemed as if the organized power of governments was growing weaker, and the force of public opinion throughout the civilized world was growing stronger. That was a very remarkable summing up of the experience of the world for 2,000 years since CHRIST preached the gospel of love and peace. It is the first time that the Prime Minister of any country in the world has deliberately expressed the fact which we all recognize, that public opinion rules the world. [Applause.]

There seems to be only one isolated spot in the civilized world where public opinion finds it difficult to penetrate. Whether that is due to the peculiar constitution of the Senate of the United States or its failure to keep up with the progress of the times, I do not know, but even the densest intelligence will ultimately yield to the force of public appeals and public opinion. Mr. DODGE has, I think, not over-stated the case, when he says that the vast preponderance of public opinion in this country and in England is in favor of the ratification of this treaty. Do not make the mistake, however, of supposing that it is not the duty of the Senate very carefully to consider treaties which are submitted to it for consideration and approval. The men who formed the Constitution of the United States intended that there should be just such a barrier and just such a breakwater to any temporary flood of popular opinion which might override either precedent, tradition or the rules of right. The Senate has very properly taken time to consider this treaty, and it seems to me a little unreasonable to expect, that in the short time which they have had for its consideration, and the volume of business connected with the close of a Congress in which the appropriations for another year have to be made, that the Senate should take final action upon this important matter. But now comes a partially reconstructed Senate and a new Administration, and it is not unreasonable that this Chamber, which represents the twin sisters of peace and commerce, should appeal to the new Administration and to the new Senate to give speedy effect to the conclusions of the wisest and best men of this generation. This treaty is the fruit, as Mr. DODGE has said, of the most careful consideration, and, while doubtless it may be open to amendments, and if so open, while it should be amended by the Senate, yet no time should be lost in putting it in a shape where it may receive its final consideration from the Government of Great Britain.

I think the Administration which has come into power within the last half hour is to be congratulated that its first important act may be, ought to be, and probably will be the conclusion of a great treaty between two of the most enlightened, and certainly the two richest nations of the world, which shall look to the accomplishing for these two nations what the Constitution of the United States has achieved for the forty-four nations who are living together in peace and comity upon this continent. [Applause.] The whole theory of the treaty is but the final evolution of the principle under which the colonies were formed into States and the States into one government. The whole treaty is but the conclusion of those sublime doctrines which are found in the Sermon on the Mount, preached 2,000 years ago ; and if, as some diplomatists, whom I know and whom I respect most highly, contend that there is no matter of dispute which could not as well be settled by diplomacy as by arbitration, I should like to call the attention of these experts, however able, however entitled to the confidence of the people of this country, to the consideration that not only the whole progress of religious thought and of civilization has tended to the substitution of peaceful settlement for the rude shock of war—I should like to call their attention to the progress of modern industry which has so developed the instruments of destruction, the engines of warfare, that even if no higher considerations were to lead us to desire to substitute peaceful for warlike methods, the horrible waste and destruction not merely of human life, but of wealth and of all that makes civilization desirable, compels the adoption of this better method of bringing international contention to a conclusion. We are spending in this country at least one hundred millions of dollars at the present time upon guns and ships and fortifications, and instruments of warfare. And for what purpose ? Not for the purpose of making war, but as the insurance against war. The standing armies of Europe, and what is known as the concert of Europe, costing probably one-third of the productive power of the whole of that continent for their maintenance—these are not maintained for the purpose of making war. On the contrary, when little Greece has thrown the firebrand into the European cauldron, what do you see ? The six great nations putting forth every effort and straining every nerve to prevent the contingency which may result in an outbreak of desolation and destruction.

It is time that diplomatists should recognize that new agencies and new influences have entered into the conduct of the business of this world, and we, standing here in the presence of a ceremonial which has never, and never could be witnessed in any other country, of the change of administration from one party to another, seventy millions of people who have had differences of opinion, who have had bitter partisan feelings, all laying down their differences and their prejudices upon the common altar of patriotism—in the presence of this spectacle, upon which the very heavens seems to smile approval, is it too much to expect that this spirit of forbearance, of the largest self interest, of the noblest spirit of sacrifice, may be extended beyond the bounds of the American continent,

and take in not only Europe but the whole world within the circuit of its abounding charity? [Applause.]

**JOHN HARSEN RHOADES.**—Mr. President, I rise to second the resolutions just offered, because I believe in the policy of arbitration, and that the differences and disputes arising between nations should never be laid before the dread tribunal of war for final decision until all and every effort for peaceable adjustment has been exhausted.

I am not unmindful, sir, of the necessity, at times, for war, awful as is the alternative, for in the order of Providence it seems to be the scourge with which nations shall lash themselves as a penalty for disobedience of the great natural and moral laws which govern the universe, but war between England and America would not only be a calamity, but the crime of a century. Both countries are foremost in civilization—the one, through its immense colonial possessions and the colonizing disposition of its people, is civilizing the world; the other, mistress of a continent, the realized dream of Republican Government, through new processes and by methods both crude and scientific, has hewed itself into a great nation, and in time will build itself into a Government which will attract the admiration of all mankind.

For these two nations to engage in war would arrest the progress of all nations, and create a struggle which would be fierce and long-continued and leave both exhausted at the end.

The honor of the country's flag must at all times be maintained, and we may be assured that the spirit of patriotism which animates our people will always safely maintain and defend it; but the spirit of jingoism is not the spirit of patriotism; the spirit of lawlessness is not the spirit of liberty; so when England extends to us, as she now does, the hand of friendship, let us not reject, but grasp it, for we can do this without loss of dignity to ourselves, and, at the same time, with the love and affection which bind us to the dear old mother-land, whose sons laid the foundation of our being, upon which the people from all the nations of the earth have builded to their own content and to the glory of our common country. [Applause.]

**CHARLES S. SMITH.**—Mr. President, I want to say one word—not that I can add anything to what has been so well expressed—Mr. DODGE referred to the fact that the sentiment for arbitration was, originally, an American idea. I chanced to be present in the House of Commons when Mr. GLADSTONE made that magnificent speech in reference to this arbitration question, in which he acknowledged the receipt of the resolutions from the American Congress in most graceful and complimentary terms. After his speech the resolution which was offered, accepting the invitation to arbitration from Congress, passed without a single dissenting vote. After the session, as I was walking out, I met a member of Parliament, who turned to me and made this very significant remark: "The American idea has conquered." [Applause.]

FRANCIS C. MOORE.—Mr. President, I cannot express myself in favor of the resolution offered by Mr. DODGE, as it is worded, appealing to the United States Senate to act in line with the views of this Chamber in ratifying the treaty. It seems to me, that to a certain extent we are stultifying ourselves by asking Congress to take action in line, not with what in their better judgment may be for the best interests of this country, but in line with what we conceive to be for the best interests of this country. We stultify ourselves, because we have elected them for the very purpose of determining the matter, and for the further reason that they have in their possession all the data necessary to form an accurate opinion.

I am heartily in line with Mr. DODGE in the splendid sentiments he has expressed. I wish I could feel myself worthy, sir, to touch shoulder with him in the great sympathies and splendid activities of his life, and I wish, sir, that I was worthy to follow the illustrious gentleman on my left, (Mr. HEWITT,) who also has had greater experience, having been a Member of Congress. It may be, sir, that gentlemen on this floor sigh for some JOSEPH to teach our Senators wisdom, but I am not among those who believe that there is not talent and judgment and wisdom in our Senate, and I think we might better leave this whole question with them. If the gentleman would consent to modify the resolution so that it will ask the Senate to consider this question—not to ratify the treaty—it would be in line, it seems to me, with the proprieties of the case. I would not for one moment be understood—it seems to me that no intelligent man would want to be so understood—as favoring war. What man in this century can be other than in favor of an arbitration of national differences.

And, sir, I was delighted when I heard the encomium that you passed upon the illustrious citizen who now returns to private life after a service which, in my judgment, will be considered the ablest administration of the presidential office since WASHINGTON. I was among those who opposed his election. I am sorry to-day that I was so short-sighted as not to discover the eminent fitness of the man for the place. There can be no question in my judgment that this arbitration treaty, which would seem to be the best thing for this country, is due to the splendid stand taken by President CLEVELAND. When he put his foot firmly down, it made this treaty possible. When his Venezuelan proclamation was issued, whatever criticisms there may have been of it, there was not a loyal American from the Atlantic to the Pacific whose blood did not thrill with the enthusiasm and exhilaration of 1776. Never, sir, can a bully be persuaded to compromise with a coward, and it was because this country took a firm stand by reason of Mr. CLEVELAND's proclamation that an arbitration was made possible; for, sir, I say it here—and I do not care how unpopular the sentiment may be—in all her dealings with this country England, with my Lord SALISBURY as her exponent, has been a bully. Now, sir, I am in favor of arbitration. I deplore war. I do not think, however, that we should stop one iota of the preparations for war that we are making. Supplementing Mr. CLEVELAND's stand was



the significance of the White Squadron. I thank God for the White Squadron. I believe if we had not had battleships at that day Lord SALISBURY would not have been so ready to make an arbitration treaty. I am not speaking in disparagement of the English people. I feel as friendly towards them as any man in this room. I do not overlook their claims to intelligence, to kindness, to humanity and to bravery. I am speaking of the statesmanship of the English nation as expounded by Lord SALISBURY. Why, sir, there are some things that cannot be arbitrated. I would like to think it possible that within the lives of us here present, it would be possible to see all questions in dispute between the great nations of the world settled on the basis outlined by arbitration; but we cannot expect that at present, and we must be prepared for war, and we must let our Government settle this question, as we cannot settle it. The Government at Washington knows what is best.

Mr. President, there may come a time when it would be as impossible to arbitrate as it was at Chicago in the time of the riots, when that same President, reaching out into that city with the strong arm of the Government, taught the red-handed Anarchists that this was the Government of the United States with an authority extending—

THE PRESIDENT.—I rather think the gentleman is departing from the question before the Chamber, and therefore I will have to ask him to confine himself to the resolutions.

Mr. MOORE.—Well, sir, I am in favor of the resolution offered, provided it is changed or amended by substituting for the word "ratification," wherever it occurs, the word "consideration," and leave the matter where it belongs, in my judgment, with the Government.

Mr. DODGE.—I value the criticism of my friend in regard to this matter, but, sir, I am quite sure that if there is any one right dear to the American heart and to every Anglo-Saxon, it is the right of petition. From the time of Runnymede the Anglo-Saxon race have claimed to exercise this right. We have the right to ask Government to do certain things; we have the right to go to the Senate of the United States—they are the servants of the people—and we have a right to ask them to do what we think should be done. Moreover, the Senate wants to know public opinion on this matter; they invite expressions of public opinion from all parts of the country, so that they may know what the people desire in this regard. We do not live in a time, nor in a land, where we are obliged to go to the Government and on our knees beseech them to consider and think over certain matters. We want the Senate, after full consideration, to decide this matter, and to decide it as the people want it decided, and we have an undeniable right respectfully by petition to ask them to do so. Mr. President, I should not feel inclined to change that resolution. [Applause.]

The President put the question and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The President appointed as the Committee under the third resolution,

WILLIAM E. DODGE,	CARL SCHURZ,
ABRAM S. HEWITT,	JOHN HARSEN RHOADES,
JOHN A. STEWART.	

The resolutions, with the speeches of WILLIAM E. DODGE, ABRAM S. HEWITT, JOHN HARSEN RHOADES and CHARLES S. SMITH, were, on motion, ordered to be printed for distribution.

FRANCIS B. THURBER offered the following resolutions and moved their adoption :

*Whereas*, One of the chief requisites at the present time in the business world is confidence which will justify the investment of capital in industrial enterprises and give employment to labor ;

*Resolved*, That every legislative measure which tends to alarm capital, however well meant to subserve the public interest, is calculated to defeat the object in view—the greatest good of the greatest number ; and, in the present hesitating condition of trade and commerce, any measure calculated to enhance the natural timidity of investors is to be deprecated.

*Resolved*, That the numerous measures now pending in the Legislature of this State relating to nearly every form of co-operative or corporate investment, are calculated, we fear, to prevent the employment of capital in a co-operative way, and tend to drive business to other adjacent States. That the proposed legislation would seem to be unnecessary is shown by the fact that prices of all commodities and services affected are reasonable, and the returns to capital were never so low.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to His Excellency the Governor, to the members of the Legislature, and to the *Press*.

These resolutions were, on motion of WILLIAM LUMMIS, referred to the Executive Committee for consideration and report.

ERASTUS WIMAN offered the following resolution and urged its adoption :

*Resolved*, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York approve of the bill now before the Legislature permitting the capitalization beyond \$50,000 for canal companies engaged in interstate commerce :

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was submitted from the "Philadelphia Museums," dated Philadelphia, February 8th, 1897, stating that fifty delegates representing the Chambers of Commerce of Spanish America would arrive in the United States in June next, and visit the principal cities, and suggesting that this Chamber make some arrangements for their reception and entertainment when they come to New-York.

The communication was referred, with power, to the Executive Committee.

A communication was submitted from the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, dated Rochester, N. Y., February 15th, 1897, asking action by this Chamber in opposition to the passage of the bill pending in the Legislature providing for the repeal of the Anti-Conspiracy Act.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements for consideration.

A communication was submitted from the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, dated Chicago, February 6th, 1897, enclosing resolutions of the Association on the improvement of the Consular service of the United States.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws for consideration.

The Chamber then adjourned.

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#### Special Meeting, Thursday, March 11, 1897.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at half past twelve o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, on Nassau-street, between Cedar and Liberty streets, pursuant

to the resolution adopted on the 4th instant, to elect a Commissioner of Pilots.

PRESENT.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, *President*.  
WILLIAM H. WEBB, } *Vice-Presidents*.  
HENRY HENTZ, }  
GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary*.

And a quorum of members.

The President stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of electing a Commissioner of Pilots to serve for two years, and as the Executive Committee had nominated WILLIAM B. HILTON for re-election to that office, it was in order to proceed to ballot.

On motion of ROBERT A. C. SMITH, the President was authorized to appoint two members to act as tellers.

The President thereupon appointed ROBERT A. C. SMITH and FRANCIS C. MOORE.

A ballot was then taken, and the tellers reported that twenty-two votes had been cast, all of which were for WILLIAM B. HILTON, for Commissioner of Pilots.

The President declared Mr. HILTON to have been unanimously re-elected to serve for the term of two years, until March 11th, 1899, pursuant to Chapter 467, Section 2, of the Laws of the State of New-York, passed June 28th, 1853.

The Chamber then adjourned.

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Monthly Meeting, Thursday, April 1, 1897.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at half past twelve o'clock, P. M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, on Nassau-street, between Cedar and Liberty streets.

## PRESENT.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, *President.*

MORRIS K. JESUP,

HORACE PORTER,

HENRY HENTZ,

GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary.*} *Vice-Presidents.*

And a quorum of members.

On the suggestion of the President, the reading of the minutes of the last regular meetings, held February 4th and March 4th, and of the special meeting, held March 11th, was dispensed with.

## REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

CHARLES S. SMITH, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported the following named candidates for membership, and recommended their election :

*Nominated by*

W. I. LINCOLN ADAMS,  
 GEORGE C. BLICKENSDECKER,  
 BARAK G. COLES,  
 WILLIAM H. DOUGLAS,  
 HENRY A. GLASSFORD,  
 GEORGE B. HURD,  
 THEODORE V. JOHNSTON, Jr.,  
 JOHN A. KUNKEL,  
 AUGUST LATTMANN,  
 THOMAS S. LEOSER,  
 FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, Jr.,  
 ARISTIDES MARTINEZ,  
 JOSEPH OFFENBACH,  
 WELDING RING,  
 PIERRE LORILLARD RONALDS, Jr.,  
 THOMAS F. RYAN,

HENRY A. LANDGRAFF.  
 JOHN LE BOUTILLIER.  
 ALEXANDER E. ORR.  
 WILLIAM H. MAILLER.  
 GUSTAV H. SCHWAR.  
 CHARLES R. FLINT.  
 CLARENCE W. BOWEN.  
 G. WALDO SMITH.  
 GUSTAV H. SCHWAR.  
 WILLIAM R. GRACE.  
 CHARLES D. BARRY.  
 J. SEAVER PAGE.  
 KALMAN HAAS.  
 WILLIAM H. MAILLER.  
 HENRY A. LANDGRAFF.  
 JOHN D. CRIMMINS.

These gentlemen were, on one ballot, unanimously elected members of the Chamber.

Mr. SMITH reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

*Resolved*, That JOHN CROSBY BROWN, LOWELL LINCOLN and ALGERNON S. FRISSELL be and they are hereby appointed a Special Committee to nominate Officers and Standing Committees for election at the annual meeting of the Chamber, to be held on the 6th proximo.

Mr. SMITH reported back the resolutions referred to the Committee at the last regular meeting, in reference to bills pending in the Legislature, affecting corporate investments, modified as follows :

*Whereas*, One of the chief requisites at the present time in the business world is confidence, which will justify the investment of capital in industrial and other enterprises and give employment to labor ;

*Resolved*, That every Legislative measure which tends to alarm capital, equally affects labor, and does not subserve the public interest.

*Resolved*, That the measures now pending in the Legislature of this State, relating to nearly every form of co-operative or corporate investment, tend to drive business to other adjacent States ; that such proposed legislation would seem to be unnecessary, is shown by the fact that prices of all commodities and services affected are reasonable, and the returns to capital were never so low.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to His Excellency the Governor, and to the members of the Legislature.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. SMITH further reported the following preamble and resolution :

*Whereas*, An Act has recently passed the Legislature of this State, to incorporate the Sailors' Rest in the City of New-York ; and

*Whereas*, By Section 1 of said Act, the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York is named as one of the Trustees ; and

*Whereas*, The object of said corporation is to improve the social and moral condition of the enlisted men of the United States Navy ; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Chamber of Commerce approve of the object of said corporation, and hereby authorizes the President of the

Chamber to accept the office of Trustee, and to perform the duties specified in said Act.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. SMITH further reported the following preamble and resolution :

*Whereas*, The Republic of France has announced its intention to celebrate the opening year of the 20th century by inaugurating at Paris an international exposition of unusual extent and importance ; and

*Whereas*, This Republic is bound to that of France by historic ties and sacred obligations which command the affectionate regard of the people of the United States, and which have linked together in imperishable memory the names of WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE ; and

*Whereas*, The agricultural, commercial, industrial and artistic progress and position of this country have been heretofore very inadequately and unworthily represented at international exhibitions held in foreign countries ; therefore,

*Resolved*, That President MCKINLEY be, and hereby is, most respectfully and urgently requested to ask from Congress an early and liberal appropriation for the proposed exhibition in France, to the end that the dignity and reputation of the United States may be upheld, and the resources of this country adequately represented in comparison with the exhibits of other nations.

Mr. SMITH.—Mr. President, I have only one word to say, and that is in regard to the declaration of the second preamble regarding the unworthy representations which we have had in foreign international exhibitions. I have attended every international exhibition, commencing with 1851, held in Europe, except the first one at Vienna, and I think most every one who has had an opportunity to judge will bear me witness that we have had great occasion to be positively mortified at the exhibits which we have had representing American industry and American progress. The last exhibition in Paris was redeemed solely by EDISON. His exhibit attracted very great attention ; but it was not in any sense a fair representation of the manner in which we are entitled to stand in the eyes of foreign nations. The trouble has been that the appropriations for such exhibitions on the part of America have been delayed too long—they have been insufficient, and very little encouragement has been given to manufacturers and others who proposed to exhibit, and time enough has never been given to prepare for such an exhibition. I think it is the duty of the Chamber of Commerce to take this action ; and our friend, Gen. PORTER, I am very glad to say, will have the position of honor in Paris as an ambassador from the United States.

He will represent this Chamber worthily and well, and I am sure that he will do all that he can to make the representation of America creditable. [Applause.]

HORACE PORTER.—Mr. President, in these days, somehow or other, I find myself taking more interest than ever in the relations between the Republic of America and the Republic of France, and I am very glad to have heard the reading of these very appropriate, timely and thoroughly admirable resolutions. The inducement for me to accept the official position which will give me a sojourn of a few years in the pleasant land of France was the belief that this is an age of peace, and what countries want are peace and tranquillity, more intimate diplomatic relations and fostering and increasing of their trade. We all trust that the time has come when the arts of peace are to take the place of the science of destruction. There are peculiar affinities between these two republics, and I believe that a proper exhibit on the part of America at that great universal exposition in which not only France but all Europe and many other countries will be represented, will do much towards broadening our relations and increasing that trade ; and I can assure you that all the energies which I may possess or may acquire will be employed with an eye single to that purpose. It is a noteworthy fact, as mentioned by Mr. SMITH, that we have all been disappointed and mortified at the failure of the American exhibits in most all of these great expositions. Foreigners cannot understand it. It looks to them that either we had nothing to exhibit worthy of their consideration, or that we are entirely indifferent to our trade with them. Now we, ourselves, can understand it thoroughly. Congress has been slow in making appropriations, the President necessarily late in appointing Commissioners, and Americans have had to take whatever space might be left, which was always the worst ; there was not sufficient time to prepare to arouse public attention, to have the press take the matter up and thoroughly discuss it and arouse the people. I can say that the President of the United States and the Secretary of State are most cordially in sympathy with this movement, and I feel that if this great, conspicuous commercial body, by starting in this way, will communicate with the five or six hundred other commercial bodies in the land that it will arouse public attention, and that it will induce Congress to make the appropriation which failed in the last Congress. You know a bill was introduced making an appropriation of \$350,000, but, like most bills in the closing hours of the last Congress, it failed, but it is possible to have this appropriation made at the present special session of Congress. If not, it certainly will be made early in the next Congress. There will then be time to put this machinery in motion, and I think that the time has come when we ought to look more carefully than ever before towards our foreign trade. Our foreign trade, instead of being nineteen hundred millions—it has never exceeded two thousand millions—ought to be very much greater ; and I trust we will all see good fruits resulting from the action taken here to-day, and when this



great universal exposition takes place in 1900, that we may have an exhibit there which will be creditable to Americans, and will reflect additional honor upon the American Republic. I heartily second the resolutions. [Applause.]

**JAMES MCCREERY.**—Mr. President, there is just one word that I would like to have taken out of the preamble, and that is "unworthily." No exhibit can be unworthy where Edison is represented, as he was in Paris. There were many other things there that were most admirable. We were well represented in carriages and many other things. I think the word "inadequately" covers the ground, and, if Mr. SMITH would accept the amendment, I would like to have it so.

**Mr. SMITH.**—I am perfectly willing to accept the amendment, if the Chamber desires it, but I am still of the opinion that our exhibition was not only inadequate but very unworthy of the dignity and greatness of this nation, and I am willing that the people shall understand that the Chamber of Commerce thinks so. I was ashamed myself of our display, and all Americans hung their heads when they walked through the American exhibits.

**THE PRESIDENT.**—I don't understand that the Chairman of the Committee has withdrawn the word "unworthily" and adopted the suggestion. I hope he will not.

**Mr. SMITH.**—I don't feel inclined to.

The preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted.

**GUSTAV H. SCHWAB**, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, submitted the following report and resolutions on the pending tariff bill :

*To the Chamber of Commerce :*

Your Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws have considered the bill recently introduced in the House of Representatives, entitled "A Bill to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States," commonly known as the "DINGLEY Tariff Bill."

In examining this measure your Committee have endeavored to lay aside every individual bias or prejudice they may have felt in favor of or against any particular economic theory of taxation, and they have sought as business men to regard it solely with a view to ascertain what the ultimate effect of this tariff is likely to be upon the business interests and upon the welfare of the country at large. Without entering into a detailed recapitulation and comparison of the various schedules the fact may be accepted that the bill before Congress virtually re-enacts many of the rates of duty

contained in the tariff act of 1890, known as the McKINLEY Act; many other rates on a variety of articles are advanced beyond the scale adopted in that Act.

Your Committee have not felt called upon to undertake a comparison of the changes proposed in the bill in view of its voluminous character. They deem it sufficient to call attention to the very material increase in many of the rates contained in the bill. These changes, together with other new features introduced by the framers, will affect the entire business interests of the country to a very marked extent, and call for the thoughtful consideration of this Chamber.

It is the opinion of your Committee that the business men of this country desire nothing more earnestly than an extended period of rest and cessation from continued tariff agitation and tariff changes. They realize the fact that the party in power is committed to a change in the tariff in the direction of greater revenue and of higher protection. They demand, however, that whatever rates and systems of taxation are adopted they shall be so reasonable and conservative, and shall so commend themselves to the majority of the intelligent voters of the land, that the tariff finally adopted may be regarded as settled, and not provocative of an early re-action, rendering all business calculations and enterprises uncertain and hazardous, retarding prosperity and affording a welcome opportunity to the advocates of free silver coinage and disastrous financial schemes for the spreading of their peculiar doctrines.

Regarding the proposed measure from this point of view, your Committee beg leave to offer the following resolutions for adoption by the Chamber:

*Resolved*, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York express its earnest conviction that the tariff bill now before the House of Representatives in many of its provisions is excessive and likely to invite re-action harmful to business and to the best interests of the country, and that it should be carefully revised in the direction of a reduction of the rates of duty proposed, to the end that a system of tariff taxation may be adopted that shall be reasonably permanent, and that shall insure to the business interests of the country a certain measure of immunity from early change.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing report and resolution be transmitted to each member of Congress.

*Resolved*, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York invite the co-operation of the commercial and trade organizations of other cities and throughout the country in urging these views upon Congress.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

GUSTAV H. SCHWAB,  
WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON,  
STEPHEN W. CAREY,  
JAMES MCCREERY,  
ANSON W. HARD,

} *Committee on  
Foreign Commerce  
and the  
Revenue Laws.*

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1897.

**Mr. SCHWAB.**—Mr. President, since the report was adopted by this Committee the bill has passed the House of Representatives, and the resolutions should therefore probably be amended in this way: "the bill which has passed the House of Representatives," in order to make it historically correct.

In considering this important matter your Committee have not believed it to be wise or necessary to take up the schedules of this bill, and to consider them and compare them and bring them to your attention. We believe that the business men of this country, in a very large majority, are convinced that if this bill becomes a law in its present shape it will surely invite re-action and a speedy overturn, with all that that implies, in view of the silver agitation that is still pending. Your Committee strongly recommend that this Chamber address itself to the other business organizations of the country and invite their co-operation, and we believe firmly that if representations are made to the Senate of the United States changes will be made in the bill that will commend themselves to the business community.

**LOUIS WINDMULLER.**—Mr. President, this tariff must injure many citizens while it can benefit only a few; increasing the cost of living, it cripples the growing export trade of manufacturers. Duties on wool at 11 and 12 cents a pound equal 75 per cent. of average foreign values; our seventy million people are expected to pay higher prices for their coats and blankets to increase the income derived by owners of fifty millions of sheep. Duties on woollen cloths are raised from 45 per cent. to 125 per cent.; on the metal buttons, which we need to fasten our trousers, from 35 per cent. to 200 per cent.

Rates on a few other articles characterize the spirit of the law: Washing blue used in every household is raised from 3 to 4 cents per pound, while makers of the article are prosperous. Oxalic acid, used for printing calico, is placed at 25 per cent. Chlorate of potash, used for making matches, 3 cents a pound. Salicylic acid, used for preserving food, 10 cents a pound. These three articles were free under the McKINLEY bill, and are free now; there is only one manufacturer of one of them in the country, while they are consumed by millions. Oil of lemon, used to flavor bread and soda water, is taken from the free list and taxed 25 per cent.

On tin plate the duty is raised 25 per cent. and the drawback on tin cans discontinued to the detriment of our export trade in petroleum, canned meats and fruits. Of petroleum, we exported seventy-five million cases, containing two cans each, in 1896.

How visionary some estimates of the increase of revenue are is shown by the expectation of raising by the tax of 1 cent per pound on copper \$100,000, because we happened to import ten million pounds in a year when it was free, while we exported nearly three hundred million pounds. I understand that at request of the miners this may be dropped, but other estimates are equally delusive.

Our income will be enhanced by the tax on sugar, also by wool and opium, when present stocks are reduced; this increase, however,

must be diminished by restricted imports of manufactured goods, the duties on which will be almost prohibitory.

When we consider that 40 per cent. of our entire expenditure is needed to pay pensioners of our civil war, which ended 33 years ago, the attempt to raise taxes instead of decreasing expenses looks like the legalization of a huge scheme to rob PETER to pay PAUL. But retribution must inevitably follow such errors, re-affirming the truth of an old proverb that God makes mad them that he wants to destroy.

JAMES TALCOTT.—Mr. President, I think the resolutions are altogether too strong and not specific enough in their declarations. In the first place, it is the purpose of the Ways and Means Committee to adjust the tariff between the present tariff and the MCKINLEY tariff; and the charge that there is an increase of fifty per cent., I think, is incorrect. I would state to the gentleman who last spoke that part of the clothing that he has on is ten per cent. lower in the present bill than in the WILSON Bill, and 25 per cent. lower than in the MCKINLEY Bill. I think rather than to state in general terms that it is too high the Chamber should look into this schedule and that schedule, and I would gladly recommend that it be adjusted between the two, as I know that is the purpose of the Committee. No one would advocate an excessive bill less than I would. I believe in a conservative tariff that will stand for years, and not in an excessive tariff on anything. Of course the matter of wool may be excessive. Some think it is. To say that the whole bill is too high is incorrect.

PETERA B. WORRALL.—Mr. President, I totally disagree with the last speaker in his remarks about this resolution; the terms of which I do not consider to be strong enough, and the title of the "DINGLEY Tariff Bill," as passed by the House, in my opinion, should read, "An Act to paralyze commerce." See what has been done in this bill. For instance, in wool and woollens; the proposed rate of duty of eleven cents per pound on clothing wool, the equivalent *ad valorem* duty of which, to-day, would be about 75 per cent. Is there any gentleman in this Chamber who could say after the cessation of the present American demand, that eleven cents a pound on clothing wool would not be nearer to 100 per cent. *ad valorem*? Take the duties on the manufactured goods in the "woolen schedule;" they are very excessive. I should like to give you one simple instance. A strong Italian cloth, made in England, fabricated from American cotton warp and Australian wool weft—the duty provided on this article is about 150 per cent. net. This is intended for the lining of the workingman's coat, while the lining of your coat, sir, if made of silk, pays less than fifty per cent. Such things permeate the entire tariff bill. Take the very first compensatory provision in "Schedule K." on "woolens;" you find there a duty of three times the duty on clothing wool, on goods costing under 30 cents per pound. How much wool do you suppose there is in a piece of goods costing thirty

cents per pound or less? The correct answer is, almost none. Still they deem it fit to load this, and other similar articles, down with a prohibitive duty, and thereby to prevent the importation of this class of goods. Those acquainted with this schedule will know at once, that it is not possible for these goods to be imported under the tariff, as proposed.

CHARLES S. SMITH.—Mr. President, no one will accuse the Chamber of Commerce of being free trade in sentiment. We have always sustained proper protection, and I certainly claim to be a protectionist, that is, a reasonable one for the best interests of the whole country, both the manufacturer and the consumer. Now take the wool schedule, to which I particularly object, for instance, carpet wools, which are not grown in this country. They cannot be grown in this country. God is against it. Isothermal lines are against it. Climatic influences prevent it. They cost in the country from which they are imported from nine to ten cents a pound. They were free under the last tariff. Ninety-two or 93 per cent., it is proved by statistics, are used for carpets exclusively.

After further discussion the President put the question, and the report and resolutions were adopted by a large majority.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

A. FOSTER HIGGINS.—Mr. President, in the midst of all these depressing conditions I am glad to give a little encouragement upon one subject. You will recollect this Chamber had under consideration the question of wharfage and the rate of dockage, and the matter of proper accommodations to be given to our foreign steamship lines. Since that time, and as we then prophesied, the Board of Dock Commissioners have had this matter under very careful consideration, and with great intelligence, and they have applied to Albany and obtained permission to expend a very large sum of money in giving additional accommodations, and there is every prospect that there will be very soon a very expensive line of docks fitted to the present size of vessels and calculated to give the accommodations so much needed. At the same time there has arisen a very important question on the rate of dockage, and this resolution expresses the whole subject so fully that it will hardly need any comment from me to impress it.

*Resolved*, That this Chamber has learned with great satisfaction of the views expressed by its President before the Sinking Fund Commission and the Board of Dock Commissioners, at a special meeting, held at the Mayor's office, March 31st, on the subject of dockage and wharf rates, the same being precisely as heretofore reported and recommended by the Committee on Harbor and Shipping and adopted by this Chamber, and that such views were corroborated and supported by the eminent Ex-Mayors HEWITT and GRACE.

*Resolved*, That this Chamber hereby reiterates its conviction that the most liberal treatment of the foreign line of steamships and the establishment of minimum rates of wharfage will be conducive to the very best welfare of this city and the entire country.

I do not know, sir, whether your remarks before that Committee were reported in full in any of the newspapers, but it was with great satisfaction that we learned of them, and it was all in the line which the Chamber has heretofore advocated—that the very largest accommodations should be given, and at the minimum rate which the city could afford. We are subject to opposition from other cities. We are threatened with a number of propositions looking to the removal of steamship lines from the City of New-York. I think it behooves us to give every aid we can to carry out the end which this resolution expresses. I therefore offer it.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

SETH LOW.—Mr. Chairman, by your favor I would like to ask the attention of the Chamber to the preamble and resolution which I will now read :

*Whereas*, The present troubles in the island of Crete have resulted in burdening the little kingdom of Greece with the care of many thousands of Cretan refugees ; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York appoint a Committee of twenty-five, with power to add to their numbers, to raise a Cretan relief fund, the proceeds of which shall be transmitted to Greece, to be used exclusively for the benefit of the Cretan refugees.

Mr. Low.—Mr. Chairman, a few weeks ago, at the request of some of our Greek fellow citizens, I presided at a meeting in the interest of the Cretan refugees in Greece. There I learned at once of the unending efforts of the Cretans to relieve themselves of the miseries of Turkish misrule, and of the consequences to Greece of every such uprising. It is a story to make the heart sick. The men of Crete for more than 200 years have revolted at short intervals. Since Greece acquired independence the efforts of Crete to be joined to Greece, to which country the island belongs by virtue both of history and geography, have been repeated and heroic. No American can withhold his sympathy from such a people in their struggle to shape their own destiny. With the bloody story of Armenia fresh in our memories, we cannot but marvel at the exigencies of politics that can make the Christian powers of Europe the allies of the Turks against the Cretans. Nor can we withhold our admiration from Greece in her brave effort, at every hazard to herself, to succor the Cretans in their struggle to be free. Neither can we easily imagine what it means to Greece to have Crete in a state of insurrection. Old men, women and children

from the island flock over into Greece by the thousand, to be cared for by the friendly Greeks until the troubles at home have quieted down. Naturally, those who leave the island are the old, the infirm, the young and the weak. Few of them possess the means of support. Several weeks ago more than 17,000 such people had reached Greece, and these the people of Greece are obliged to take care of, besides carrying all the other expenses they are called upon to bear by reason of the Cretan insurrection. Greece is a small State, having a population less than half of that of the State of New-York, and she is incomparably less rich. Small as she is, her historic contribution to the thought and the art of the world has made every age her debtor. Her sons to-day seem to me to be showing something of the old spirit that saved Europe at Marathon and Salamis from the dominion of Asia in the olden time. Again she is foremost in all Europe to fight against Asiatic dominion over Crete and not for it, as though she were destined to give a new meaning to the vision of the Ancient Seer, and "found a second Salamis in a new land."

I submit that the appeal of such a situation to our American generosity is one that ought to be heeded. I confidently suggest that the Chamber of Commerce take the steps that are necessary to give to this appeal force and effect, for the Chamber of Commerce has always shown itself ready to honor itself by grandly answering every such call. When the blockade of Crete by the powers was announced the other day, it was noted as a matter of moment that no vessel carrying the American flag had made a Cretan port for many years.

Mr. Chairman, if our flag has not been seen in those waters in the way of commerce for many years, at least let our eagles be seen there now, as they carry to Crete and to Greece the welcome message of our sympathy and the substantial aid that America delights to give wherever there is distress and need. [Applause.]

The preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted and the President appointed the following-named gentlemen the Committee :

SETH LOW,  
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,  
LEVI P. MORTON,  
ABRAM S. HEWITT,  
ANDREW CARNEGIE,  
JOHN CLAFLIN,  
WILLIAM E. DODGE,  
W. BAYARD CUTTING,  
RICHARD A. MCCURDY,  
MORRIS K. JESUP,  
JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
JAMES T. WOODWARD,

D. O. MILLS,  
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,  
WILLIAM R. GRACE,  
JAMES A. BURDEN,  
VERNON H. BROWN,  
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER,  
JAMES M. CONSTABLE,  
WILLIAM L. STRONG,  
JAMES MCCREERY,  
OSCAR S. STRAUS,  
GEO. FOSTER PEABODY,  
JOHN L. RIKER,

CHARLES R. FLINT.

FRANCIS C. MOORE offered the following resolutions :

*Resolved*, That the expediency of amending Article X. of the By-Laws, so as to require a larger number than eleven to form a quorum for the transaction of business, be referred to the Executive Committee for consideration and report at the next meeting of this Chamber ; and be it further

*Resolved*, That there be referred to the same Committee, for consideration and report at the next meeting of the Chamber, the expediency of adopting a rule or by-law which shall require that all motions, resolutions or reports, calling for the expression of its opinion or action touching any public matter, and especially matters pending in Congress or the Legislature, or memorials addressed to public officers, be printed and sent to members at least one day in advance of the meeting at which they are to be acted upon.

The resolutions were referred for consideration to the Executive Committee.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

The President read the following communications from President MCKINLEY and Ex-President CLEVELAND :

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
WASHINGTON, *March 9, 1897.*

MR. A. E. ORR, *President,*  
*Chamber of Commerce, New-York City :*

MY DEAR SIR: I am directed by the President to request that you convey to the Chamber of Commerce of New-York City his hearty appreciation of the cordial greetings of that organization in connection with the inauguration.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed,) JOHN ADDISON PORTER,  
*Secretary to the President.*

WESTLAND, PRINCETON, N. J.,  
*March 26, 1897.*

A. E. ORR,  
*President, etc.*

MY DEAR SIR: The message you sent me on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York reached me on the 4th inst., immediately after the inauguration of my successor, and was the first message I received from my fellow countrymen, after my retirement from office.

I assure you the greeting of so important a commercial body was most gratifying ; and I shall always cherish it as one of the



best rewards of an attempt on my part to faithfully perform official duty, and to protect the honor and integrity of our beloved land.

Yours very truly,

(Signed,) GROVER CLEVELAND.

The communications were ordered to be placed on file.

The following letter was read from the Hon. GARRET A. HOBART, Vice-President of the United States :

VICE-PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER,

WASHINGTON, *March 8, 1897.*

Mr. GEORGE WILSON,

*Secretary Chamber of Commerce, New-York.*

DEAR SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the resolutions adopted by the New-York Chamber of Commerce, on March 4th, favoring ratification of the Treaty of Arbitration, and to state that the papers forwarded will be promptly presented to the Senate.

Very respectfully,

(Signed,) GARRET A. HOBART,  
*President of the Senate.*

The communication was ordered to be placed on file.

The President appointed HENRY HENTZ and STEPHEN W. CAREY a Committee to audit the accounts of the Treasurer.

The Chamber then adjourned.

# ROLL OF MEMBERS

OF THE

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

APRIL 30TH, 1897.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>
ABRAHAM, ABRAHAM,.....		February 5, 1891
ACHELIS, FRITZ,.....		April 5, 1894
ACHELIS, THOMAS,.....		December 4, 1890
ADAMS, FREDERICK T.,.....		October 6, 1892
ADAMS, W. IRVING LINCOLN,.....		April 1, 1897
AGNEW, JOHN T.,.....		May 1, 1856
AGOSTINI, JOSEPH,.....		January 6, 1887
AITKEN, JOHN W.,.....		January 3, 1889
ALLEN, ERNEST L.,.....		January 2, 1896
ALLEN, HENRY,.....		April 4, 1889
ALTMAN, BENJAMIN,.....		November 7, 1889
AMBROSE, HARRY T.,.....		May 7, 1891
AMSINCK, GUSTAV,.....		June 3, 1875
AMY, HENRY,.....		April 5, 1860
ANDERSON, ARTHUR A.,.....		December 6, 1888
ANDERSON, CHARLES W.,.....		March 6, 1890
ANDERSON, JOHN F., JR.,.....		June 4, 1891
ANDREWS, CONSTANT A.,.....		December 4, 1884
ANDREWS, WILLIAM H.,.....		February 4, 1897
ANDREWS, WILLIAM L.,.....		May 2, 1889
ANSBACHER, ADOLPH B.,.....		March 6, 1890
ANTHONY, HENRY M.,.....		June 7, 1877
APPLETON, DANIEL F.,.....		October 6, 1892
APPLETON, FRANCIS R.,.....		April 5, 1894
APPLETON, WILLIAM H.,.....		December 3, 1874
APPLETON, WILLIAM W.,.....		May 7, 1891
ARBuckle, JOHN,.....		October 6, 1892
ARCHBOLD, JOHN D.,.....		March 7, 1889
ARKENBURGH, OLIVER M.,.....		April 5, 1894
ARMOUR, HERMAN O.,.....		December 3, 1891
ARMSTRONG, ANDREW, C.,.....		February 1, 1883

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
ARMSTRONG, JAMES SINCLAIR,.....	April	7, 1892
ARNOLD, HICKS,.....	January	2, 1896
ARNSTEIN, EUGENE,.....	April	5, 1894
ASTOR, JOHN JACOB,.....	October	5, 1893
ASTOR, WILLIAM WALDORF,.....	October	2, 1890
ATKINS, THOMAS B.,.....	January	8, 1891
AUCHINCLOSS, HENRY B.,.....	February	1, 1877
AUCHINCLOSS, HUGH D.,.....	January	7, 1897
AVERY, SAMUEL P.,.....	April	4, 1895
AYRES, MARSHALL,.....	February	7, 1895

**B.**

BABCOCK, HENRY D.,.....	June	7, 1877
BACHE, SIGMUND J.,.....	November	4, 1875
BACHMAN, SOLOMON,.....	April	6, 1882
BACON, EDWARD R.,.....	March	4, 1897
BAIRD, WILLIAM J.,.....	June	6, 1878
BAIZ, JACOB,.....	January	2, 1890
BAKER, GEORGE F.,.....	March	4, 1880
BAKER, STEPHEN,.....	June	7, 1894
BALCH, GEORGE W.,.....	March	4, 1897
BALDWIN, CHRISTOPHER C.,.....	October	5, 1865
BALDWIN, WILLIAM D.,.....	February	4, 1897
BALDWIN, WILLIAM M.,.....	February	4, 1897
BALL, THOMAS P.,.....	October	5, 1876
BALL, THOMAS R.,.....	June	4, 1891
BANGS, FRANCIS SEDGWICK,.....	January	3, 1895
BANKS, HENRY W.,.....	June	3, 1880
BANNARD, OTTO T.,.....	October	3, 1895
BARBER, AMZI LORENZO,.....	February	4, 1897
BARBOUR, WILLIAM,.....	February	7, 1889
BARNES, ALFRED C.,.....	December	6, 1888
BARNES, HENRY B.,.....	June	4, 1891
BARNES, THEODORE M.,.....	June	4, 1891
BARR, EDWARD,.....	February	3, 1881
BARRON, WILLIAM H.,.....	February	4, 1897
BARRY, CHARLES D.,.....	January	7, 1897
BARTLET, HENRY P.,.....	April	2, 1896
BARTON, FREDERICK O.,.....	April	5, 1894
BARTON, GEORGE DE FOREST,.....	April	4, 1895
BARTOW, CHARLES S.,.....	February	4, 1897
BATCHELLER, GEORGE C.,.....	January	7, 1897
BAUMGARTEN, WILLIAM,.....	November	7, 1889
BAYLES, ROBERT,.....	April	2, 1891
BEACH, JOHN N.,.....	May	4, 1882
BECHSTEIN, AUGUSTUS C.,.....	May	2, 1889
BEDDALL, EDWARD F.,.....	June	4, 1891
BEERS, MATTHEW H.,.....	October	1, 1891

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
BELDING, MILO M.,.....	June	7, 1888
BELDING, MILO M., Jr.,.....	February	5, 1891
BELMONT, AUGUST,.....	March	5, 1891
BEND, GEORGE H.,.....	October	5, 1885
BENEDICT, JAMES,.....	January	5, 1893
BENJAMIN, GEORGE P.,.....	February	5, 1891
BENTLEY, NORMAN S.,.....	July	2, 1863
BERLIN, HENRY C.,.....	June	4, 1891
BERTSCHMANN, JACOB,.....	January	7, 1897
BERWIND, EDWARD J.,.....	February	4, 1897
BETTMAN, MARCUS A.,.....	June	6, 1889
BIDDLE, EDWARD R.,.....	February	6, 1896
BIGELOW, CHARLES E.,.....	February	6, 1896
BILLQVIST, C. EDWARD,.....	June	4, 1891
BISHOP, DAVID WOLFE,.....	May	7, 1891
BISHOP, HEBER R.,.....	May	4, 1882
BISSINGER, PHILIP,.....	June	4, 1891
BLACKFORD, EUGENE G.,.....	February	3, 1887
BLATCHFORD, SAMUEL M.,.....	October	6, 1892
BLICKENSDECKER, GEORGE C.,.....	April	1, 1897
BLISS, CORNELIUS N.,.....	November	2, 1871
BLISS, ERNEST W.,.....	January	7, 1897
BLISS, GEORGE T.,.....	October	1, 1896
BLODGETT, ISAAC D.,.....	June	4, 1891
BLOODGOOD, WILLIAM,.....	February	4, 1897
BLOSS, JAMES O.,.....	April	3, 1884
BLUM, HYMAN,.....	January	8, 1885
BLUMENTHAL, FERDINAND,.....	April	3, 1890
BLUMENTHAL, GEORGE,.....	January	3, 1895
BOAS, EMIL L.,.....	March	4, 1897
BODMAN, EDWARD C.,.....	January	7, 1897
BOODY, DAVID A.,.....	October	6, 1887
BORGFELDT, GEORGE,.....	April	5, 1894
BOSKOWITZ, ADOLPH,.....	June	4, 1891
BOURNE, FREDERICK G.,.....	November	7, 1889
BOWDOIN, GEORGE S.,.....	April	4, 1895
BOWEN, CLARENCE WINTHROP,.....	February	3, 1887
BOWNE, SAMUEL W.,.....	January	3, 1889
BOYER, CHARLES H.,.....	October	1, 1885
BRAMAN, WILLARD,.....	January	4, 1894
BREWSTER, BENJAMIN,.....	December	4, 1884
BRICE, CALVIN S.,.....	April	2, 1891
BRINCKERHOFF, ELBERT A.,.....	November	4, 1875
BRINCKERHOFF, GURDON G.,.....	April	2, 1891
BROKAW, WILLIAM V.,.....	November	7, 1889
BROOKER, CHARLES F.,.....	January	7, 1897
BROOKFIELD, WILLIAM,.....	March	1, 1883
BROOKS, FREDERICK,.....	January	2, 1890

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
BROWN, A. SWAN,.....	June	7, 1894
BROWN, EDWARD M.,.....	December	4, 1884
BROWN, FREDERICK T.,.....	January	2, 1890
BROWN, JOHN CROSBY,.....	October	7, 1875
BROWN, JOSEPH H.,.....	April	2, 1874
BROWN, VERNON CARLETON,.....	January	7, 1897
BROWN, VERNON H.,.....	December	2, 1875
BROWN, WALDRON P.,.....	April	5, 1888
BROWN, WALSTON H.,.....	October	3, 1889
BROWN, WILLARD S.,.....	February	4, 1897
BROWN, WILLIAM,.....	November	4, 1886
BROWNING, JOHN SCOTT,.....	March	6, 1890
BROWNING, WILLIAM C.,.....	October	3, 1889
BRUNDRETT, HART B.,.....	April	3, 1890
BUCHANAN, CHARLES P.,.....	April	1, 1886
BUCHANAN, WILLIAM,.....	June	5, 1879
BUCHI, CHARLES L.,.....	March	4, 1897
BUCKINGHAM, OLIVER W.,.....	June	4, 1891
BUCKLEY, WILLIAM F.,.....	February	7, 1889
BULKLEY, CHARLES E.,.....	January	7, 1897
BULKLEY, JONATHAN,.....	October	4, 1894
BULKLEY, JUSTUS L.,.....	June	4, 1891
BULL, W. LANMAN,.....	April	3, 1884
BURDEN, JAMES A.,.....	April	7, 1892
BURFORD, GEORGE H.,.....	October	1, 1891
BURNS, EDWARD,.....	March	4, 1897
BURNS, WALTER H.,.....	April	2, 1863
BUTLER, CHARLES,.....	June	6, 1861
BUTLER, RICHARD,.....	October	5, 1865

**C.**

CAESAR, HENRY A.,.....	October	2, 1890
CAMERON, RODERICK W.,.....	February	6, 1896
CAMMANN, HERMANN H.,.....	January	4, 1894
CAMP, FREDERIC EDGAR,.....	February	6, 1890
CAMPBELL, FELIX,.....	December	4, 1884
CAMPBELL, HERBERT P.,.....	February	4, 1897
CANNON, HENRY W.,.....	March	4, 1886
CANNON, JAMES G.,.....	November	3, 1887
CAREY, STEPHEN W.,.....	October	6, 1859
CARHART, AMORY SIBLEY,.....	January	7, 1897
CARLETON, I. OSGOOD,.....	January	7, 1897
CARNEGIE, ANDREW,.....	December	1, 1887
CARPENTER, JAMES O.,.....	March	5, 1885
CARROLL, HOWARD,.....	June	7, 1894
CARSTENSEN, JOHN,.....	January	2, 1896
CARTER, AARON, JR.,.....	January	5, 1893
CARTER, OLIVER S.,.....	October	5, 1865

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>
CARTLEDGE, JOHN,.....	December 5, 1889
CASE, WATSON E.,.....	January 6, 1859
CASTRO, HECTOR DE,.....	May 1, 1890
CEBALLOS, JUAN M.,.....	June 7, 1888
CHAMBERS, FRANK R.,.....	October 3, 1889
CHAPIN, EDWIN S.,... ..	April 4, 1889
CHAPMAN, WILLIAM H.,.....	February 4, 1897
CHARD, RICHARD J.,.....	November 4, 1886
CHENEY, FRANK W.,.....	November 6, 1884
CHENOWETH, ALEXANDER C.,.....	April 4, 1895
CILLEY, JOHN K.,.....	December 1, 1897
CLAFLIN, ARTHUR B.,.....	June 4, 1891
CLAFLIN, JOHN,.....	May 2, 1878
CLARK, BERNARD S.,.....	December 6, 1883
CLARK, CHARLES C.,.....	March 1, 1883
CLARK, CHARLES F.,.....	December 6, 1888
CLARK, CYRUS,.....	April 7, 1892
CLARK, GARDINER K.,.....	February 4, 1897
CLARK, JAMES W.,.....	April 6, 1898
CLARK, WILLIAM,.....	June 7, 1877
CLARKE, DUMONT,.....	February 4, 1892
CLARKE, THOMAS B.,.....	December 6, 1888
CLEWS, HENRY,.....	July 6, 1865
CLYDE, WILLIAM P.,.....	November 6, 1878
COCHRAN, WILLIAM F.,.....	March 2, 1882
COCHRANE, JOHN W.,.....	March 3, 1881
COE, EDWARD P.,.....	January 7, 1897
COFFIN, CHARLES H.,.....	May 6, 1875
COLE, LUCIUS A.,.....	February 4, 1897
COLE, WILLIAM M.,.....	October 7, 1886
COLEMAN, MICHAEL,.....	June 6, 1895
COLER, WILLIAM N., JR.,.....	February 4, 1897
COLES, BARAK G.,.....	April 1, 1897
COLGATE, JAMES B.,.....	October 7, 1875
COLLINS, CLARENCE LYMAN,.....	February 6, 1879
COLTON, CHARLES W.,.....	February 4, 1897
CONDÉ, SWITS,.....	February 5, 1891
CONKLIN, EUGENE H.,.....	April 2, 1891
CONKLIN, WILLIAM G.,.....	February 4, 1897
CONKLING, ALFRED R.,.....	February 6, 1896
CONOVER, ALONZO E.,.....	March 2, 1893
CONROW, THEODORE,.....	February 4, 1897
CONROW, WILLIAM E.,.....	February 4, 1897
CONSTABLE, JAMES M.,.....	July 6, 1865
COOK, CHARLES T.,.....	June 7, 1877
COOK, HENRY F.,.....	March 4, 1897
COOK, HENRY H.,.....	January 7, 1897
COOKSEY, GEORGE B.,.....	June 4, 1891

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
COOLEY, JAMES C.,.....	October	3, 1889
COONEY, DANIEL F.,.....	October	6, 1887
COOPER, EDWARD,.....	May	7, 1868
COPPELL, GEORGE,.....	October	2, 1890
CORDIER, AUGUSTE J.,.....	December	4, 1890
CORLIES, BENJAMIN F.,.....	December	1, 1881
CORNELL, JOHN M.,.....	April	7, 1881
CORNING, EDWARD,.....	March	2, 1893
COUTTS, GEORGE H.,.....	March	4, 1897
COVERLY, WILLIAM,.....	January	8, 1885
COWL, CLARKSON,.....	February	4, 1897
COWLES, DAVID S.,.....	April	4, 1889
COYKENDALL, SAMUEL D.,.....	March	2, 1893
CRANE, GEORGE F.,.....	June	4, 1891
CRANE, JONATHAN H.,.....	January	10, 1884
CRIMMINS, JOHN D.,.....	October	4, 1888
CROCKER, GEORGE A.,.....	October	4, 1890
CROMWELL, FREDERIC,.....	March	5, 1885
CROMWELL, JAMES W.,.....	January	7, 1892
CROSBY, HENRY B.,.....	May	1, 1890
CROSSMAN, GEORGE W.,.....	April	2, 1896
CRUGER, S. VAN RENSSELAER,.....	December	6, 1888
CUMMINGS, GEORGE F.,.....	December	1, 1881
CURTISS, HENRY W.,.....	November	6, 1884
CUTTER, JOHN D.,.....	June	6, 1878
CUTTER, RALPH L.,.....	June	6, 1878
CUTTING, R. FULTON,.....	October	1, 1896
CUTTING, WILLIAM BAYARD,.....	April	4, 1895
CUYLER, CORNELIUS C.,.....	May	3, 1883

**D.**

DALLEY, HENRY, JR.,.....	November	4, 1886
DARLINGTON, JOSEPH G.,.....	January	7, 1897
DAVIS, DANIEL A.,.....	February	4, 1897
DAVIS, JOSHUA W.,.....	February	4, 1897
DAY, BENJAMIN M.,.....	October	6, 1892
DAY, CLARENCE S.,.....	January	3, 1895
DAY, HENRY,.....	February	4, 1897
DEAN, FRANK,.....	April	4, 1895
DEAN, FRANK W.,.....	June	4, 1891
DEAN, JAMES E.,.....	April	2, 1885
DEARBORN, DAVID B.,.....	November	2, 1865
DE BARY, ADOLPHE,.....	October	1, 1896
DE BARY, FREDERICK,.....	October	5, 1883
DE CORDOVA, CHARLES,.....	June	1, 1882
DEEVES, J. HENRY,.....	February	4, 1897
DEEVES, RICHARD,.....	January	2, 1896

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
DEGENER, JOHN F.,.....	June	4, 1891
DELAFIELD, MATURIN L., Jr.,.....	January	7, 1897
DE LIMA, ELIAS A.,.....	February	4, 1897
DE LIMA, ELIAS S. A.,.....	February	4, 1897
DEMUTH, WILLIAM,.....	November	7, 1889
DENBY, ISAAC,.....	November	6, 1890
DEPEW, CHAUNCEY M.,.....	May	7, 1885
DE SILVER, CARLL H.,.....	October	3, 1895
DETTMER, JACOB G.,.....	January	5, 1893
DEVOE, FREDERICK W.,.....	February	4, 1875
DEWEY, EDWARD W.,.....	October	3, 1889
DEXTER, HENRY,.....	June	4, 1891
DICKINSON, ANDREW G.,.....	May	3, 1888
DICKSON, JAMES B.,.....	February	4, 1897
DICKSON, JOHN,.....	December	6, 1888
DIERTRICH, CHARLES F.,.....	January	7, 1897
DIMOCK, HENRY F.,.....	May	6, 1875
DODD, FRANK H.,.....	January	7, 1897
DODGE, CHARLES C.,.....	November	7, 1872
DODGE, CLEVELAND H.,.....	April	5, 1883
DODGE, FRANCIS E.,.....	February	7, 1895
DODGE, GEORGE E.,.....	June	4, 1874
DODGE, NORMAN W.,.....	June	4, 1874
DODGE, WILLIAM E.,.....	August	2, 1860
DOHSE, JOHN,.....	January	7, 1897
DOMINICK, H. BLANCHARD,.....	January	7, 1897
DOMMERICH, LOUIS F.,.....	December	1, 1887
DONALD, PETER,.....	June	3, 1877
DOTY, ETHAN ALLEN,.....	April	7, 1881
DOUGLASS, WILLIAM H.,.....	April	1, 1897
DOUGLASS, ROBERT DUN,.....	February	4, 1897
DOWD, WILLIAM,.....	November	3, 1881
DOWNNEY, JOHN,.....	February	4, 1897
DOWNNEY, JOHN R.,.....	April	5, 1894
DOWS, DAVID,.....	June	4, 1891
DRAKE-SMITH, BARSTOW,.....	January	7, 1897
DREIER, THEODORE,.....	November	4, 1875
DREYFUSS, LUDWIG,.....	February	4, 1897
DRIGGS, MARSHALL S.,.....	June	4, 1891
DRYDEN, JOHN F.,.....	February	4, 1897
DUDLEY, JOHN L.,.....	October	4, 1883
DUKE, JAMES B.,.....	March	2, 1893
DUNCAN, JOHN P.,.....	January	7, 1897
DUNCAN, WILLIAM BUTLER,.....	April	5, 1855
DUNHAM, GEORGE H.,.....	April	3, 1879
DUNHAM, JAMES H.,.....	December	1, 1881
DUNLAP, ROBERT,.....	February	4, 1897
DURYEA, WILLIAM,.....	October	1, 1874



<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
DUTCHER, JOHN B.,.....	January	4, 1888
DUTCHER, SILAS B.,.....	October	6, 1887

**E.**

EAMES, EDWARD E.,.....	January	5, 1888
EARLE, FERDINAND P.,.....	February	3, 1887
ECKERT, THOMAS T.,.....	April	6, 1898
EDDY, ULYSSES D.,.....	April	5, 1894
EDGEELL, GEORGE S.,.....	January	5, 1893
EDSON, FRANKLIN,.....	October	1, 1874
EDWARDS, RICHARD L.,.....	March	5, 1891
EINSTEIN, DAVID L.,.....	December	4, 1890
ELWELL, JAMES W.,.....	June	7, 1855
ELY, HORACE S.,.....	April	5, 1894
EMERY, CHARLES G.,.....	May	5, 1881
ENGLER, ADOLPH,.....	November	4, 1875
ENGLIS, CHARLES M.,.....	May	2, 1889
ESHBAUGH, DANIEL O.,.....	February	4, 1897
ETTLINGER, LOUIS,.....	January	7, 1897
EVANS, HENRY,.....	April	7, 1892
EVANS, THOMAS W.,.....	May	6, 1875
EVANS, WILLIAM T.,.....	January	7, 1897
EWART, RICHARD H.,.....	June	7, 1877

**F.**

FAHNESTOCK, HARRIS C.,.....	September	5, 1867
FAHYS, GEORGE ERNEST,.....	March	4, 1897
FAHYS, JOSEPH,.....	June	5, 1879
FAIRCHILD, CHARLES S.,.....	April	4, 1889
FAIRCHILD, JULIAN D.,.....	October	5, 1893
FAIRCHILD, SAMUEL W.,.....	January	3, 1895
FANCHER, CHARLES H.,.....	April	5, 1894
FARR, JAMES M.,.....	June	6, 1878
FARR, JOHN,.....	January	10, 1884
FARRELLY, PATRICK,.....	October	4, 1883
FARRELLY, STEPHEN,.....	March	4, 1897
FAULKNER, EDWARD D.,.....	January	2, 1890
FAY, SIGOURNEY W.,.....	December	5, 1878
FAYERWEATHER, WILLIAM O.,.....	April	7, 1892
FECHHEIMER, MARTIN S.,.....	April	2, 1891
FERRIS, FRANK A.,.....	January	4, 1894
FIELD, CORTLANDT DE P.,.....	February	1, 1866
FIELDING, MICHAEL B.,.....	June	3, 1880
FISHER, JOEL E.,.....	May	2, 1878
FITZGERALD, JAMES M.,.....	April	7, 1892
FITZGERALD, LOUIS,.....	April	2, 1891

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>
FLAGG, THOMAS J.,.....	February 6, 1896
FLAGLER, HENRY M.,.....	November 6, 1884
FLAGLER, JOHN H.,.....	February 4, 1897
FLANNAGAN, WILLIAM W.,.....	March 5, 1891
FLEITMANN, EWALD,.....	October 3, 1889
FLIESS, WILLIAM M.,.....	November 2, 1871
FLINT, CHARLES R.,.....	December 6, 1877
FLOWER, ROSWELL P.,.....	December 6, 1883
FOGG, FRANCIS A.,.....	January 2, 1890
FOLLETT, GEORGE,.....	March 6, 1890
FOOTE, EMERSON,.....	June 5, 1879
FOOTE, HORACE A.,.....	January 3, 1895
FORCE, WILLIAM H.,.....	January 3, 1895
FORGET, AUGUSTIN F.,.....	May 7, 1891
FOSTER, SCOTT,.....	April 2, 1891
FOYE, ANDREW J. C.,.....	June 3, 1886
FRASER, HORATIO N.,.....	January 7, 1897
FREUND, MAX,.....	February 4, 1897
FRISSELL, ALGERNON S.,.....	November 3, 1887
FROTHINGHAM, HOWARD P.,.....	April 4, 1895
FROTHINGHAM, JAMES H.,.....	August 6, 1857

**G.**

GALLAWAY, ROBERT M.,.....	January 8, 1891
GANS, SAMUEL J.,.....	June 3, 1875
GARDEN, CHRISTOPHER H.,.....	November 2, 1876
GARDINER, GEORGE N.,.....	February 7, 1889
GARLAND, JAMES A.,.....	November 7, 1872
GARTH, HORACE E.,.....	March 5, 1891
GEER, GEORGE J.,.....	December 4, 1890
GEER, OLIVER J.,.....	January 5, 1888
GERHARD, PAUL F.,.....	January 4, 1883
GEYER, CHARLES T.,.....	January 8, 1885
GIBB, JOHN,.....	December 4, 1884
GIBBS, EDWARD N.,.....	January 7, 1897
GIBSON, GEORGE RUTLEDGE,.....	April 4, 1889
GIBSON, WOOD,.....	December 5, 1889
GIDDINGS, SILAS M.,.....	January 7, 1892
GILBERG, CHARLES A.,.....	June 3, 1886
GILES, JOHN R.,.....	February 4, 1897
GINNA, STEPHEN A.,.....	October 5, 1893
GLASSFORD, HENRY A.,.....	April 1, 1897
GOLDMAN, HENRY,.....	February 7, 1895
GORDON, GEORGE O.,.....	April 5, 1894
GOSSLER, GUSTAV H.,.....	June 3, 1875
GOULD, GEORGE J.,.....	April 5, 1894
GOURLIE, JOHN H.,.....	February 4, 1897
GRACE, WILLIAM R.,.....	December 6, 1877

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
GRAHAM, MALCOLM, .....	January	7, 1864
GRAHAM, MALCOLM, JR., .....	January	7, 1897
GRANBERY, WILLIAM H., .....	October	1, 1891
GRANNISS, ROBERT A., .....	October	5, 1893
GRAVENHORST, GEORGE, .....	November	4, 1875
GRAY, BRYCE, .....	November	7, 1889
GREEN, SHIPTON, .....	October	3, 1895
GRIGGS, HERBERT L., .....	January	7, 1897
GRISCOM, CLEMENT A., .....	November	7, 1889
GRISCOM, CLEMENT A., JR., .....	January	7, 1897
GROSVENOR, JAMES B. M., .....	June	4, 1891
GRUNER, SIEGFRIED, .....	February	4, 1897
GUGGENHEIM, DANIEL, .....	March	5, 1891
GUGGENHEIM, ISAAC, .....	March	5, 1891
GUGGENHEIM, MORRIS, .....	April	4, 1895
GUGGENHEIM, SOLOMON, .....	April	4, 1895
GUNTHER, BERNARD G., .....	March	2, 1893
GUNTHER, FRANKLIN L., .....	November	7, 1899

**H.**

HAAS, KALMAN, .....	December	4, 1890
HACKETT, CORCELLUS H., .....	October	3, 1889
HAGGERTY, J. HENRY, .....	February	4, 1897
HALL, ALBERT C., .....	April	5, 1894
HANKINSON, JOHN H., .....	November	7, 1889
HARD, ANSON W., .....	December	7, 1876
HARDENBERGH, JOHN A., .....	October	5, 1865
HARE, J. MONTGOMERY, .....	October	3, 1895
HARKNESS, WILLIAM, .....	February	4, 1897
HARNETT, RICHARD V., .....	January	2, 1896
HARPER, ORLANDO M., .....	December	2, 1886
HARRIMAN, OLIVER, .....	July	3, 1862
HARRIS, FRANCIS M., .....	March	5, 1891
HARTLEY, MARCELLUS, .....	February	7, 1867
HARTSHORN, STEWART, .....	June	5, 1890
HASHAGEN, JOHN F., .....	February	4, 1897
HATCH, EDWARD P., .....	March	7, 1889
HATHAWAY, CHARLES, .....	February	6, 1896
HAVEMEYER, HENRY O., .....	January	8, 1885
HAVEMEYER, WILLIAM F., .....	April	1, 1875
HAWLEY, HENRY E., .....	October	5, 1865
HAZARD, THEOPHILUS D., .....	November	4, 1886
HAZARD, WILLIAM A., .....	April	7, 1892
HEALD, DANIEL A., .....	June	1, 1882
HEALY, A. AUGUSTUS, .....	February	5, 1891
HEARN, ARTHUR H., .....	February	6, 1890
HEARN, GEORGE A., .....	June	6, 1889

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
HECKER, JOHN V.,	January	4, 1894
HECKSCHER, AUGUST,	February	4, 1897
HEDGES, JAMES,	March	4, 1897
HEIDELBACH, ALFRED S.,	March	1, 1888
HEMINWAY, HOMER,	January	7, 1897
HENDERSON, CHARLES R.,	June	5, 1884
HENDRICKS, EDMUND,	January	4, 1894
HENDRICKS, HARMON W.,	June	4, 1896
HENDRICKS, HENRY H.,	February	6, 1896
HENDRIX, JOSEPH C.,	October	5, 1893
HENTZ, HENRY,	May	6, 1858
HEPBURN, A. BARTON,	October	5, 1893
HERRMAN, ABRAHAM,	March	6, 1890
HERSEY, JACOB D. T.,	October	7, 1875
HEWITT, ABRAM S.,	April	4, 1861
HICKOK, GEORGE S.,	October	1, 1891
HIGGINS, A. FOSTER,	November	3, 1859
HIGGINS, EUGENE,	October	3, 1889
HILLHOUSE, THOMAS,	February	2, 1882
HILTNER, JOHN A.,	January	7, 1897
HILTON, HENRY,	June	7, 1877
HILTON, WILLIAM B.,	November	6, 1884
HINE, FRANCIS L.,	April	7, 1892
HITCHCOCK, HIRAM,	October	5, 1883
HITCHCOCK, WELCOME G.,	April	2, 1891
HOAG, WILLIAM N.,	April	2, 1891
HOAGLAND, JOSEPH C.,	November	7, 1889
HOBART, NATHAN,	April	2, 1885
HOCHSTADTER, ALBERT F.,	January	7, 1897
HODGMAN, GEORGE B.,	April	4, 1895
HODGMAN, GEORGE F.,	January	10, 1884
HOE, ROBERT,	April	4, 1872
HOENINGHAUS, FREDERICK H.,	December	4, 1890
HOGAN, JEFFERSON,	February	4, 1897
HOGG, T. EGENTON,	April	3, 1890
HOLBROOK, EDWARD,	February	7, 1889
HOLLISTER, WILLIAM H.,	December	3, 1891
HOLLY, JOHN I.,	December	6, 1883
HOLMES, ANTHONY DREXEL,	November	6, 1890
HOLMES, EDWIN T.,	February	4, 1897
HOLT, HENRY,	February	7, 1895
HOMER, CHARLES F.,	June	3, 1886
HOOPER, B. FRANK,	January	7, 1897
HOOPLE, WILLIAM G.,	March	4, 1897
HOPKINS, AMOS L.,	January	4, 1883
HOPKINS, GEORGE B.,	April	2, 1891
HOPKINS, GUSTAVUS C.,	January	10, 1884
HOPPING, A. HOWARD,	December	4, 1890

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>
HORSMAN, EDWARD I.,.....	November 6, 1890
HORTON, GURDON B.,.....	June 4, 1891
HOSKIER, HERMAN C.,.....	January 7, 1897
HOUGHTALING, DAVID H.,.....	June 7, 1877
HOUSTON, JAMES B.,.....	February 4, 1886
HOWARD, WILLIAM C.,.....	February 4, 1897
HOWE, JOHN I.,.....	December 2, 1886
HOWELL, BENJAMIN H.,.....	October 5, 1865
HOWLAND, W. WALLACE,.....	June 1, 1891
HOYT, ALFRED M.,.....	May 7, 1891
HOYT, CHARLES A.,.....	November 1, 1883
HOYT, EDWARD C.,.....	January 3, 1889
HUBBARD, EDMUND G.,.....	February 2, 1882
HUBER, JACQUES,.....	January 7, 1897
HUDNUT, ALEXANDER M.,.....	June 4, 1896
HUGHES, WILLIAM H. T.,.....	June 3, 1880
HULBERT, HENRY C.,.....	October 4, 1883
HUME, FREDERIC T.,.....	March 4, 1897
HUME, WILLIAM H.,.....	March 4, 1897
HUMPHREYS, EDWARD W.,.....	November 4, 1875
HUMPHREYS, FREDERICK,.....	April 6, 1892
HUMPHREYS, SOLON,.....	May 3, 1855
HUNT, CHARLES W.,.....	March 4, 1897
HUNTINGTON, COLLIS P.,.....	October 3, 1889
HURD, GEORGE B.,.....	April 1, 1897
HURLBUT, HENRY A.,.....	February 5, 1857
HURLBUT, WILLIAM H.,.....	February 4, 1897
HUYLER, JOHN S.,.....	February 4, 1897
HYDE, CLARENCE M.,.....	March 2, 1893
HYDE, E. FRANCIS,.....	June 4, 1891
HYDE, HENRY B.,.....	March 4, 1875

**I.**

ICKELHEIMER, HENRY R.,.....	October 6, 1892
IDE, CHARLES W.,.....	June 4, 1891
IDE, GEORGE E.,.....	February 4, 1897
ILSLEY, SILAS A.,.....	December 5, 1889
INGLIS, JAMES S.,.....	December 5, 1889
ISELIN, ADRIAN,.....	December 6, 1866
ISELIN, ADRIAN, JR.,.....	April 5, 1894
ISELIN, WILLIAM E.,.....	October 5, 1893
IVES, BRATTON,.....	December 1, 1887
IVISON, DAVID B.,.....	December 1, 1887

**J.**

JACKSON, WILLIAM H.,.....	November 7, 1889
JACOBS, RALPH J.,.....	May 1, 1890
JACQUELIN, JOHN H.,.....	October 3, 1895

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>
JAHN, GUSTAVE A.,.....	February 5, 1891
JAMES, ARTHUR CURTISS,.....	October 5, 1898
JAMES, D. WILLIS,.....	January 2, 1862
JAQUES, GEORGE B.,.....	December 4, 1890
JARVIE, JAMES N.,.....	October 4, 1894
JENKINS, JOHN G.,.....	March 2, 1898
JENNINGS, ALBERT GOULD,.....	January 7, 1897
JESUP, CHARLES M.,.....	May 8, 1888
JESUP, MORRIS K.,.....	February 5, 1863
JEWETT, GEORGE L.,.....	March 7, 1889
JOHNSON, JAMES G.,.....	February 6, 1896
JOHNSTON, ISAAC G.,.....	February 3, 1887
JOHNSTON, THEODORE V., Jr.,.....	April 1, 1897
JONES, GEORGE W.,.....	June 5, 1890
JONES, WALTER R. T.,.....	March 6, 1884
JOOST, MARTIN,.....	June 4, 1891
JUILLIARD, AUGUSTUS D.,.....	November 4, 1875

**K.**

KELLOGG, EDWARD H.,.....	February 4, 1897
KELLY, EUGENE,.....	December 5, 1889
KELSEY, CLARENCE H.,.....	February 4, 1897
KEMP, EDWARD,.....	April 6, 1898
KEMP, GEORGE WILLIAM,.....	January 7, 1897
KENDALL, WILLIAM B.,.....	May 6, 1875
KENNEDY, ELIJAH R.,.....	October 6, 1887
KENNEDY, JOHN S.,.....	October 6, 1870
KENT, THOMAS B.,.....	March 2, 1898
KERR, HENRY S.,.....	February 4, 1897
KEVENEY, HUGH,.....	June 5, 1890
KEVENEY, THOMAS J.,.....	June 5, 1890
KIMBALL, ROBERT J.,.....	January 8, 1891
KING, DAVID H., Jr.,.....	October 7, 1886
KING, EDWARD,.....	April 2, 1891
KING, LEWIS C.,.....	June 5, 1890
KING, WILLIAM F.,.....	May 7, 1885
KINGMAN, A. WILLARD,.....	January 4, 1883
KISSEL, GUSTAV E.,.....	October 6, 1892
KNAPP, JOSEPH P.,.....	January 7, 1897
KNAPP, SHEPPARD,.....	April 2, 1891
KNAUTH, PERCIVAL,.....	February 6, 1896
KNOEDLER, ROLAND F.,.....	December 1, 1887
KNOWEN, BENJAMIN,.....	May 6, 1875
KOECHL, VICTOR,.....	February 7, 1889
KOHNS, LAZARUS,.....	June 4, 1891
KOHNS, LEE,.....	June 4, 1891
KOUNTZE, LUTHER,.....	November 4, 1869
KREBS, WILLIAM,.....	June 6, 1878

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
KUHNE, PERCIVAL,.....	January	7, 1897
KUNHARDT, HENRY R.,.....	April	4, 1895
KUNKEL, JOHN A.,.....	April	1, 1897
KUTTROFF, ADOLF,.....	December	5, 1889

**L.**

LADREW, EDWARD R.,.....	December	6, 1888
LAIGHTON, GEORGE J.,.....	February	4, 1897
LAIMBEER, RICHARD H.,.....	April	5, 1894
LAMARCHE, HENRY J.,.....	April	2, 1885
LAMPORT, HIRAM H.,.....	December	3, 1885
LANDGRAFF, HENRY A.,.....	February	5, 1891
LANE, I. REMSEN,.....	June	5, 1884
LANE, J. HENRY,.....	January	8, 1885
LANGDON, EDWIN,.....	January	5, 1893
LANGDON, WOODBURY,.....	June	7, 1877
LANGELOTH, JACOB,.....	October	4, 1894
LANIER, CHARLES,.....	October	5, 1865
LATTMANN, AUGUST,.....	April	1, 1897
LAW, WALTER W.,.....	June	4, 1891
LAWRENCE, CHESTER B.,.....	June	4, 1891
LAWRENCE, CYRUS J.,.....	January	2, 1890
LAYNG, JAMES D.,.....	April	5, 1888
LEATCRAFT, J. EDGAR,.....	January	8, 1891
LE BOUTILLIER, JOHN,.....	April	4, 1889
LE BOUTILLIER, THOMAS,.....	April	4, 1889
LECOMPTE, FRANCIS D.,.....	May	4, 1882
LEE, J. BOWERS,.....	January	7, 1897
LERCH, EDWARD O.,.....	October	5, 1893
LEECH, WILLIAM E.,.....	May	6, 1886
LE GENDRE, WILLIAM C.,.....	February	4, 1892
LEGG, GEORGE,.....	January	3, 1895
LEGGETT, FRANCIS H.,.....	December	3, 1874
LEHMAIER, LUDWIG,.....	May	4, 1882
LEHMAN, EMANUEL,.....	June	3, 1875
LEHMAN, MAYER,.....	November	1, 1877
LELAND, FRANCIS L.,.....	June	4, 1891
LEONARD, PETER H.,.....	June	5, 1873
LEOSER, THOMAS S.,.....	April	1, 1897
LESHER, ARTHUR L.,.....	June	5, 1884
LEVERICH, CHARLES D.,.....	June	4, 1891
LEVY, RALPH W.,.....	February	4, 1897
LEWIS, ARNOLD A.,.....	May	5, 1859
LEWIS, DAVID W.,.....	October	2, 1873
LEWISOHN, LEONARD,.....	April	6, 1893
LIBBY, AUGUSTUS F.,.....	June	7, 1894
LICHTENSTEIN, BENJAMIN,.....	January	6, 1876
LINCOLN, FREDERIC W., Jr.,.....	April	1, 1897

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
LINCOLN, LOWELL,.....	December	2, 1875
LITTLE, JOSEPH J.,.....	January	8, 1891
LIVINGSTON, S. OTIS,.....	October	2, 1884
LLOYD, FRANCIS G.,.....	January	2, 1890
LOEB, JAMES,.....	January	4, 1894
LORW, EDWARD V.,.....	June	4, 1891
LOINES, STEPHEN,.....	February	4, 1897
LOOK, DAVID M.,.....	January	4, 1894
LORILLARD, JACOB,.....	December	2, 1875
LORILLARD, PIERRE,.....	December	2, 1859
LOVELL, FRANK H.,.....	February	4, 1897
LOVELL, LEANDER N.,.....	March	17, 1864
LOW, ABBOT AUGUSTUS,.....	April	6, 1893
LOW, C. ADOLPHE,.....	April	5, 1883
LOW, JOSEPH T.,.....	June	5, 1884
LUDINGTON, CHARLES H.,.....	November	2, 1865
LUMMIS, WILLIAM,.....	December	3, 1891
LYALL, WILLIAM,.....	December	5, 1889
LYLE, JOHN S.,.....	December	5, 1889
LYMAN, EDWARD H. R.,.....	September	4, 1856
LYNCH, JAMES D.,.....	March	4, 1897
LYON, WILLIAM H.,.....	February	1, 1877

**Mc.**

MCALPIN, EDWIN A.,.....	October	1, 1891
MCANERNEY, JOHN,.....	March	2, 1893
MCCALL, JAMES N.,.....	October	7, 1875
MCCALL, JOHN A.,.....	January	5, 1893
MCCARROLL, WILLIAM,.....	March	4, 1897
MCCREERY, JAMES,.....	June	4, 1874
MCCREERY, J. CRAWFORD,.....	June	4, 1891
MCCUE, JOHN B.,.....	February	4, 1886
MCCURDY, RICHARD A.,.....	February	4, 1875
MCGEE, JAMES,.....	March	7, 1889
MCGOVERN, JAMES,.....	October	1, 1896
MCGUIRE, JOHN C.,.....	January	7, 1897
MCINTYRE, THOMAS A.,.....	October	4, 1883
MCKEEVER, DANIEL,.....	June	4, 1891
MCKEEVER, J. LAWRENCE,.....	July	6, 1865
MCKESSON, JOHN,.....	May	2, 1889
MCLEAN, JOHN S.,.....	March	5, 1891
MCLOUGHLIN, CHARLES S.,.....	February	4, 1897
MCMAHON, JAMES,.....	October	6, 1892
MCNEIR, GEORGE,.....	January	2, 1896

**M.**

MACAULEY, JOHN L.,.....	May	4, 1882
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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
MACDONALD, JAMES A.,.....	March	4, 1897
MACDONOUGH, JAMES,.....	April	2, 1891
MACKAY, DONALD,.....	October	3, 1895
MACLAY, ROBERT,.....	October	3, 1878
MACNAUGHTAN, ALLEN,.....	March	4, 1897
MACNAUGHTAN, JAMES,.....	October	2, 1884
MACPHERSON, ROBERT B.,.....	March	6, 1890
MACY, GEORGE H.,.....	October	1, 1891
MAHR, JULIUS D.,.....	December	1, 1887
MAILLARD, HENRY,.....	November	4, 1886
MAILLER, WILLIAM H.,.....	July	6, 1865
MAITLAND, ALEXANDER,.....	January	7, 1897
MALCOMSON, ALFRED S.,.....	November	2, 1876
MALE, WILLIAM H.,.....	April	2, 1891
MALI, CHARLES,.....	July	7, 1859
MALI, HENRY W. T.,.....	November	7, 1878
MALI, PIERRE,.....	January	3, 1889
MALLORY, CHARLES,.....	March	2, 1882
MANGAM, DANIEL D.,.....	June	4, 1891
MANGAM, DANIEL D., Jr.,.....	June	4, 1891
MANNING, HENRY S.,.....	October	4, 1894
MANNING, JOHN B.,.....	January	2, 1890
MARLING, ALFRED E.,.....	March	4, 1897
MARTIN, WILLIAM R. H.,.....	October	3, 1889
MARTINEZ, ARISTIDES,.....	April	1, 1897
MASON, EBENEZER S.,.....	March	2, 1893
MATTHIESSEN, FRANCIS O.,.....	January	8, 1885
MAURY, CHARLES W.,.....	February	6, 1890
MAXWELL, HENRY W.,.....	October	2, 1890
MAY, LEWIS,.....	November	6, 1873
MAYER, OTTO G.,.....	June	4, 1885
MAYNARD, EDWIN,.....	March	4, 1897
MENDEL, S. PHILLIPS,.....	June	4, 1891
MEREDITH, WILLIAM T.,.....	February	4, 1897
MEYER, CORD,.....	February	4, 1897
MEYER, HENRY C.,.....	June	3, 1875
MILLER, CHARLES D.,.....	May	3, 1888
MILLER, JACOB W.,.....	January	5, 1893
MILLER, WARNER,.....	June	5, 1890
MILLIKEN, EDWARD F.,.....	February	4, 1897
MILLIKEN, SETH M.,.....	April	6, 1882
MILLS, ABRAHAM,.....	October	2, 1873
MILLS, ABRAHAM G.,.....	June	2, 1887
MILLS, ANDREW,.....	February	4, 1892
MILLS, DARIUS O.,.....	January	5, 1882
MILLS, JOHN T., Jr.,.....	April	4, 1895
MILMINE, GEORGE,.....	January	7, 1897
MITCHELL, FRANCIS B.,.....	October	4, 1888

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
MOFFAT, GEORGE B.,.....	June	6, 1889
MOHR, WILLIAM,.....	February	4, 1897
MOLINEUX, EDWARD L.,.....	December	6, 1866
MONKS, JOHN,.....	February	4, 1897
MONTGOMERY, JOHN R.,.....	October	5, 1865
MONTGOMERY, RICHARD M.,.....	May	5, 1881
MOORE, CHARLES A.,.....	October	4, 1894
MOORE, FRANCIS C.,.....	April	2, 1891
MOORE, JACOB R.,.....	June	4, 1891
MOORE, JOHN G.,.....	March	6, 1890
MOORE, ROBERT,.....	June	7, 1894
MORGAN, J. PIERPONT,.....	December	4, 1862
MORGAN, J. PIERPONT, JR.,.....	April	5, 1894
MORGAN, WILLIAM F.,.....	February	6, 1896
MORRIS, THEODORE W.,.....	February	7, 1895
MORRISON, CORNELIUS,.....	April	2, 1885
MORRISON, DAVID M.,.....	April	2, 1891
MORRISON, EDWARD A.,.....	January	7, 1897
MORRISON, GEORGE A.,.....	January	8, 1889
MORSE, JAMES R.,.....	March	2, 1893
MORTON, LEVI P.,.....	September	4, 1856
MOBLE, ANTON M.,.....	June	8, 1875
MOBLE, GEORGE,.....	June	8, 1875
MOSS, FREDERICK W.,.....	April	5, 1894
MOTT, JORDAN L.,.....	April	6, 1871
MULLER, CARL,.....	February	4, 1897
MUNROE, HENRY WHITNEY,.....	January	7, 1897
MURRAY, LOGAN C.,.....	October	6, 1887
MYERS, THEODORE W.,.....	February	6, 1896

**N.**

NAPIER, ALEXANDER D.,.....	April	5, 1894
NASH, HENRY VAN BERGEN,.....	March	4, 1886
NASH, WILLIAM A.,.....	May	7, 1891
NASON, CARLETON W.,.....	April	4, 1895
NATHAN, MAX,.....	April	2, 1891
NAUMBURG, AARON,.....	February	4, 1897
NAUMBURG, ELKAN,.....	April	3, 1879
NAUMBURG, MAX,.....	November	7, 1889
NAUMBURG, WALTER W.,.....	April	4, 1895
NEERGAARD, FREDERICK A.,.....	April	3, 1890
NELSON, STUART G.,.....	March	6, 1890
NESMITH, HENRY E.,.....	December	2, 1875
NESMITH, HENRY E., JR.,.....	November	7, 1889
NEWTON, ALBRO J.,.....	March	5, 1891
NICHOLS, WILLIAM H.,.....	April	5, 1894
NOYES, HENRY F.,.....	March	3, 1887

**O.**

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
OAKLEY, WILLIAM H.,.....	April	2, 1891
OAKMAN, WALTER G.,.....	March	4, 1897
O'DONOHUE, CHARLES A.,.....	January	3, 1895
O'DONOHUE, JOSEPH J.,.....	March	6, 1879
O'DONOHUE, JOSEPH J., Jr.,.....	March	1, 1888
OELBERMANN, EMIL,.....	December	2, 1875
OELRICHS, HERMANN,.....	October	3, 1889
OFFENBACH, JOSEPH,.....	April	1, 1897
OGDEN, JOSEPH W.,.....	October	3, 1895
OGDEN, ROBERT C.,.....	January	7, 1897
OLCOTT, FREDERICK P.,.....	November	7, 1872
OLYPHANT, ROBERT,.....	June	1, 1882
O'NEILL, HUGH,.....	October	3, 1889
ORCUTT, CALVIN B.,....	February	4, 1892
ORR, ALEXANDER E.,.....	December	5, 1872
OTHEMAN, FRANCIS W.,.....	June	3, 1886

**P.**

PACKARD, EDWIN,.....	April	3, 1890
PAGE, HENRY A.,.....	April	3, 1873
PAGE, J. SEAVER,.....	October	7, 1886
PAINE, WILLIS S.,.....	June	5, 1890
PALMER, FRANCIS A.,.....	March	5, 1891
PALMER, LOWELL M.,.....	April	2, 1896
PALMER, NICHOLAS F.,.....	November	1, 1888
PARK, HOBART J.,.....	January	7, 1897
PARK, JOSEPH,.....	June	3, 1875
PARK, TRENOR L.,.....	June	7, 1894
PARKER, FORREST H.,.....	April	2, 1891
PARSONS, CHARLES,.....	November	4, 1890
PARSONS, CHARLES, Jr.,.....	February	2, 1888
PARSONS, JOSEPH H.,.....	December	2, 1886
PARSONS, SCHUYLER L.,.....	February	7, 1884
PARSONS, WILLIAM H.,.....	January	10, 1884
PARSONS, WILLIAM H., Jr.,.....	March	5, 1885
PATRICK, CHARLES H.,.....	February	4, 1897
PEABODY, GEORGE FOSTER,.....	October	7, 1886
PEET, JOHN NORTHROP,.....	December	4, 1890
PEMBROOK, THEODORE K.,.....	February	6, 1896
PENTZ, ARCHIBALD M.,.....	April	2, 1885
PERKINS, EDWARD H., Jr.,.....	November	4, 1890
PERKINS, GEORGE F.,.....	June	6, 1889
PERKINS, WILLIAM H.,.....	October	4, 1888
PETERS, SAMUEL T.,.....	December	1, 1887
PETERS, WILLIAM R.,.....	January	7, 1897
PICKARD, FREDERIC WILLIAM,.....	June	4, 1891
PIERSON, HENRY L.,.....	February	4, 1875

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
PINCHOT, JAMES W.,.....	June	7, 1877
PINKUS, FREDERICK S.,.....	March	2, 1882
PLATT, WILLARD H.,.....	February	4, 1897
PLIMPTON, GEORGE A.,.....	June	6, 1895
PLUM, JAMES R.,.....	June	3, 1886
PLUMMER, JOHN F.,.....	April	1, 1880
PLUMMER, MYRICK,.....	April	4, 1895
PLYMPTON, GILBERT M.,.....	March	2, 1893
POOR, EDWARD E.,.....	November	2, 1871
POOR, RUEL W.,.....	January	7, 1897
PORTER, GEORGE S.,.....	March	4, 1897
PORTER, HORACE,.....	May	7, 1874
PORTER, WILLIAM H.,.....	January	5, 1893
POTTER, JAMES BROWN,.....	February	7, 1895
POTTS, WILLIAM R.,.....	April	4, 1895
PRAEGER, JOHN F.,.....	June	2, 1881
PRATT, CHARLES M.,.....	December	3, 1885
PRENTISS, GEORGE H.,.....	April	7, 1892
PRESTON, WILLIAM I.,.....	May	6, 1875
PRICE, EDWARD A.,.....	February	7, 1889
PROBST, JOHN D.,.....	January	4, 1894
PUGSLEY, CORNELIUS A.,.....	February	4, 1897
PULLMAN, GEORGE M.,.....	June	4, 1891
PUNDERFORD, JAMES A.,.....	June	4, 1896
PUSTAUI, CARL VON,.....	March	6, 1890
PUTNAM, GEORGE HAVEN,.....	May	7, 1891
PUTNAM, GEORGE L.,.....	January	5, 1893
PUTNAM, WILLIAM A.,.....	June	4, 1891
PYLE, JAMES T.,.....	June	4, 1891
PYLE, WILLIAM S.,.....	February	5, 1891

**Q.**

QUINBY, FRANKLIN,.....	March	4, 1897
QUINTARD, GEORGE W.,.....	July	6, 1865

**R.**

RAMSAY, DICK S.,.....	June	4, 1891
RAND, ADDISON C.,.....	November	6, 1890
RAND, GEORGE CURTIS,.....	January	3, 1895
RAY, ALFRED,.....	December	1, 1881
RAYMOND, AARON,.....	June	3, 1875
READ, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS,.....	January	5, 1893
REDMOND, HENRY S.,.....	February	4, 1897
REYNOLDS, JAMES E.,.....	December	1, 1887
RHOADES, JOHN HARSEN,.....	May	6, 1875
RHOADES, LYMAN,.....	October	5, 1882
RICE, HENRY,.....	November	1, 1883

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
RICHARD, EDWIN A.,.....	January	7, 1897
RICHARDS, JEREMIAH,.....	November	6, 1884
RICHARDSON, DWIGHT S.,.....	February	4, 1897
RICHTER, CHARLES J.,.....	June	4, 1896
RICKERSON, CHARLES L.,.....	April	2, 1885
RIKER, JOHN L.,.....	May	1, 1879
RING, WELDING,.....	April	1, 1897
ROACH, JOHN B.,.....	October	6, 1887
ROACH, STEPHEN W.,.....	October	6, 1887
ROBBINS, AARON S.,.....	June	3, 1890
ROBERTS, ELLIS H.,.....	April	2, 1891
ROBERTS, LEWIS,.....	July	2, 1857
ROBERTS, WILLIAM C.,.....	February	4, 1897
ROBERTSON, HENRY M.,.....	January	7, 1897
ROBERTSON, WILLIAM H.,.....	October	6, 1881
ROBINS, FRANCIS F.,.....	January	2, 1896
ROBINSON, ANDREW J.,.....	March	4, 1897
ROBINSON, GEORGE H.,.....	December	3, 1874
ROBINSON, SAMUEL A.,.....	June	6, 1895
ROCHOLL, HENRY,.....	November	4, 1875
ROCKEFELLER, JOHN D.,.....	March	7, 1889
ROCKEFELLER, WILLIAM,.....	January	5, 1888
ROGERS, HENRY A.,.....	November	1, 1883
ROGERS, HENRY H.,.....	June	4, 1885
ROLSTON, ROSEWELL G.,.....	June	4, 1891
ROMER, ALFRED,.....	January	2, 1896
RONALDS, PIERRE LORILLARD, Jr.,.....	April	1, 1897
ROOSEVELT, JAMES,.....	February	6, 1896
ROOSEVELT, ROBERT B.,.....	April	2, 1891
ROPES, ALBERT' G.,.....	April	7, 1892
ROPES, EDWARD W.,.....	June	4, 1891
ROPES, WILLIAM H.,.....	April	5, 1894
ROSENBERG, THEODORE,.....	December	5, 1889
ROSENWALD, ISAAC,.....	February	6, 1879
ROSEVEAR, THOMAS,.....	June	4, 1891
ROSS, WILLIAM A.,.....	November	2, 1871
ROTHSCHILD, V. SIDNEY,.....	January	7, 1897
ROWLAND, SHEPARD,.....	March	4, 1897
ROWLAND, THOMAS F.,.....	December	6, 1883
ROWLAND, WILLIAM,.....	March	2, 1892
RUCKGABER, MAX,.....	November	4, 1875
RUSSELL, ARCHIBALD D.,.....	June	4, 1896
RYAN, THOMAS F.,.....	April	1, 1897

**S.**

SACHS, SAMUEL,.....	March	4, 1886
SALOMON, WILLIAM,.....	January	7, 1886
SANGER, EUGENE B.,.....	January	6, 1887

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>
SATTERLEE, DOUGLASS R.,.....	December 6, 1888
SCHAEFFER, HERMAN,.....	January 7, 1897
SCHALL, WILLIAM, JR.,.....	February 4, 1897
SCHANCK, GEORGE EDGAR,.....	December 4, 1890
SCHEFER, CARL,.....	November 7, 1889
SHELL, ROBERT,.....	March 5, 1891
SCHENCK, FREDERICK B.,.....	June 4, 1891
SCHIEFFELIN, WILLIAM J.,.....	June 7, 1894
SCHIEREN, CHARLES A.,.....	January 5, 1888
SCHIFF, JACOB H.,.....	October 3, 1889
SCHLEY, GRANT B.,.....	April 2, 1891
SCHMIDT, O. EGERTON,.....	March 2, 1882
SCHMITZ, CHRISTIAN,.....	June 3, 1886
SCHREIBER, LOUIS,.....	June 7, 1883
SCHROEDER, FREDERICK A.,.....	November 5, 1874
SCHUMACHER, FREDERICK,.....	February 4, 1897
SCHWAB, GUSTAV H.,.....	November 1, 1888
SCHWAB, HERMANN C.,.....	March 4, 1897
SCHWARZ, PAUL,.....	March 2, 1893
SCHWARZENBACH, ROBERT,.....	January 7, 1897
SCOTT, FRANK H.,.....	October 5, 1893
SCOVILLE, AMASA H.,.....	April 5, 1883
SCRIBNER, CHARLES,.....	January 7, 1897
SEAMAN, SAMUEL H.,.....	October 3, 1878
SEAMANS, CLARENCE W.,.....	February 4, 1897
SEARLES, JOHN E.,.....	May 4, 1832
SEED, JOHN H.,.....	November 6, 1890
SEGER, CHARLES L.,.....	March 4, 1897
SELIGMAN, ISAAC NEWTON,.....	January 5, 1848
SELIGMAN, JAMES,.....	November 7, 1872
SEWARD, GEORGE F.,.....	March 4, 1897
SHAYNE, CHRISTOPHER C.,.....	November 4, 1886
SHELDON, GEORGE P.,.....	May 3, 1888
SHELDON, GEORGE R.,.....	January 4, 1894
SHEPARD, AUGUSTUS D.,.....	January 6, 1837
SHERER, WILLIAM,.....	June 4, 1891
SHERMAN, GEORGE,.....	October 6, 1887
SHERMAN, JOHN T.,.....	June 4, 1891
SHERMAN, WILLIAM W.,.....	February 4, 1892
SHEATH, PRENTICE,.....	June 4, 1891
SHRIVER, WALTER,.....	December 6, 1888
SIEDENBURG, REINHARD,.....	March 2, 1893
SIELCKEN, HERMAN,.....	October 4, 1894
SIMMONS, J. EDWARD,.....	February 2, 1888
SINCLAIR, JOHN,.....	February 2, 1882
SINCLAIR, JOHN J.,.....	December 6, 1883
SKINNER, EDWARD V.,.....	March 4, 1897
SLADE, GEORGE P.,.....	February 5, 1880

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
SLOAN, SAMUEL,.....	June	1, 1852
SLOANE, JOHN,.....	April	1, 1875
SLOANE, WILLIAM,.....	January	7, 1897
SLOANE, WILLIAM D.,.....	May	7, 1874
SLOTE, ALONZO,.....	November	4, 1886
SMITH, ALFRED H.,.....	June	3, 1880
SMITH, ELIJAH P.,.....	June	4, 1891
SMITH, G. WALDO,.....	November	5, 1865
SMITH, GEORGE W.,.....	December	6, 1888
SMITH, HOWARD C.,.....	April	5, 1894
SMITH, HOWARD M.,.....	October	3, 1895
SMITH, LYMAN C.,.....	March	4, 1897
SMITH, OLIVER,.....	May	7, 1891
SMITH, ROBERT A. C.,.....	December	5, 1889
SMITH, STEWART W.,.....	December	1, 1887
SMITH, WILLIAM ALEXANDER,.....	December	2, 1886
SMITHERS, FRANCIS S.,.....	January	2, 1890
SNOW, MICHAEL,.....	April	4, 1872
SOLOMON, SOLOMON B.,.....	March	7, 1889
SOPER, ARTHUR W.,.....	January	2, 1896
SORZANO, JULIO F.,.....	October	3, 1889
SOUTHARD, GEORGE H.,.....	October	6, 1892
SPEYER, JAMES,.....	June	4, 1891
SPINGARN, ELIAS,.....	December	2, 1880
SPOFFORD, PAUL N.,.....	April	6, 1854
SPRAGUE, NATHAN T.,.....	February	3, 1887
STAATS, J. HENRY,.....	January	7, 1897
STANTON, WALTER,.....	April	2, 1891
STARIN, JOHN H.,.....	June	4, 1874
STARR, THEODORE B.,.....	November	7, 1889
STEARNS, JOHN N.,.....	June	3, 1880
STEBBINS, JAMES H.,.....	May	1, 1879
STEERS, HENRY,.....	June	4, 1885
STEIN, SOLOMON,.....	June	5, 1879
STEINWAY, CHARLES H.,.....	March	4, 1897
STERN, BENJAMIN,.....	February	4, 1897
STERN, ISAAC,.....	January	3, 1889
STERN, LEOPOLD,.....	February	4, 1897
STERN, LOUIS,.....	January	3, 1889
STERNBACH, CHARLES,.....	March	6, 1890
STEVENS, JOHN AUSTIN,.....	October	2, 1856
STEWART, JOHN A.,.....	June	4, 1891
STEWART, WILLIAM RHINELANDER,.....	October	3, 1895
STILLMAN, JAMES,.....	November	4, 1886
STOCKWELL, GEORGE P.,.....	June	2, 1887
STOKES, ANSON PHELPS,.....	July	6, 1865
STOKES, JAMES,.....	February	6, 1873
STOUT, JOSEPH S.,.....	November	1, 1888

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dats of Election.</i>	
STRANAHAN, JAMES S. T.,.....	August	5, 1858
STRAUS, ISIDOR,.....	January	6, 1876
STRAUS, JESSE ISIDOR,.....	March	4, 1897
STRAUS, NATHAN,.....	November	7, 1889
STRAUS, OSCAR S.,.....	June	8, 1886
STREET, WILLIAM A.,.....	December	1, 1887
STROHN, ADOLPH,.....	January	8, 1885
STRONG, WILLIAM L.,.....	June	3, 1875
STROUT, ALBION P.,.....	January	4, 1888
STURGES, FREDERICK,.....	September	5, 1861
STURGIS, THOMAS,.....	March	4, 1897
SULZBERGER, CYRUS L.,.....	January	7, 1897
SWANN, JAMES,.....	November	8, 1887
SWORDS, HENRY C.,.....	January	4, 1894
SYFHER, OBADIAH L.,.....	November	7, 1889

**T.**

TABER, HENRY M.,.....	April	3, 1863
TABER, WILLIAM P.,.....	January	2, 1896
TAG, CASIMIR,.....	February	6, 1879
TAILER, EDWARD N.,.....	February	7, 1887
TALCOTT, JAMES,.....	June	1, 1876
TALMADGE, HENRY,.....	February	7, 1895
TALMADGE, HENRY P.,.....	February	3, 1887
TAPPEN, FREDERICK D.,.....	November	5, 1874
TAPPIN, JAMES W.,.....	October	3, 1889
TAYLOR, STEVENSON,.....	January	5, 1898
TAYLOR, WILLIAM ALEXANDER,.....	January	7, 1897
TAYLOR, WILLIAM J.,.....	February	4, 1897
TEFFT, WILLIAM E.,.....	June	2, 1887
TELFAIR, JACOB R.,.....	February	6, 1868
TENNEY, CHARLES H.,.....	January	10, 1884
TENNEY, DANIEL G.,.....	January	7, 1897
TERRY, JOHN T.,.....	May	3, 1855
THALMANN, ERNEST,.....	January	8, 1885
THEBAUD, FRANK F.,.....	February	7, 1889
THEBAUD, PAUL L.,.....	June	5, 1890
THIERIOT, FERDINAND M.,.....	January	7, 1897
THOM, WILLIAM B.,.....	October	3, 1895
THOMAS, JOHN R.,.....	April	7, 1893
THOMAS, SAMUEL,.....	April	2, 1891
THOMAS, SETH E.,.....	December	1, 1881
THOMPSON, ROBERT M.,.....	June	6, 1895
THORNE, JONATHAN,.....	December	3, 1885
THORP, W. EDWIN,.....	January	7, 1897
THURBER, FRANCIS B.,.....	October	1, 1874
TIFFANY, CHARLES L.,.....	December	6, 1866



<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
TILFORD, FRANK,.....	December	5, 1889
TILFORD, WESLEY H.,.....	March	7, 1889
TILLINGHAST, WILLIAM H.,.....	June	3, 1875
TILNEY, JOHN S.,.....	April	7, 1887
TOD, J. KENNEDY,.....	June	4, 1891
TOEL, WILLIAM,.....	November	4, 1875
TOMKINS, CALVIN,.....	January	7, 1897
TOTTEN, WILLIAM H. B.,.....	June	7, 1888
TOUSEY, WILLIAM,.....	March	2, 1893
TOWNE, HENRY R.,.....	October	1, 1896
TOWNSEND, ALFRED M.,.....	January	7, 1897
TOWNSEND, JOHN P.,.....	December	2, 1875
TRASK, CHARLES H.,.....	December	6, 1853
TRASK, GUSTAVUS D. S.,.....	March	7, 1878
TRASK, SPENCER,.....	October	3, 1895
TREAT, EDWARD A.,.....	March	2, 1893
TRENHOLM, WILLIAM L.,.....	May	7, 1891
TUCK, EDWARD,.....	June	1, 1876
TURNBULL, WILLIAM,.....	February	6, 1896
TURNER, J. SPENCER,.....	May	6, 1875
TWOMBLY, HAMILTON MCK.,.....	January	4, 1883

**U.**

ULMAN, JOE S.,.....	March	4, 1897
UNDERHILL, ANDREW M.,.....	May	7, 1891

**V.**

VAIL, HENRY HOBART,.....	May	7, 1891
VAN DEN TOORN, WILLIAM H.,.....	January	7, 1897
VANDERBILT, CORNELIUS,.....	June	1, 1876
VAN GAASBEEK, AMOS C.,.....	February	4, 1897
VAN INGEN, EDWARD H.,.....	October	2, 1890
VAN NORDEN, WARNER,.....	December	1, 1887
VAN NORDEN, WARNER DE LA M.,.....	January	7, 1897
VAN SANTVOORD, ALFRED,.....	June	5, 1890
VAN VLIET, FREDERICK G.,.....	February	7, 1895
VERDERY, MARION J.,.....	March	2, 1893
VICKERS, THOMAS L.,.....	December	6, 1877
VIETOR, GEORGE F.,.....	February	7, 1889
VILLARD, HENRY,.....	February	7, 1889
VIOLETT, ATWOOD,.....	February	4, 1897
VON STADE, FREDERICK H.,.....	February	4, 1897

**W.**

WAGNER, FREDERIC C.,.....	April	2, 1896
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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>
WALKER, JOHN A.,.....	November 6, 1890
WALKER, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS,.....	October 2, 1890
WALLACH, ISAAC,.....	June 3, 1880
WALLERSTEIN, HARRY,.....	March 4, 1897
WALTER, WILLIAM J.,.....	January 7, 1897
WALTERS, RICHARD M.,.....	November 4, 1886
WALTON, DAVID S.,.....	February 4, 1897
WARBURG, FELIX M.,.....	January 7, 1897
WARD, GEORGE GRAY,.....	April 5, 1894
WARD, HENRY C.,.....	February 7, 1895
WARD, JOSIAH O.,.....	May 2, 1872
WARD, RAYMOND L.,.....	January 7, 1892
WARDWELL, WILLIAM T.,.....	April 4, 1895
WARING, ARTHUR B.,.....	February 4, 1897
WARING, JOHN T.,.....	June 3, 1875
WARNER, LUCIEN C.,.....	November 4, 1886
WARREN, DORMAN T.,.....	October 6, 1881
WASHBURN, JOHN H.,.....	June 4, 1891
WATERBURY, JOHN I.,.....	January 3, 1895
WATROUS, WALTER W.,.....	October 6, 1881
WATSON, ARTHUR W.,.....	April 5, 1894
WATTS, DICKSON G.,.....	May 6, 1880
WAYLAND, CHANDLER N.,.....	January 7, 1897
WEATHERBEE, EDWIN H.,.....	November 1, 1888
WEBB, F. EGERTON,.....	February 6, 1896
WEBB, H. WALTER,.....	October 1, 1896
WEBB, WILLIAM H.,.....	August 5, 1851
WEBSTER, CHARLES B.,.....	January 6, 1881
WEED, GEORGE E.,.....	May 5, 1887
WELLINGTON, WALTER L.,.....	October 3, 1889
WELSH, S. CHARLES,.....	February 4, 1897
WENDELL, GORDON,.....	June 4, 1891
WENDELL, JACOB,.....	January 4, 1866
WENDT, BERNARD,.....	December 5, 1889
WERNER, ERNEST,.....	March 6, 1890
WETMORE, WILLIAM BOERUM,.....	June 6, 1878
WETZLAR, GUSTAV J.,.....	January 4, 1894
WHEELER, JEROME B.,.....	January 6, 1881
WHEELER, SCHUYLER S.,.....	April 5, 1894
WHITE, ALEXANDER M.,.....	May 5, 1859
WHITE, ALFRED T.,.....	January 7, 1897
WHITE, JAMES G.,.....	February 4, 1897
WHITE, STEPHEN V.,.....	October 1, 1885
WHITE, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS,.....	January 7, 1897
WHITEHOUSE, J. HENRY,.....	October 4, 1894
WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM,.....	January 6, 1859
WHITMAN, CLARENCE,.....	January 7, 1897
WHITMAN, NATHANIEL,.....	February 6, 1890

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
WHITNEY, ALFRED R.,	May	6, 1875
WHITNEY, WILLIAM C.,	February	4, 1897
WICKES, EDWARD A.,	November	7, 1872
WICKHAM, WILLIAM HULL,	January	4, 1883
WILDER, ENOS,	November	5, 1885
WILCOX, ALBERT,	March	4, 1897
WILLETS, EDWARD B.,	June	3, 1875
WILLETS, HOWARD,	April	7, 1892
WILLETS, JOHN T.,	May	7, 1891
WILLETS, ROBERT R.,	April	7, 1892
WILLETTS, JOSEPH C.,	March	4, 1897
WILLIAMS, FRANK S.,	April	5, 1888
WILLIAMS, GEORGE G.,	June	4, 1891
WILLIAMS, PERRY P.,	February	6, 1896
WILLIAMS, RICHARD H.,	December	1, 1887
WILMERDING, LUCIUS K.,	December	1, 1887
WILSON, GEORGE,	July	6, 1865
WILSON, GEORGE T.,	June	4, 1896
WILSON, JOHN,	June	6, 1872
WILSON, JOHN W.,	February	5, 1890
WILSON, MARSHALL ORME,	October	2, 1890
WILSON, RICHARD T.,	November	7, 1878
WILSON, RICHARD T., JR.,	June	5, 1890
WILSON, WASHINGTON,	November	7, 1889
WIMAN, ERASTUS,	June	3, 1875
WINCHESTER, JAMES H.,	February	2, 1882
WINDMULLER, LOUIS,	December	3, 1874
WINSLOW, EDWARD,	April	4, 1895
WINSLOW, EDWARD F.,	January	5, 1888
WINTHROP, ROBERT DUDLEY,	October	3, 1895
WITHERBEE, FRANK S.,	February	6, 1896
WOLFE, JOEL BURKE,	November	2, 1871
WOLFF, ABRAHAM,	October	3, 1889
WOLFF, LEWIS S.,	October	3, 1889
WOOD, CORNELIUS D.,	June	3, 1886
WOOD, JOHN D.,	January	5, 1871
WOOD, JOHN H.,	December	1, 1887
WOOD, THOMAS H.,	June	5, 1884
WOOD, WILLIAM H. S.,	January	2, 1896
WOODFORD, STEWART L.,	February	6, 1896
WOODRUFF, TIMOTHY L.,	April	7, 1892
WOODWARD, JAMES T.,	October	4, 1877
WOODWARD, ROBERT B.,	March	4, 1897
WORRALL, PETERA B.,	February	7, 1889
WORTHEN, MOSES E.,	May	7, 1891
WRIGHT, JAMES A., JR.,	October	6, 1892

**Y.**

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	
YALE, WILLIAM HENRY,.....	April	4, 1895
YATES, JOSEPH W.,.....	October	8, 1872
YOUNG, EDWARD F. C.,.....	April	7, 1887
YOUNG, GEORGE W.,.....	February	7, 1895
YOUNG, JOHN T.,.....	June	6, 1895
YOUNG, RICHARD,.....	June	4, 1891

**Z.**

ZABRISKIE, CORNELIUS,.....	April	4, 1895
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## HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ELECTED SINCE APRIL 1, 1858.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>
KING, CHARLES,.....	April 1, 1858
EVERETT, WILLIAM E.,.....	August 21, 1858
FIELD, CYRUS W.,.....	August 21, 1858
HUDSON, WILLIAM L.,.....	August 21, 1858
WOODHOUSE, WILLIAM HENRY,.....	August 21, 1858
BRUNET, JULES,.....	March 1, 1860
DIX, JOHN A.,.....	April 19, 1861
FISH, HAMILTON,.....	April 19, 1861
KING, JOHN A.,.....	April 19, 1861
LIEBER, FRANCIS,.....	September 5, 1861
STRINGHAM, SILAS H.,.....	September 5, 1861
ERICSSON, JOHN,.....	March 12, 1863
HARRIS, TOWNSEND,.....	November 6, 1863
EVARTS, WILLIAM M.,*.....	March 5, 1874
MCALPINE, WILLIAM J.,.....	January 8, 1874
SCHURZ, CARL,*.....	November 4, 1875
FANCHER, ENOCH L.,*.....	February 3, 1876
ARCHIBALD, EDWARD M.,.....	February 1, 1883
ARTHUR, CHESTER A.,.....	March 5, 1885
BIGELOW, JOHN,*.....	May 6, 1886
CLEVELAND, GROVER,*.....	March 7, 1889
EDISON, THOMAS A.,*.....	November 7, 1889
SHERMAN, WILLIAM T.,.....	November 7, 1889
CURTIS, GEORGE WILLIAM,.....	March 5, 1891
SHERMAN, JOHN,*.....	March 5, 1891
REID, WHITELAW,*.....	April 7, 1892
BABCOCK, SAMUEL D.,*.....	February 1, 1894
PHELPS, WILLIAM WALTER,.....	February 1, 1894
SMITH, CHARLES S.,*.....	May 3, 1894
LOW, SETH,*.....	January 2, 1896

\* Living in 1897.

**OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,**

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 5, 1898.

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**ALEXANDER E. ORR, President.**

MORRIS K. JESUP, <i>Vice-President.</i>	HENRY HENTZ,	<i>Vice-President.</i>
J. EDWARD SIMMONS, "	AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD,	"
HORACE PORTER, "	JOHN L. RIKER,	"
D. WILLIS JAMES, "	SETH LOW,	"
JOHN A. STEWART, "	WOODBURY LANGDON,	"
JOHN CLAFLIN, "	ANSON W. HARD,	"

SOLON HUMPHREYS, *Treasurer.*

GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary.*

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*Executive Committee.*

CHARLES S. SMITH, <i>Chairman.</i>	J. KENNEDY TOD,
WM. BAYARD CUTTING,	JAMES G. CANNON.
CHARLES A. HOYT,	

The President, two Senior Vice-Presidents and Secretary *ex-officio* members.

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*Committee on Finance and Currency.*

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, <i>Chairman.</i>	EDWARD H. PERKINS, Jr.
WILLIAM L. TRENHOLM,	AUGUST BELMONT.
HENRY W. CANNON,	

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*Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws.*

GUSTAV H. SCHWAB, <i>Chairman.</i>	JAMES McCREERY,
WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON,	GUSTAV AMSINCK.
STEPHEN W. CAREY,	

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*Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements.*

A. BARTON HEPBURN, <i>Chairman.</i>	THOMAS A. McINTYRE,
FRANCIS B. THURBER,	JAMES D. LAYNG.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS,	

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*Committee on the Harbor and Shipping.*

A. FOSTER HIGGINS, <i>Chairman.</i>	JOHN H. STARIN,
SAMUEL D. COYKENDALL,	VERNON H. BROWN.
JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN.	

*Committee on Insurance.*

JOHN H. WASHBURN, *Chairman.*  
 RICHARD A. McCURDY,                      GEORGE F. VIETOR,  
 JACOB R. TELFAIR,                      ERNEST L. ALLEN,

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*Committee on the Charity Fund of the Chamber of Commerce.*

ALEXANDER E. ORR, *Chairman.*  
 SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,                      JOHN CROSBY BROWN,  
 WILLIAM E. DODGE,                      SETH LOW.

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*Board of Trustees having charge of the Real Estate of the Chamber of Commerce.*

<i>To serve until May, 1898.</i>	<i>To serve until May, 1899.</i>	<i>To serve until May, 1900.</i>
JAMES M. CONSTABLE,	JOHN CROSBY BROWN,	JOHN S. KENNEDY,
AUGUSTUS D. JULLIARD.	CORNELIUS N. BLISS.	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK.

The President of the Chamber *ex-officio* member.

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*Commissioners of Pilots, elected by the Chamber of Commerce.*

<i>Elected March 11, 1897.</i>	<i>Elected October 15, 1895.</i>	<i>Elected October 15, 1895.</i>
<i>Term will expire March 11, 1899.</i>	<i>Term will expire Oct. 15, 1897.</i>	<i>Term will expire Oct. 15, 1897.</i>
WILLIAM B. HILTON.	THOMAS P. BALL.	A. FOSTER HIGGINS.

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*Commissioner for Licensing Sailors' Hotels or Boarding Houses.*

O. EGERTON SCHMIDT.

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*Council of the Nautical School of the Port of New-York.*

JACOB W. MILLER, *Chairman.*  
 JAMES H. WINCHESTER,                      PAUL F. GERHARD.

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*Court of Arbitration established by Act of the Legislature, passed April 24, 1874.*

ENOCH L. FANCHER, ARBITRATOR,  
 GEORGE WILSON, ARBITRATION CLERK.  
 Sessions at the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

*Officers of the Chamber of Commerce from its Organization, 1768.*

PRESIDENTS.

<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Retired.</i>		<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Retired.</i>	
1768,	John Cruger,	1770		1842,	James De Peyster Ogden,	1845	
1770,	Hugh Wallace,	1771		1845,	James G. King,	1847	
1771,	Elias Desbrosses,	1772		1847,	Moses H. Grinnell,	1848	
1772,	Henry White,	1773		1848,	James G. King,	1849	
1773,	Theophylact Bache,	1774		1849,	Moses H. Grinnell,	1852	
1774,	William Walton,	1775		1852,	Elias Hicks,	1853	
1775,	Isaac Low,	1784		1853,	Pelatiah Perit,	1863	
1784,	John Alsop,	1785		1863,	Abiel A. Low,	1867	
1785,	John Broome,	1794		1867,	William E. Dodge,	1875	
1794,	Comfort Sands,	1798		1875,	*Samuel D. Babcock,	1882	
1798,	John Murray,	1806		1882,	George W. Lane,	1883	
1806,	Cornelius Ray,	1819		1884,	James M. Brown,	1887	
1819,	William Bayard,	1827		1887,	*Charles S. Smith,	1894	
1827,	Robert Lenox,	1840		1894,	*Alexander E. Orr,		
1840,	Isaac Carow,	1842					

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Retired.</i>		<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Retired.</i>	
1768,	Hugh Wallace,	1770		1797,	John B. Coles,	1817	
1770,	Elias Desbrosses,	1771		1798,	George Barnewall,	1800	
1770,	Henry White,	1773		1800,	Archibald Gracie,	1825	
1771,	Theophylact Bache,	1774		1817,	William Bayard,	1819	
1772,	William Walton,	1774		1819,	Robert Lenox,	1827	
1773,	Isaac Low,	1775		1825,	William W. Woolsey,	1839	
1774,	John Alsop,	1779		1827,	Isaac Carow,	1840	
1775,	William McAdam,	1780		1839,	James Boorman,	1841	
1779,	Thomas Buchanan,	1783		1840,	James De Peyster Ogden,	1842	
1779,	Hugh Wallace,	1781		1841,	James G. King,	1845	
1781,	Jacob Walton,	1783		1842,	Henry K. Bogert,	1846	
1783,	William Walton,	1784		1845,	Stewart Brown,	1847	
1783,	Gerard Walton,	1785		1846,	David S. Kennedy,	1847	
1784,	Isaac Sears,	1785		1847,	Moses H. Grinnell,	1847	
1785,	William Constable,	1788		1847,	William H. Macy,	1849	
1785,	Pascal M. Smith,	1788		1848,	Moses H. Grinnell,	1849	
1788,	Theophylact Bache,	1792		1849,	James De Peyster Ogden,	1851	
1788,	John Murray,	1798		1849,	Prosper M. Wetmore,	1850	
1792,	Gerard Walton,	1793		1850,	Charles H. Russell,	1852	
1793,	Comfort Sands,	1794		1851,	Elias Hicks,	1852	
1794,	John Blagge,	1797		1852,	Caleb Barstow,	1855	

\* Living in 1897.



<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Retired.</i>	<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Retired.</i>
1852,	Samuel L. Mitchill,	1854	1894,	*Cornelius Vanderbilt,	1895
1854,	George Curtiss,	1856	1894,	*William L. Strong,	1895
1855,	Royal Phelps,	1862	1894,	*John Sloane,	1896
1856,	Abiel A. Low,	1863	1894,	*John Crosby Brown,	1896
1863,	William E. Dodge,	1867	1894,	*Richard T. Willson,	1896
1863,	Jonathan Sturges,	1867	1894,	*Cornellus N. Bliss,	1897
1867,	George Opdyke,	1875	1894,	*J. Pierpont Morgan,	1897
1867,	Simeon B. Chittenden,	1869	1894,	*William H. Webb,	1897
1869,	R. Warren Weston,	1870	1899,	*Morris K. Jesup,	
1870,	Walter S. Griffith,	1872	1894,	*J. Edward Simmons,	
1870,	William M. Vermilye,	1875	1891,	*Horace Porter,	
1870,	*Samuel D. Babcock,	1874	1895,	*D. Willis James,	
1873,	*Solon Humphreys,	1874	1895,	*John A. Stewart,	
1875,	James M. Brown,	1884	1895,	*John Clafin,	
1875,	George W. Lane,	1882	1896,	*Henry Hentz,	
1882,	William H. Fogg,	1884	1896,	*Augustus D. Juilliard,	
1884,	*Charles S. Smith,	1887	1896,	*John L. Riker,	
1884,	Josiah M. Fiske,	1889	1897,	*Seth Low,	
1887,	*Cornellius N. Bliss,	1889	1897,	*Woodbury Langdon,	
1889,	*Alexander E. Orr,	1894	1897,	*Anson W. Hard,	
1894,	*William E. Dodge, (2d.)	1895			

## TREASURERS.

<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Retired.</i>	<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Retired.</i>
1768,	Elias Desbrosses,	1770	1785,	Joshua Sands,	1789
1770,	Theophylact Bache,	1771	1789,	Cornellius Ray,	1806
1771,	William Walton,	1772	1806,	Henry J. Wyckoff,	1840
1772,	Isaac Low,	1773	1840,	John J. Palmer,	1858
1773,	John Alsop,	1774	1858,	Augustus E. Silliman,	1860
1774,	William McAdam,	1775	1860,	*Edward C. Bogert,	1865
1775,	Charles McEvers,	1780	1865,	Francis S. Lathrop,	1878
1780,	Robert Ross Waddell,	1784	1878,	*Solon Humphreys,	
1784,	John Broome,	1785			

## SECRETARIES.

<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Retired.</i>	<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Retired.</i>
1768,	Anthony Van Dam,	1784	1834,	Jacob Harvey,	1838
1784,	John Blagge,	1785	1838,	E. A. Boonen Graves,	1841
1785,	Adam Gilchrist, Jr.,	1786	1841,	John D. Van Buren,	1843
1786,	William Shotwell,	1787	1843,	John L. H. McCracken,	1843
1787,	William Laight,	1796	1843,	Prosper M. Wetmore,	1849
1796,	William W. Woolsey,	1801	1849,	Matthew Maury,	1853
1801,	Jonathan H. Lawrence,	1803	1853,	*Edward C. Bogert,	1859
1803,	John Ferrers,	1813	1859,	Isaac Smith Homans,	1862
1817,	John Pintard,	1827	1862,	*John Austin Stevens,	1863
1827,	John A. Stevens,	1832	1868,	*George Wilson,	
1832,	John R. Hurd,	1834			

\* Living in 1897.

## CHARTER OF THE CORPORATION

OF THE

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

WITH ACT OF RE-INCORPORATION.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth—To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting :

WHEREAS, a great number of merchants in our City of New-York, in America, have, by voluntary agreement, associated themselves for the laudable purposes of promoting the trade and commerce of our said province ; and whereas, JOHN CRUGER, Esq., the present President of the said Society, by his humble petition presented in behalf of the said Society, to our trusty and well-beloved CADWALLADER COLDEN, Esq., our Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our said Province of New-York, and the territories depending thereon in America, and read in our Council for our said Province, on the twenty-eighth day of February, last past, hath represented to our said Lieutenant-Governor, that the said Society (sensible that numberless inestimable benefits have accrued to mankind from commerce ; that they are, in proportion to their greater or lesser application to it, more or less opulent and potent in all countries ; and that the enlargement of trade will vastly increase the value of real estates, as well as the general opulence of our said colony) have associated together for some time past, in order to carry into execution among themselves, and by their example to promote in others, such measures as were beneficial to those salutary purposes ; and that the said Society having, with great pleasure and satisfaction, experienced the good effects which the few regulations already adopted had produced, were very desirous of rendering them more extensively useful and permanent,

Recites that  
the Chamber  
had petitioned  
Lieut. Governor  
Colden,

the 28th February,

to incorporate  
them,

by the name of  
the "Corpora-  
tion of the  
Chamber of  
Commerce in  
the City of New-  
York, in Amer-  
ica."

and more adequate to the purposes of so benevolent an institution ; and therefore the petitioner, in behalf of the said Society, most humbly prayed our said Lieutenant-Governor to incorporate them a body politic, and to invest them with such powers and authorities as might be thought most conducive to answer and promote the commercial and, consequently, the landed interests of our said growing colony ; which petition being read as aforesaid, was then and there referred to a Committee of our said Council, and afterwards, on the same day, our said Council, in pursuance of the report of the said Committee, did humbly advise and consent, that our said Lieutenant-Governor, by our letters patent, should constitute and appoint the petitioner, and the present members of the said Society, a body corporate and politic, by the name of "THE CORPORATION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, IN AMERICA," agreeable to the prayer of the said petition : Therefore, we being willing to further the laudable designs of our said loving subjects, and to give stability to an institution from whence great advantages may arise, as well to our kingdom of Great Britain as to our said province,

KNOW YE, That of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we have willed, ordained, given, granted, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do will, ordain, give, grant, constitute, and appoint, that the present members of the said Society, associated for the purpose aforesaid, that is to say, JOHN CRUGER, ELIAS DESBROSSES, JAMES JAUNCEY, JACOB WALTON, ROBERT MURRAY, HUGH WALLACE, GEORGE FOLLIOT, WM. WALTON, JOHN ALSOP, HENRY WHITE, PHILIP LIVINGSTON, SAMUEL VERPLANCK, THEOPHYLACT BACHE, THOMAS WHITE, MILES SHERBROOK, WALTER FRANKLIN, ROBERT ROSS WADDELL, ACHERSON THOMPSON, LAWRENCE CORTWRIGHT, THOMAS RANDALL, WILLIAM M'ADAM, ISAAC LOW, ANTHONY VAN DAM, ROBERT WATTS, JOHN HARRIS CRUGER, GERARD WALTON, ISAAC SEARS, JACOBUS VAN ZANDT, CHARLES M'EVERS, JOHN MOORE, LEWIS PINTARD, LEVINUS CLARKSON, NICHOLAS GOUVERNEUR, RICHARD YATES, THOMAS MARSTON, PETER HASSENCLEVER, ALEXANDER WALLACE, GABRIEL H. LUDLOW, THOMAS BUCHANNAN, WM. NEILSON, SAMPSON SIMPSON, PETER KETTLETAS, GERARD W. BEEKMAN, JACOB WATSON, RICHARD SHARPE, PETER REMSEN, HENRY REMSEN, junior, WILLIAM SETON, EDW. LAIGHT, JOHN READE, ROBERT ALEXANDER, THOMAS W. MOORE, ABRAHAM LYNSON, ISAAC ROOSEVELT, NICHOLAS HOFFMAN, HAMILTON YOUNG, THOMAS WALTON, JOHN THURMAN, JOHN WEATHERHEAD, GARRET RAPELYE, GERARD DUYCKINCK, WILLIAM STEPPLE, WILLIAM IMLAY,

AUGUSTUS VAN HORNE, HENRY C. BOGERT, GEORGE W. LUDLOW, JOSEPH BULL, LEONARD LISPENARD, THOMAS MILLER, JAS. BECKMAN, SAMUEL KEMBLE, ALEXANDER M'DONALD and SAMUEL BAYARD, jun., all of our City of New-York, in our said province of New-York, merchants, and their successors, to be elected by virtue of this our present Charter, shall for ever hereafter be one body corporate and politic in deed, fact and name, by the name and style, "THE CORPORATION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, IN AMERICA," and them and their successors, by the same name, we do by these presents really and fully make, erect, create, constitute and declare one body politic and corporate, in deed, fact and name for ever ; and will give, grant, and ordain, that they and their successors, the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America, by the same name, shall and may have perpetual succession, and shall and may by the same name, be persons capable in the law to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in all courts and elsewhere, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, pleas, causes, matters and demands whatsoever, as fully and amply as any other of our liege subjects of our said province of New-York may or can sue or be sued, implead or be impleaded, defend or be defended, by any lawful ways or means whatsoever ; and that they and their successors by the same name, shall be for ever hereafter persons capable and able in the law to purchase, take, receive, hold and enjoy to them and their successors, any messuages, tenements, houses and real estates whatsoever, and all other hereditaments of whatsoever nature, kind and quality they may be, in fee simple, for term of life or lives, or in any other manner howsoever, and also any goods, chattels or personal estate whatsoever, as well for enabling them the better to carry into execution, encourage and promote, by just and lawful ways and means, such measures as will tend to promote and extend just and lawful commerce, as to provide for, aid and assist, at their discretion, such members of our said Corporation as may hereafter be reduced to poverty, and their widows and children : *Provided always*, the clear yearly value of the said real estate doth not at any time exceed the sum of three thousand pounds sterling, lawful money of our Kingdom of Great Britain. And that our said Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America, and their successors for ever, by the same name, shall and may have full power and authority to give, grant, sell, lease, demise and dispose of the same real estate and hereditaments whatsoever, for life, or lives, or years, or for ever ; and all goods, chattels and personal estates

To have perpetual succession.

To sue and be sued in all manner of actions.

May be capable in law to purchase and enjoy real estate.

To promote and extend commerce, and assist distressed members.

Provided their clear yearly income does not exceed £3,000 sterl. per ann.

Power to lease or dispose of real estate, &c

And have a  
common seal,  
which may be  
altered.

May build any  
house or houses.

For ever to  
have one Presi-  
dent, one or  
more Vice-Pres-  
idents, one or  
more Treasur-  
ers, and one  
Secretary.

Appointment  
of J. Cruger,  
Esq., President;  
Hugh Wallace,  
Vice-President;  
Elias Desbros-  
ses, Treasurer;  
Anthony Van  
Dam, Secretary.

On the first  
Tuesday in May  
in every year, to  
meet and choose  
officers.

whatsoever at their will and pleasure, according as they shall judge to be most beneficial and advantageous to the good ends and purposes aforementioned. And that it shall and may be lawful for them and their successors for ever hereafter, to have a common seal, to serve for the causes and business of them and their successors, and the same seal to change, alter, break and make new from time to time at their pleasure. And also that they and their successors, by the same name, shall and may have full power and authority to erect and build out of their common funds, or by any other ways or means, for the use of the Corporation hereby erected, any house, houses or other buildings, as they shall think necessary and convenient. And for the better carrying into execution the purposes aforesaid, our royal will and pleasure is, and we do hereby give and grant to the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America, and their successors for ever, that there shall be for ever hereafter belonging to the said Corporation, one President, one or more Vice-President or Vice-Presidents, one or more Treasurer or Treasurers, and one Secretary; and for the more immediate carrying into execution our royal will and pleasure herein, we do hereby assign, constitute and appoint the above named JOHN CRUGER, Esq., to be the present President; the above named HUGH WALLACE to be the present Vice-President; the above named ELIAS DESBROSSES to be the present Treasurer, and the above named ANTHONY VAN DAM to be the present Secretary of our said Corporation hereby erected, who shall hold, possess and enjoy their said respective offices until the first Tuesday in May now next ensuing; and for keeping up the succession in the said offices, our royal will and pleasure is, and we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, establish, direct and require, and give and grant to the said Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America, and their successors for ever, that on the said first Tuesday in May now next ensuing, [and for the keeping up the succession in the said office, our royal will and pleasure is, and we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, establish, direct and require, and give and grant to the said Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America, and their successors for ever, that on the said first Tuesday in May now next ensuing,] and yearly, and every year for ever thereafter, on the first Tuesday in May in every year, they and their successors shall meet at some convenient place in our said City of New-York, to be fixed and ascertained by some of the by-laws and regulations of our said Corporation, and there, by the majority of such of them as shall so meet, shall by ballot

or in such other manner and form as shall be regulated by the by-laws or regulations of our said Corporation, elect or choose one President, one or more Vice-Presidents or Vice-Presidents, one or more Treasurer or Treasurers, and one Secretary, to serve in the said offices for the ensuing year, who shall immediately enter upon their respective offices, and hold, exercise and enjoy the same respectively from the time of such election, for and during the space of one year, and until other fit persons shall be elected and chosen in their respective places, according to the laws and regulations aforesaid. And in case any of the said persons by these presents nominated and appointed to the respective offices aforesaid, or who shall hereafter be elected and chosen thereto respectively, shall die, or on any account be removed from such offices respectively before the time of their respective appointed services shall be expired, or refuse or neglect to act in and execute the office for which he or they shall be so elected and chosen, or is or are herein nominated or appointed, that then, and in any and every such case, it shall and may be lawful for the members of our said body corporate hereby erected to meet at such time and times, and at such place and places within our said City of New-York, and upon such notices and summons as shall for that purpose be established and directed by the by-laws or regulations of our said body corporate, and there, by the majority of such of them as shall so meet, elect and choose other or others to the said offices respectively in the place of him or them so dying, removing, neglecting, or refusing to act in manner and form, and after the same method to be observed in the annual elections of the like officers respectively, by virtue of these our letters patent, and the said by-laws or regulations of our said Corporation, hereby giving and granting that such person or persons as shall be so elected and chosen by the majority of such of the said members as shall meet in manner aforesaid, shall have, hold, exercise and enjoy such the office or offices to which he or they shall be so elected and chosen, from the time of such election until the first Tuesday in May then next ensuing, and until other or others be legally chosen in his or their place and stead, as fully and amply, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as the person or persons in whose place he or they shall be chosen might or could have done by virtue of these presents. And our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, ordain, direct and require, that every President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary to be elected by virtue of these presents, shall, before they act in their respective offices, take an oath or affirmation to be to them administered by the President, or in his absence, by one of the

And elect one President, one or more Vice-Presidents, one or more Treasurers, and one Secretary, for one year.

And until other fit persons be chosen.

In case any of the present or future officers shall die or be removed,

others may be elected,

upon notice given,

by a majority of votes,

who shall exercise the offices until the first of May following.

Officers to take an oath or affirmation before the President or Vice-President, for the faithful discharge of their duty.

The first Tuesday in May in every year.

The President or any one of the Vice-Presidents, with such a number of the members as the by-laws direct, to be a legal meeting to adjourn from day to-day,

and transact business,

Vice-Presidents of the preceding year, (who are hereby authorized to administer the same,) for the faithful and due execution of their respective offices during their continuance in the same respectively. And we do further, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant to the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America, and their successors for ever, that besides the annual meeting of our said Corporation herein before directed and appointed to be held on the first Tuesday in May in every year, it shall and may be lawful for them, their heirs and successors, for ever hereafter, for promoting and carrying into execution the laudable intents and designs aforesaid, and for the transacting the business and concerns of our said Corporation, to meet together on the first Tuesday in every month, for ever, at such place or places in our said City of New-York as shall for that purpose be established, fixed, ascertained and appointed by the by-laws and regulations of our said Corporation; and that the members of our said Corporation being so met, or so many of them in number at the least as shall by the by-laws or ordinances of our said Corporation be for that purpose from time to time established, directed, ordained or appointed, shall, together with the President or any one of the Vice-Presidents of our said Corporation for the time being, be a legal meeting of our said Corporation; and they or the major part of them so met, shall have full power and authority to adjourn from day to day, or for any other time, as the business of our said Corporation may require, and to do, execute and perform all and every act and acts, thing and things whatsoever which the said Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America, are or shall by these our letters patent be authorized to do, act or transact, in as full and ample manner as if all and every of the members of the said Corporation were present. And that at any such legal meeting of the said Corporation, they shall and may in writing, under the common seal, make, frame, constitute, establish and ordain, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, such laws, constitutions, ordinances, regulations and statutes, for the better government of the officers and members of the said Corporation, for fixing and ascertaining the places of meeting of our said Corporation as aforesaid, and for regulating all other their affairs and business as they, or the major part of them so legally met, shall judge best for the general good of the said Corporation, and profitable for the more effectually promoting the beneficial designs of their institution;—all which laws, constitutions, regulations, ordinances and statutes so to be made, framed, constituted, established and ordained as aforesaid, we will, command and ordain by these presents for

us, our heirs and successors, to be from time to time and at all times hereafter, kept, obeyed and performed in all things as the same ought to be, on the penalties and amercements in the same to be imposed and limited, so as the same laws, constitutions, regulations and statutes be reasonable in themselves, and not repugnant or contrary to the laws and statutes of that part of our kingdom of Great Britain called England, nor of our said province of New-York. And, for the keeping up and preserving for ever hereafter a succession of members for the said Corporation, our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, ordain and give and grant to the said Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America, and their successors for ever, that at any of the stated legal meetings of the said Corporation, to be held on the first Tuesday in every month for ever hereafter, but at no other meeting of our said Corporation, it shall and may be lawful for them and their successors for ever, to elect and choose, in such manner and form, and upon such terms and conditions, as shall be directed, ordained and established for that purpose by any of the said by-laws, statutes, constitutions or ordinances of the said Corporation, such and so many persons to be members of the said Corporation as they shall think beneficial to the laudable designs of the said Corporation; which persons, and every of them so from time to time elected and chosen, shall, by virtue of these presents and of such election, be vested with all the powers, authorities and privileges which any member of the said Corporation is hereby invested with. And in case any other extraordinary meeting or meetings of the said Corporation shall at any time or times be judged necessary for the promoting the interest and business of the said Corporation, we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, will, declare and ordain, that it shall and may be lawful for our said Corporation to meet from time to time, at such days and times, and at such places in our said City of New-York, and upon such notices or summons as shall for that purpose from time to time be settled, established, directed, ordained and appointed for that purpose, shall, together with the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents of the said Corporation for the time being, be a legal meeting of the said Corporation; and they, or the major part of them so met, shall have full power and authority to act, transact, do and perform all and singular whatsoever may be transacted, done and performed at any of the hereby stated meetings aforesaid of the said Corporation, saving and except the electing members, making laws, ordinances and statutes, and disposing of the real estates of the said Corporation. And our will and pleasure is, that until the same shall be

and be obeyed,

so that they are not repugnant or contrary to the laws of Great Britain and New-York.

For the succession of members,

at stated meetings only,

to elect and choose,

who are to have all the privileges that any member is hereby invested with.

Extraordinary meeting,

to meet upon notice,

to be legal,

but not to elect members, make laws, or dispose of real estate.



To be held in  
the Exchange.

No act done  
in any meeting  
to be valid [un-  
less a given  
number be pres-  
ent.]

otherwise regulated as aforesaid, that the meetings of the said Corporation shall be held in the great room of the building commonly called the Exchange, situate at the lower end of the street called Broad-street, in the said City of New-York; and that until the same shall be also otherwise regulated as aforesaid, that no act done in any meeting of the said Corporation shall be legal, good or valid, unless the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, and twenty others of the members of the said Corporation at the least be present, and the major part of them consenting thereto. And we do further give and grant to the said Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America, that it shall and may be lawful for the President of the said Corporation, at all times hereafter for ever, to appoint a door-keeper, one or more messenger or messengers, and all such other inferior officers as shall by him be thought necessary for the said Corporation, and to displace them, and any or every of them, at his will and pleasure. *Provided, nevertheless,* that no such door-keeper, messenger or other officer shall hold his or their office or offices by virtue of any such appointment longer than until the then next lawful meeting of our said Corporation, unless such person or persons so appointed shall be then approved of by the majority of such of the members of the said Corporation as shall then be met. And we do further, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, for us, our heirs and successors, grant and ordain, that when and as often as the President, or any Vice-President, Treasurer or Secretary of the said Corporation shall misdeemean himself in his or their said offices respectively, and thereupon a complaint or charge in writing shall be exhibited against him or them, by any member of the said Corporation, at any legal meeting or meetings of the said Corporation, that it shall and may be lawful for the members of the said Corporation then met, or the major part of them, from time to time, upon examination and due proof, to suspend or discharge such President, Vice-President, Treasurer or Secretary, from their offices respectively, although the yearly or other time for their respective services shall not be expired, any thing before in these presents contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. And further, we do by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant unto the said Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America, and their successors for ever, that this our present Charter shall be deemed, adjudged and construed in all cases most favorably, and for the best benefit and advantage of our said Corporation, and for promoting the good intentions and designs hereinbefore expressed, inducing us graciously

to grant the same ; and that this our present grant, being entered on record as hereinafter is expressed, or the enrolment thereof, shall be for ever hereafter good and effectual in the law, according to our true intent and meaning hereinbefore declared, without any other license, grant or confirmation from us, our heirs and successors, hereafter by the said Corporation to be had or obtained, notwithstanding the not reciting or misrecital, or not naming or misnaming of the aforesaid offices, franchises, privileges, immunities or other the premises, or any of them, and although no writ of *ad quo damnum*, or other writs, inquisitions or precepts hath been upon this occasion had, made, issued or prosecuted, any statute, act, ordinance or provision, or other matter or thing to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed, and the same to be entered on record in our Secretary's office, for our said province, in one of the books of patents there remaining.

Witness our trusty and well-beloved CADWALLADER COLDEN, Esquire, our Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our said province of New-York and the territories depending thereon, in America, by and with the advice and consent of our Council for our said province, at Fort George, in our City of New-York, this thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy, and of our reign the tenth.

ACT OF RE-INCORPORATION  
OF THE  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

---

AN ACT

**TO REMOVE DOUBTS CONCERNING THE CORPORATION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, AND TO CONFIRM THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES THEREOF.**

Passed the 13th April, 1784.

**Preamble.** WHEREAS, GEORGE THE THIRD, King of Great Britain, did, on the thirteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and seventy, grant certain letters patent to the persons therein named, under the great seal of the then colony of New-York, which said letters patent are in the words following, that is to say :

*(Here follows a recital of the preceding Charter.)*

**Reciting the  
petitioners for a  
revival of the  
Corporation.**

And whereas, SAMUEL BROOME, JEREMIAH PLATT, JOHN BROOME, BENJAMIN LEDYARD, THOMAS RANDALL, ROBERT BOWNE, DANIEL PHOENIX, JACOB MORRIS, ELIPHALET BRUSH, JAMES JARVIS, JOHN BLAGGE, VINER VAN ZANDT, STEPHEN SAYRE, JACOBUS VAN ZANDT, NATHANIEL HAZARD, THOMAS HAZARD, ABRAHAM P. LOTT, ABRAHAM DURYEE, WILLIAM MALCOLM, JOHN ALSOP, ISAAC SEARS, JAMES BEEKMAN, ABRAHAM LOTT, COMFORT SANDS, JOSEPH BLACKWELL, JOSHUA SANDS, LAWRENCE EMBREE, GEORGE EMBREE, GERARDUS DUYCKINCK, Jun., CORNELIUS RAY, ANTHONY GRIFFITHS, THOMAS TUCKER, JOHN BERRIAN, ISAAC ROOSEVELT, JOHN FRANKLIN, JOHN H. KIP, HENRY H. KIPP, ARCHIBALD CURRIE, DAVID CURRIE, and JONATHAN LAWRENCE, all of the said city, merchants, have by their humble petition set forth, that the said letters patent, and the powers and privileges exercised and enjoyed under the same, have greatly promoted the commercial interests of this State, and that great and daily inconveniences and injury are suffered by the suspension thereof, and have prayed that the said letters patent, with all and singular the powers and franchises therein contained, may be revived, confirmed and established :

1. *Be it therefore enacted by the people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the said letters patent, and all and singular the powers, rights, privileges, franchises and immunities therein and thereby granted, shall be, and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed; and the said letters patent, and all and every other former rights, privileges, franchises and immunities therein and thereby granted, shall be and remain in full force and efficacy, notwithstanding any non-user or mis-user of any of the said powers, rights, privileges, franchises and immunities heretofore had, committed, done or suffered, between the nineteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and the day of the passing of this Act. And the said SAMUEL BROOM, JEREMIAH PLATT, JOHN BROOME, BENJAMIN LEDYARD, THOMAS RANDALL, ROBERT BOWNE, DANIEL PHENIX, JACOB MORRIS, ELIPHALET BRUSH, JAMES JARVIS, JOHN BLAGGE, VINER VAN ZANDT, STEPHEN SAYRE, JACOBUS VAN ZANDT, NATHANIEL HAZARD, THOMAS HAZARD, ABRAHAM P. LOTT, ABRAHAM DURYEE, WILLIAM MALCOLM, JOHN ALSOP, ISAAC SEARS, JAMES BEEKMAN, ABRAHAM LOTT, COMFORT SANDS, JOSEPH BLACKWELL, JOSHUA SANDS, LAWRENCE EMBREE, GEORGE EMBREE, GERARDUS DUYCKINCK, JR., CORNELIUS RAY, ANTHONY GRIFFITHS, THOMAS TUCKER, JOHN BERRIAN, ISAAC ROOSEVELT, JOHN FRANKLIN, JOHN H. KIP, HENRY H. KIP, ARCHIBALD CURRIE, DAVID CURRIE and JONATHAN LAWRENCE, shall and may for ever hereafter remain, continue, and be a body corporate and politic in deed, fact and name, by the name of "THE CORPORATION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK," and by that name to sue, plead and be impleaded, and to answer and to be answered.

Charter of the Chamber of Commerce confirmed,

notwithstanding any non-user, between the 19th of April, 1775, and the date of this Act.

Members of the present Chamber of Commerce.

Name of the present Chamber of Commerce.

2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said JOHN ALSOP shall be the present President, and the above named ISAAC SEARS the present Vice-President; that the above named JOHN BROOME, the present Treasurer, and the above named JOHN BLAGGE, the present Secretary of the said Corporation, who shall hold, possess and enjoy their said respective offices, until the first Tuesday in May now next ensuing; and in case any or either of the said persons hereby nominated and appointed to the respective offices aforesaid, shall happen to die, or shall neglect or refuse to act in or execute, or shall be removed from such office or offices respectively, before the said first Tuesday in May next, that then, and in every such case, it shall and may be lawful for the members of the said body corporate to meet at such time and times, and such place and places within the said

Names of the President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary.

Their continuance in office.

When and how other officers shall be elected to the Presidency, &c.

city as they shall for that purpose appoint, and upon such notices or summons as have heretofore been used and established by the said body corporate, and then and there, by the majority of such as shall so meet, to elect and choose other or others to the said office or offices respectively, in the place of him or them so dying, or neglecting or refusing to act, or being removed, in the manner heretofore used in the annual elections of the like officers, which person or persons so elected and chosen, shall enjoy and exercise the said office or offices, and all and singular the privileges and powers thereto belonging or appertaining, until the said first Tuesday in May next.

3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, and their successors, shall and may for ever hereafter, peaceably have, hold, use and enjoy all and every the rights, powers, liberties, privileges, franchises, usages, lands, tenements, estates and hereditaments, which have heretofore, by virtue of the above recited Charter, been given or granted unto the said Corporation, by the name of the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, in America.

All former rights, &c., to be enjoyed by the present Corporation.

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NOTE.—For amendments to the Charter of the Chamber of Commerce, see the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Chamber, Part I., pp. 206-214, and the Twentieth Annual Report, Part I., pp. 215, 216.

**BY-LAWS OF THE CORPORATION  
OF THE  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.**

**In Force May, 1897.**

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**ARTICLE I.**

**OFFICERS AND THEIR ELECTION.**

THE officers of the Chamber shall be a President, twelve Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and a Secretary, all of whom shall be chosen by ballot, and a majority of the votes cast at each election shall be necessary in each instance to elect.

At the first regular meeting in May, 1894, all of the foregoing Officers shall be chosen, and they shall hold office for one year, except as hereinafter provided.

As soon as convenient after the election aforesaid, the Vice-Presidents so elected shall meet and divide into four classes, by allotment, of three to each class. The first class to serve for one year; the second class for two years; the third class for three years, and the fourth class for four years; after the expiration of their respective terms of office they shall be ineligible for re-election until one year has intervened.

At the first regular meeting in May, 1895, and annually thereafter, there shall be chosen a President, a Treasurer and a Secretary, to serve for one year, and three Vice-Presidents, to serve for the term of four years, in place of those whose terms of office shall then expire.

All persons elected to office shall take the oath or affirmation required by the Charter, and shall continue in office as above provided, or until their successors shall have become duly qualified according to the Charter.

Should any person so elected decline to serve, or resign his office, or his office become vacant by his death, the vacancy shall be filled by an election at the next regular meeting of the Chamber, held after such declination or resignation shall have been reported to the Chamber.

No person shall hold the office of President for more than three successive yearly terms, unless he shall be re-elected by a vote of three-fourths of the ballots cast at the election; and the same vote shall be necessary for each succeeding re-election of the same person to the same office thereafter.

## ARTICLE II.

## MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of the Chamber for the transaction of business shall be held in the Hall of the Chamber on the first Thursday in each month, (the summer vacation only excepted,) at half-past twelve o'clock, P. M. When the first Thursday in any month shall fall on a legal holiday, the regular monthly meeting shall be held on the Thursday following, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of the Chamber.

Special meetings may be held at such other places, and at such other times as the President, or in his absence, the Vice-Presidents, in their order, may designate, upon the written requisition of ten members; provided that one day's notice of the time, place and object of the meeting shall have been publicly given; and also provided, that no other business except that designated in such call and notice shall be acted upon.

## ARTICLE III.

## MEMBERS AND THEIR ELECTION.

No persons shall be admitted members of this Corporation but merchants or others residents of this or contiguous States engaged in trade or commerce, or in pursuits directly connected therewith.

All nominations for membership of the Chamber must be made in writing, together with a statement of the occupation and qualification of the candidate, and be addressed to the Executive Committee for consideration.

If the Executive Committee approve the nomination, they shall report the same to the Chamber at the first regular meeting thereafter. The candidate shall be then balloted for; and if five or more negative ballots appear, he cannot be admitted a member, nor be again proposed until after the expiration of a year from the time of such rejection.

The Chamber may expel any member for dishonorable conduct or dealings, but only after a hearing of such member at a regular meeting, and by a two-third vote of the members present. *Provided*, that the Executive Committee shall recommend such expulsion, and that due notice be given by the Secretary of the Chamber, both to the accused member and to the Chamber at large, of the day when such hearing may be had; and also provided, that if the accused member do not appear for such hearing, in person or by proxy, the vote may be taken on his expulsion as though he had appeared.

The Secretary of the Chamber shall furnish to each member who may apply therefor, and who shall have paid his admission or annual

fees, an engraved certificate of membership, duly signed and authenticated.

When the number of members of the Chamber shall have reached one thousand two hundred and fifty, (exclusive of Honorary members,) no more shall thereafter be admitted, except to fill vacancies that may occur by death or otherwise; when such vacancies shall be filled in the order of nomination as hereinbefore provided for.

#### ARTICLE IV.

##### HONORARY MEMBERS.

Honorary members may be elected at any meeting of the Chamber, whether regular or special, on the nomination of the Executive Committee, and without ballot, unless called for. They shall be entitled to all the privileges of regular members, and be exempt from payment of any fees whatever.

The Secretary shall furnish each honorary member, thus elected, with a certificate of membership, duly signed and authenticated.

#### ARTICLE V.

##### FEES.

Each member elected to the Chamber shall pay an admission fee of twenty-five dollars, which shall be in full for the calendar year in which he is elected. And each member of the Chamber shall pay annually, while he shall remain a member, a fee of twenty dollars.

The Executive Committee may, in its discretion, for reasons satisfactory to itself, remit the annual fees of any member; and it may accept the resignation of any member, at any time, if the annual fees of such member, to the date of such resignation, shall have been paid or remitted.

If the fees of any member remain unpaid for a term of two years, the name of such defaulting member may be reported to the Chamber, and thereafter, unless otherwise ordered by the Chamber, be stricken from the rolls.

#### ARTICLE VI.

##### DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

*Of the President.*—The President shall exercise a general supervision of the affairs and interests of the Chamber. When in the city, or not unavoidably absent, he shall preside at all meetings of the Chamber, regular and special. All motions of business and adjournment shall be addressed to him. He shall appoint all Special Committees, except where the Chamber shall otherwise order. He shall sign all official documents of the Chamber. He shall countersign the annual accounts of the Treasurer, when duly audited. He shall call special meetings of the Chamber, on the written requisition of not less than ten members, stating the object thereof, and shall



designate the time and place at which such special meeting may be held, and direct the due notification thereof.

*Of the Vice-Presidents.*—The Vice-Presidents, in the order of seniority, shall, in the absence of the President, have the same power and authority as the President, when personally present.

*Of the Treasurer.*—The Treasurer shall have the charge of all moneys collected or received for the use of the Chamber. He shall disburse the same, whenever not otherwise provided for by these by-laws, only upon the written warrants of the Executive Committee. He shall keep books of account of all receipts and disbursements, and the vouchers therefor, in the usual form, and shall produce a copy of the same, fairly stated, for the inspection of the members, at each annual meeting. Such a copy of accounts shall be duly audited by auditors appointed for the purpose by the Chamber, and be signed by them and countersigned by the President, on or before the Tuesday next preceding the annual meeting. The Treasurer shall deliver over to his successor the cash remaining in his hands, as also any certificates of stock or other securities, the property of this Chamber, together with the books of account, chest and key, and may require a receipt therefor. In the absence of the Treasurer elect, the same shall be delivered to the President.

*Of the Secretary.*—The Secretary shall devote himself entirely to the affairs of the Chamber. He is the custodian of the property of the Chamber, and shall have care of the rooms, furniture, library, pictures, and of all documents and correspondence belonging to the Corporation. He shall look to the insurance of such property against fire. He shall attend all meetings, and keep a fair and correct register of all proceedings, rules and regulations of the Chamber, which shall be regularly entered in the book of minutes, after the ancient usage. He shall also attend upon and keep minutes of the proceedings of the Executive and other Standing Committees, and shall assist the Special Committees as far as in his power. He shall, under direction of the President, conduct the correspondence of the Chamber. He shall duly notify members of their election, sign all documents jointly with the President, and have the custody of the seal of the Chamber for their proper authentication. He shall give due notice of all meetings, both regular and special. It shall be his duty, whenever the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, shall not appear at any meeting regularly called, and after reasonable delay, to declare such meeting irregular, and adjourn it *sine die*.

He shall see to the collection of all dues from members, and regularly return the same to the Treasurer, and shall render him all required assistance in the clerical part of his duties. He shall prepare the Annual Report of the Chamber, under the general guidance of the Executive Committee.

In the absence of the Secretary, the President shall appoint one of the members to take his place for the time being.

# ARTICLE VII.

## STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Standing Committees of the Chamber shall be

An Executive Committee, of which the President, two Senior Vice-Presidents and Secretary shall be members *ex officio*.

A Committee on Finance and Currency.

A Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws.

A Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements.

A Committee on the Harbor and Shipping.

A Committee on Insurance.

A Committee on the Charity Fund of the Chamber of Commerce.

Each of these Standing Committees shall consist of a Chairman and four members, and shall be elected at the regular annual May meeting, and shall continue in office until others are elected in their place. Vacancies occurring in any Committee may be filled at any regular meeting of the Chamber.

Three members of any Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

# ARTICLE VIII.

## DUTIES OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

*Of the Executive Committee.*—The Executive Committee shall, under the direction of the Chamber, have a general control of the property and affairs of the Chamber. It shall act as an advisory committee to the Secretary, and direct the preparation of the Annual Report of the Chamber. It shall audit all bills and claims against the Corporation, and direct their payment, if approved, except bills for only salaries and rent, which shall be approved by the President, and paid upon his order, or that of one of the Vice-Presidents, in his absence. It shall fix the amount of all salaries and compensation for service. It shall consider all nominations for membership, for the Standing Committees and other elective officers of the Chamber, and report the same regularly to the Chamber. It shall have power to accept resignations and remit fees as hereinbefore provided by Article V.

Upon complaint of any member for dishonorable conduct or dealings on the part of any other member, it may, in its discretion, report the complaint to the Chamber, with recommendation to expel the offending member, but not otherwise; always provided that it give to the member complained of an opportunity for a prior hearing, either in person or by proxy, before making such report.

The Executive Committee shall hold a regular monthly meeting for consideration of nominations and audit of bills on the Tuesday next preceding the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber.

*Of the Committee on the Charity Fund.*—This Committee shall

take charge of the moneys and securities received from Mrs. JOHN C. GREEN, and from any other source, for the like benevolent purpose, and invest and re-invest the same from time to time, and shall have power to make distribution of the income thereof among the class intended to be benefited. The Committee shall have power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their number by death, resignation or otherwise.

#### OF OTHER STANDING COMMITTEES.

Their duties shall be to examine into and make report upon such subjects as may be referred to them by the Chamber, or they may originate and report to the Chamber such views as they may deem proper for its consideration.

They shall, respectively, keep regular minutes of their meetings and proceedings, in which the Secretary shall give them all required assistance, and they shall make an annual written report to the Chamber at its regular annual May meeting.

#### ARTICLE IX.

##### OF OTHER COMMITTEES UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE.

The Chamber shall elect, in conformity with the laws of the State, the following named officers :

*Commissioners of Pilots.*—There shall be elected by ballot, to serve for two years, at a special meeting called for the purpose, three members of the Chamber to act as Commissioners of Pilots. Whenever any vacancy shall occur by death, resignation or otherwise, of either of such Commissioners so elected, the vacancy shall be filled at a special meeting of the Chamber, and the term of service of the member so elected shall date from the day of such election, [as by law of the State of New-York, passed June 28, 1853.]

*Trustees of the Nautical School for the Harbor of New-York.*—There shall be elected by ballot, at the regular meeting of the Chamber in May, 1876, and at the interval of every five years thereafter, three members of the Chamber to act as Trustees of the Nautical School for the Harbor of New-York, [as by law of the State of New-York, passed April 15, 1861.]

*Commissioner for Licensing Sailors' Boarding Houses or Hotels.*—There shall be elected by ballot, to serve for one year, at the regular meeting of the Chamber in May, a member of the Chamber to act as Commissioner for Licensing Sailors' Boarding Houses or Hotels in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, [as by law of the State of New-York, passed March 21, 1866.]

*Council of the Nautical School.*—There shall be elected by ballot, to serve for one year, at the regular meeting of the Chamber in May, three members of the Chamber to act as the Council of the

Nautical School, [as by law of the State of New-York, passed April 24, 1873.]

Whenever any vacancy shall occur in the above named offices by death, resignation or otherwise, except in that of the Commissioners of Pilots, the same shall be filled at the regular meeting of the Chamber next following.

#### ARTICLE X.

##### QUORUM AND ADJOURNMENT.

Eleven members of the Chamber, of which number the President or one of the Vice-Presidents must always be one, shall be necessary to form a quorum for the transaction of business, or to ballot for members.

In case a quorum shall not be present at the time fixed for any regular meeting of the Chamber, the President, or, in his absence, the senior Vice-President present, may adjourn the meeting to such other day in the same month as he may judge proper; but in case there be no quorum present at the time fixed for any special meeting, such adjournment shall not be made, except by consent of two-thirds of the members present.

If there fail to be a quorum from the absence of the prescribed officers, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to declare the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

#### ARTICLE XI.

##### RULES OF ORDER.

At all regular meetings of the Chamber, (except the annual meeting, for which a special order shall be prepared each year by the Executive Committee,) the regular order of business shall be :

1. Reading of the minutes.
2. Report of the Executive Committee on nominations for membership.
3. Ballot for members.
4. Report of Executive Committee.
5. Reports of Standing Committees, in their order, on the call of the President.
6. Reports of Special Committees.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.

Members having any motion or remarks to make shall rise and address the Chair. All resolutions or propositions, of whatever nature, must be reduced to writing before they can be entertained. The time to be taken by any member in debate may be limited by the presiding officer at the request of the Chamber. Each member shall be entitled to the floor, without interruption, for such time as may be allowed to him. Where reports of Committees are sub-

mitted to debate, the Chairman of the Committee introducing such report may open and close the debate.

At special meetings called to hear and consider reports of Committees ordered by the Chamber, no new propositions or resolutions in the nature of substitutes, (except the report of the minority of the Committee, if any,) shall be introduced or debated until after final action shall have been taken upon the report of such Committee; when, if it be rejected, such new propositions or resolutions may be entertained, but no business other than that named in the requisition and call for the special meeting shall be entertained, even though unanimous consent be had.

Members having appeared in the Chamber shall not withdraw previous to adjournment, except by permission from the President.

Whenever any resolution shall be proposed in the Chamber which calls for the immediate expression of its opinion or action touching any public matter, and if the same be objected to by any member present, it shall be the duty of the President to state the objection, and to call upon those who sustain the same to rise, and if one-fourth of the members present rise in support of such objection, then such resolution shall be referred to a Standing or Special Committee, who shall report thereon at the next meeting of the Chamber; and upon the presentation of such report, the same, and the original resolution, and the subject referred to, may then be acted upon without further right of such objection.

## ARTICLE XII.

### PRIVILEGES OF STRANGERS.

Members of the Chamber may, by ticket, introduce to the Rooms and the use of the Library, Newspapers and Magazines, any stranger, and such ticket shall be available for one month from date.

## ARTICLE XIII.

### POWERS OF DELEGATIONS.

Delegations or Committees, which may be appointed by this Chamber at any time to represent it at any meeting of *Chambers of Commerce or Boards of Trade*, or at any other Convention, meeting or Assembly whatever, shall have no authority, by virtue of such appointment, to bind this Corporation to concur in the action of any such body; but such Delegations or Committees shall report to the Chamber all propositions or actions of such body for its concurrence or dissent.

## ARTICLE XIV.

All proposed amendments to the By-Laws shall be submitted in writing, at a regular meeting of the Chamber; but no such amendments shall be acted upon before the next regular meeting.

PART SECOND.

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SPECIAL REPORTS

ON

VARIOUS BRANCHES OF TRADE,

WITH

STATISTICS OF TRADE AND FINANCE,

FOR THE YEAR 1896.



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# SPECIAL REPORTS

## ON

### VARIOUS BRANCHES OF TRADE.

#### THE SUGAR TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Annual Review, showing the Import and Consumption of Raw Sugar in the United States, for the year ended December 31st, 1896, compared with the previous four years.*

#### NEW-YORK STATEMENT.

RECEIVED AT NEW-YORK FROM	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
Cuba.....tons,	178,510	516,815	575,842	822,962	891,820
Porto Rico.....	17,890	15,851	17,350	20,105	27,180
Demerara.....	54,625	41,720	50,670	51,240	57,300
Barbadoes.....	13,960	15,844	18,301	23,980	21,200
St. Croix.....	3,456	4,280	5,590	8,240	4,800
Martinique and Guadalupe.....	.....	.....	115	212	240
Trinidad Island, Jamaica and other British West Indies.....	96,780	69,920	58,518	70,430	63,560
Other West Indies, Peru and Mexico.....	45,010	22,460	22,015	27,960	17,310
Brazil.....	38,412	32,850	42,600	35,809	19,680
Manila.....	24,220	13,260	11,232	25,150	29,870
China.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java.....	157,000	65,850	46,830	47,410	16,500
Other East Indies.....	40,410	27,660	8,630	4,980	.....
European and other foreign ports.....	393,815	87,000	114,800	168,190	86,850
Total receipts of foreign direct.....	1,054,783	913,410	938,343	801,679	715,320
Received from Texas.....	1,500	20,980	22,198	7,495	22,105
"    "    Louisiana.....					
"    "    other coastwise ports.....					
Total receipts.....	1,056,283	934,390	960,541	809,174	737,425
Add stock, January 1.....	61,518	27,105	5,642	10,270	10,938
Total supply.....	1,117,801	961,495	966,183	819,444	748,363
Deduct exports to foreign ports.....	5,480	3,905	16,268	7,401	1,994
Deduct stock, December 31.....	1,112,321	957,590	969,920	812,043	746,413
Taken for consumption.....	134,881	61,518	27,105	5,642	10,270
Deduct exports of refined.....	979,445	896,072	942,815	806,401	736,143
Actual home consumption.....	3,784	3,020	4,810	7,211	8,848
Increase over previous year.....	975,661	892,450	938,005	799,190	728,301
	83,211	43,555	138,815	66,889	87,184

## GENERAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS OF FOREIGN SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1896, COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS FOUR YEARS.

RECEIVED AT	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
New-York.....tons,	1,054,788	913,410	958,343	801,679	715,380
Boston.....	193,810	166,804	170,865	169,218	181,890
Portland, New-Haven, &c.....					
Philadelphia.....	343,560	360,055	467,980	452,154	484,692
Baltimore.....	17,300	9,250		2,190	
New-Orleans and other Southern ports,...	30,300	19,841	55,675	89,580	85,500
Pacific Coast.....	149,981	128,500	154,980	152,611	139,430
Total receipts.....	1,779,639	1,597,260	1,807,343	1,667,432	1,606,332
Add stock, January 1.....	76,670	43,709	13,129	14,210	14,864
Total supply.....	1,856,309	1,640,969	1,820,472	1,681,642	1,621,196
Deduct exports.....	5,480	4,456	21,246	8,373	1,994
Deduct stock at all ports, December 31,...	1,850,829	1,636,513	1,799,246	1,673,269	1,619,308
Total consumption of foreign.....	1,677,476	1,559,843	1,755,517	1,660,140	1,604,993
Deduct exports of refined.....	3,784	4,050	6,294	7,466	6,912
Home consumption of foreign.....	1,673,692	1,555,893	1,749,223	1,652,674	1,598,080
Add Domestic Cane Product.....	242,693	325,621	272,690	206,767	167,790
" Molasses Sugar.....	1,056	14,500	15,109	13,345	33,556
" Maple Sugar.....	6,900	7,000	7,250	15,000	15,000
" Beet and Sorghum.....	40,500	26,725	21,800	20,648	12,000
Total consumption.....	1,964,841	1,929,739	2,066,072	1,908,474	1,826,436
Increase or decrease..... tons,	35,102	136,333	157,598	82,048	136,279
Increase or decrease..... % centage,	1.796	6.59	8.19	4.45	6.94

## ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE SUGAR TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The year 1896 opened with bright prospects for those engaged in the sugar trade, but its close recorded many disappointed hopes and disastrous business ventures, notwithstanding the fact that more sugar was actually consumed in the country than during the year previous, and furthermore that the refining industry has continued to reflect prosperity. At the beginning of the year the statistical position of supplies, together with crop outlook in the largest producing countries, seemed to warrant the belief that the requirements of the world's consumption was likely to make a serious inroad upon the world's production, and that a very material advance in prices would be the natural result. The insurrection in the island of Cuba had seriously crippled the crop of that prolific source of supply, and there were grave doubts whether it would be possible to obtain over 200,000 tons of raw sugar from a locality that had produced the year previous over a million tons, in addition to which a considerable falling off in the European beet crop was foreshadowed. As a consequence the situation commenced to attract the attention of speculators, active trading ensued, and prices for prompt as well as future delivery steadily advanced. Cargoes afloat from distant ports in the East Indies freely changed hands at handsome profits, and the business in beet contracts assumed large pro-

portions, especially in the markets of Europe where this kind of trading was by far the most active. But as frequently the case when speculation has run riot, the discovery was suddenly made that the market was heavily oversold, and then the rush to liquidate caused a collapse that brought widespread disaster. Paper profits melted away like snow before a summer sun, and prices gradually declined until they touched a point lower than had prevailed when the upward movement commenced. It was then discovered that the expected deficiency had been adjusted by an unexpected falling off in consumption, so that although crop supplies had been smaller, there was still more than enough to go around. The disaster was felt more severely in the markets of Europe than in this country, but nevertheless there were failures and heavy losses here.

Although the wide fluctuation in values is perhaps the most important feature of the market during the year, it is not less important to note with what comparative ease the requirements of consumption in this country have been supplied, notwithstanding the virtual failure of the Cuban crop. In times past the product of that island has not only found a market almost exclusively in the United States, but has been our chief reliance for a supply of raw sugar. There has been a deficiency of at least half a million tons in the quantity received during 1896, and yet refiners have experienced no inconvenience whatever in supplying their wants at ruling market values. The deficiency has been chiefly made up by larger importations of cane sugar from the island of Java and beet sugar from Europe. Very naturally the course of events in Cuba is being watched with keen interest in this country, not only because of its close proximity geographically, but because also of the close commercial relations that have always existed, while our natural sympathies are with those who are struggling for independence and freedom. Those who have a reliable knowledge of the existing condition of affairs in the island are of opinion that the days of Spanish authority are numbered, and that sooner or later the insurgents will prevail. However near or distant such a consummation may be, the sugar industry of the island has been so seriously crippled that it will cut but a small figure as a producer in the sugar statistics of the world until peace has become an assured fact; but when such an event has transpired no more attractive field for the investment of capital could be offered.

Still another important event in this history of the past year has been the change in administration and expected benefits that are likely to come to the sugar industry through the adoption of a protective tariff policy. Tariff changes are always dreaded by those engaged in commercial pursuits, because of the unsettling influence upon business affairs; but many consider that the tariff that has been in operation for the past few years has been unfair to the refining industry, and hence will welcome a change that will give greater protection to what has become one of our most important industries. It is no doubt true that upon equal terms our refiners could successfully compete with any others in the world; but it is neither fair nor just that our refiners should have to struggle against



the odds of the bounty-fed sugar of Europe. If adequate protection is to be observed, the first principle in constructing a new sugar tariff ought to be the placing of the duty upon refined sugar high enough to neutralize the effect of the bounties paid in Europe, and thus protect our refiners against unfair competition from that source; next, the raw sugar industry of this country ought to receive like protection; and lastly, the Government ought to assure itself an adequate revenue from this source. During the year 1896 the importations of foreign refined sugar into this country aggregated about 88,500 tons, against 28,000 tons in 1895 and 14,500 tons in 1894, and no argument is needed to demonstrate the unfair operation of what is known as the Wilson tariff when such results are obtained. It is only a few years since Great Britain boasted of a large and prosperous sugar-refining industry, but for lack of adequate protection Germany and France have taken it away, and now reap the benefits of its profit. A similar fate will surely result to the refining interests of this country unless we are alive to our interest and protect ourselves from these enterprising relatives and friends.

Those who favor a protective tariff claim the preventing large importations of foreign refined will also act as protection for the thousands of workmen who receive employment in all the allied industries, protection for thousands whose capital is invested, and protection for thousands of consumers who participate in the benefits of the prosperity of so great an industry.

The production of beet sugar in this country continues to make steady and satisfactory progress, and there are most encouraging signs that farmers are beginning to realize the great opportunities that our soil and climate offer for its cultivation, and capitalists are discovering what large profits can be obtained from investments in building and equipping factories. There has been an increase of over 20 per cent. in the amount of beet sugar produced, and the number of new factories now in course of completion promise a very much larger increase during the year 1897.

About 77 per cent. of the total amount of raw sugar consumed during the year 1896 was refined by the American Sugar Refining Company, and the remaining 23 per cent. by the independent refineries. The number of the latter is being increased by the erection of two new refineries in Brooklyn, but they will scarcely be equipped in time to handle any of the product of 1897. Since the concentration of a larger proportion of the sugar refining industry under one management, consumers have never been supplied more cheaply or with better or more wholesome quality of this important article of diet; and while it has become fashionable to inveigh against this aggregation of capital and concentration of management, both of which are strictly in the interests of economy, it is nevertheless true that the people fail to appreciate the extent to which they have directly benefited by the operation of the company.

*Importations of Foreign.*—A large increase in the receipts of foreign raw sugar, compared with the previous year, are shown for

the year 1896, the total receipts at all ports being, according to the preceding tables, about 182,379 tons in excess of 1895. Larger consumption has, of necessity, increased the importations, while the low prices ruling during the autumn and early winter months induced refiners and importers to stock up more freely, the stocks of both refiners and importers carried over at the close of the year showing a heavy increase compared with previous figures. The most important feature of the receipts is the falling off in the quantity received from Cuba in consequence of the insurrection that has been in progress there throughout the year, and which virtually put a stop to nearly all industrial operations. The total receipts during 1896 did not exceed 251,000 tons, against 840,000 tons in 1895, and over a million tons in 1894. A decrease of nearly 600,000 tons, or about one-third of our total requirements of foreign raw sugar, was a serious deficit, but it has been more than made up by larger importations of beet sugar from Europe and cane sugar from the Island of Java and the Philippine Islands. The importations of beet sugar from Europe, including refined, aggregate 525,000 tons, the heaviest in the history of the trade, while the receipts from Java are equally heavy, amounting to 312,000 tons, which is also the largest quantity ever imported from that island. The receipts from nearly all the West Indies are in excess of previous years, while, in addition to usual sources of supply, about 42,000 tons were received from Egypt, 19,000 tons from Mauritius and 13,000 tons from the Argentine Republic. More than two-thirds of our total importations consisted of cane sugar, and came from cane producing countries. On the Atlantic seaboard the importations were received altogether through the Ports of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, as the refineries are chiefly located at or contiguous to these ports, while in the Gulf of Mexico, New-Orleans is the chief port of entry and refining centre, a few consignments of foreign refined having been entered at Galveston. San Francisco is the centre of the refining industry upon the Pacific Coast, and the receipts there are chiefly the product of the Hawaiian Islands, but a few cargoes and consignments of raw cane from the East Indies and Central America, while the domestic beet crop manufactured in California is all worked over in these refineries. The importations of foreign raw at New-Orleans are very much larger than the year previous, in consequence of the falling off in the domestic crop, and the same remark applies to the receipts at San Francisco, in consequence of the large supply available from the Sandwich Islands.

As already pointed out, there has been a notable increase in the importations of foreign refined, due to the inadequate protection afforded by the tariff and a considerable improvement in the quality shipped hither. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, the total receipts of foreign refined amount to 88,100 tons, against 28,036 tons in 1895, and 21,736 tons in 1894. The bulk of this was received at the Atlantic ports, but small consignments came through Galveston and San Francisco. These sugars would not be salable here if adequate protection were given to our

home industry, and if it were not for the handsome bounties which are paid by Germany and France upon all exports.

As already pointed out, the importations upon the Pacific Coast come almost wholly to the Port of San Francisco, and during the year under review are considerable larger than for the previous year, aggregating about 150,000 tons, against 128,500 tons in 1895. The crop of the Hawaiian Island finds its principal outlet in this direction, but of the 200,000 tons shipped away from the islands in 1896, about 46,000 tons was destined for Atlantic ports. The following table gives the comparative receipts upon the Pacific Coast for the past six years :

1896.....tons,	149,981	1893.....tons,	152,611
1895.....	128,500	1892.....	139,430
1894.....	154,980	1891.....	136,987

The total importation of raw sugar into the United States for each calendar year for the past sixteen years has been as follows :

1881.....tons,	819,544	1889.....tons,	1,189,691
1882.....	922,971	1890.....	1,345,603
1883.....	986,676	1891.....	1,672,525
1884.....	1,154,726	1892.....	1,606,333
1885.....	1,175,580	1893.....	1,667,433
1886.....	1,295,242	1894.....	1,807,343
1887.....	1,228,850	1895.....	1,597,260
1888.....	1,218,612	1896.....	1,779,639

*Louisiana Crop.*—The crop of 1895-96 was a very much smaller one than its predecessor, owing to unfavorable conditions prevailing during the growing season as well as during the sugar making period. The cane ripens and is fit for cutting during the latter part of September in each year, and grinding operations usually begin early in October and continue during November, December and January, unless interrupted by frost, and the marketing of the crop covers the same period, lasting into February and March of the succeeding year. Distribution thus covers a portion of two calendar years, and it has been found difficult to apportion with exactness the quantity that actually passes into consumption within the limits of each calendar year, which must necessarily include a portion of two crops, the tail end of one and the beginning of another. For statistical purposes, therefore, it is more convenient, and in the end just as accurate, to take the entire yield of each crop year as having been distributed within the calendar year that closes the season. The yield of the crop year 1895-96 is thus counted as having been distributed during 1896. The first receipts were placed upon the market early in October, and up to January 1st, 1896, the total receipts at New-Orleans amounted to 92,827 tons, against 161,305 tons the year previous. According to the statistics of Mr. A. BOUCHEREAU, whose compilation is accepted authority, the crop of 1895-96 yielded a total of 242,693 tons. The following table exhibits the yield of the Southern States for the past twenty years :

	Louisiana. Pounds.		Other Southern States. Pounds.		Total. Tons.
1876-77.....	190,672,570	....	8,688,000	....	89,000
1877-78.....	147,101,941	....	11,940,000	....	71,000
1878-79.....	289,478,753	....	11,402,000	....	112,000
1879-80.....	198,962,278	....	8,915,000	....	92,802
1880-81.....	272,982,899	....	12,320,000	....	127,387
1881-82.....	159,874,950	....	11,200,000	....	76,373
1882-83.....	303,066,258	....	15,680,000	....	142,297
1883-84.....	287,712,230	....	15,232,000	....	185,243
1884-85.....	211,402,963	....	14,560,000	....	100,876
1885-86.....	286,626,486	....	16,128,000	....	135,158
1886-87.....	181,123,872	....	10,158,400	....	85,394
1887-88.....	353,855,877	....	22,048,320	....	167,814
1888-89.....	324,526,781	....	20,229,440	....	153,409
1889-90.....	287,490,271	....	18,276,000	....	136,503
1890-91.....	483,489,856	....	18,680,000	....	221,951
1891-92.....	360,499,307	....	10,080,000	....	165,437
1892-93.....	452,068,627	....	11,200,000	....	206,816
1893-94.....	595,473,374	....	15,352,244	....	272,913
1894-95.....	710,827,438	....	18,565,123	....	325,621
1895-96.....	532,494,650	....	11,139,074	....	242,693

This shows a decrease of about 82,000 tons compared with the previous crop, but the prospect of a much larger yield for 1896-97 appears to be assured. Early in January the following review of the season's work was published. "A most remarkable sugar making season is drawing to a close. That the new year should begin without having any weather to retard the work of harvesting the crop is an event we never before noted. Commencing the work of sugar making with great forebodings as to the result, because of the severe drouth in some places, and with weather unseasonably warm everywhere, a short crop was anticipated, but the season has been so uniform in temperature, with no very great extremes, that the result is the turning out of the largest amount of sugar ever made in one season in Louisiana."

*Molasses Sugar.*—The re-boiling of foreign molasses has been carried on in Philadelphia upon a very moderate scale, owing to the lack of supplies of boiling molasses from the Island of Cuba. The virtual failure of a sugar crop necessarily curtailed the supply of molasses. A few small cargoes were worked over in Philadelphia, which is the only place where a boiling establishment now exists, and about 1,056 tons low grade sugar was obtained. At one time over 50,000 tons of low grade sugar was obtained from molasses by this process; but from various causes, among which the Cuba insurrection is the last, the industry has well nigh disappeared. For the past three years the product of this boiling house has amounted to about 14,000 tons each year.

*Maple Sugar.*—The weather conditions of the spring of 1896 were not altogether favorable for a full yield, and the sap was poor in quality and sugar making difficult. As a consequence there was a falling off in the quantity marketed. Estimates made by those

who are closely identified with the industry place the total yield in Eastern and Western States at about 6,900 tons. For the season 1897 the most favorable conditions have prevailed, and as a consequence a very large increase in the output has resulted.

*Domestic Beet and Sorghum.*—This infant industry appears to be steadily gaining ground, and while the amount of sugar actually produced during 1896 shows a satisfactory increase, the outlook for still further growth was never more encouraging. So profitable has been the venture to farmers who have undertaken the cultivation of beet root as well as to those who have been interested in the manufacture of sugar, that an increased acreage is being planted for the next season, and the capacity of existing manufactories is being enlarged, while in new localities where soil and climate are favorable new ventures are being started with every prospect of success. Thus far the largest factories have been established in California; but Utah, New-Mexico and Nebraska are interested in the industry, and from each of these localities the results of the last season have been so encouraging to farmers that they are anxious to increase their acreage as soon as factories can be erected to take care of the crop. The history of beet culture in Europe demonstrates that where scientific principles are applied the quality can be so much improved that the yield per acre is sometimes doubled in value; but such a result is gained only by careful study and experience. It therefore follows that each year ought to show improvement and progress. It is an easier crop to raise than cereals or fruit, and with proper attention and care is far more profitable. Such being the case, an administration that is committed to a policy of protection ought to lend a fostering hand to so promising an industry, not only by imposing a duty upon raw sugar that will protect it from foreign competition, but furthermore by admitting free sugar machinery imported for the purpose of equipping factories that are actually in course of erection.

Europe has found it to her advantage to deal liberally with its sugar industries, and as a result they now control the markets of the world. Ought we not to learn a lesson from this example?

The following table gives the production of the past three years in comparison :

	1896.		1895.		1894.
Chino,.....lbs.	27,500,000	.	22,000,000	..	9,471,673
Norfolk,.....	3,800,000	..	2,426,000	..	2,626,300
Utah,.....	8,000,000	..	7,200,000	..	5,621,394
Alvarado,.....	7,791,352	..	5,400,000	..	5,900,000
Western,.....	39,056,000	..	21,830,000	..	24,094,000
Eddy, N. M.,.....	1,220,000	..	....	..	....
Total,.....lbs.	87,367,352	..	58,856,000	..	47,713,366

Separated into States, the production for the past three years has been as follows :

	1896.		1895.		1894.
California,.....lbs.	74,847,852	..	49,280,000	..	39,465,672
Utah,.....	8,000,000	..	7,200,000	..	5,621,894
Nebraska,.....	8,800,000	..	2,426,000	..	2,626,800
New-Mexico,.....	1,220,000	..	.....	..	.....
Total, ..... lbs.	87,867,852	..	58,856,000	..	47,713,866
“ ..... tons,	39,003	..	26,275	..	21,800

The estimated production of sugar from sorghum is about 500 tons. Thus far the difficulties of making marketable sugar from the juice of sorghum do not appear to have been overcome sufficiently to encourage any expansion of the industry.

*Exports.*—The export of foreign raw sugar from Atlantic ports include optional cargoes sent hither for a market and transhipped to Canada. During the year 1896 the quantity has been slightly in excess of the previous year, aggregating according to the Bureau of Statistics 12,275,124 pounds or 5,480 tons, against 4,456 tons in 1895.

The export of refined shows a slight falling off compared with the previous year, amounting to 8,478,246 pounds or 3,784 tons, against 4,050 tons in 1895. According to the Bureau of Statistics the largest shipments were to the West India Islands, 2,955,499 pounds; Central America, 1,551,007 pounds; Columbia, 1,345,753 pounds; Australia, 910,985 pounds, and Mexico, 598,634 pounds. Our exports of refined sugar are constantly decreasing in consequence of our inability to compete with the heavily subsidized product of Europe.

*Consumption.*—Reference to the preceding tables will show that the total consumption of all kinds of sugar in the United States for the calendar year 1896 was 1,964,841 tons, an increase of 35,102 tons, or 1.795 per cent. compared with the year previous. It is not easy always to account for the fluctuations of the volume of consumption of so important an article of diet. So far as the general commercial and industrial condition of the country was concerned, it was far from prosperous, the number of the unemployed was great, wage earners complained bitterly of hard times, and enforced economy was the rule rather than the exception. Under such circumstances a falling off, rather than an increase in distribution, was to be naturally looked for. No doubt one explanation of the larger deliveries is to be found in the larger working stocks carried over at the close of the year by distributors; while still another may be that the putting up of the large fruit crop of 1896 used up a considerable surplus, while the natural increase in population is always a factor in considering the consumption of food products. One fact is worthy of notice, and that is that only a very small fraction of the entire quantity of sugar consumed in this country is unrefined, which is not the case with any other nationality. Taking the population at sixty-eight millions, the *per capita*, consumption for the year 1896 is 64.70 pounds, which, next to Great Britain, is the largest of any other nation.

The total consumption of the United States for the past ten years has been as follows :

1896, .....	tons,	1,964,841	1891, .....	tons,	1,962,705
1895, .....		1,929,739	1890, .....		1,505,233
1894, .....		2,066,072	1889, .....		1,422,908
1893, .....		1,908,474	1888, .....		1,469,997
1892, .....		1,826,426	1887, .....		1,397,856

The relative *per capita* consumption in this and other European countries for the last fifteen years is as follows :

	United States.		Great Britain and Ireland.		Germany.		France.		Switzer- land.
	Pounds.		Pounds.		Pounds.		Pounds.		Pounds.
1882, .....	45.8	..	71.6	..	14.1	..	22.9	..	24.3
1883, .....	47.4	..	73.2	..	17.9	..	23.6	..	25.4
1884, .....	49.7	..	74.1	..	17.0	..	24.5	..	31.3
1885, .....	48.9	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
1886, .....	51.8	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
1887, .....	52.2	..	70.4	..	20.1	..	26.4	..	24.0
1888, .....	53.1	..	73.0	..	20.0	..	24.4	..	26.2
1889, .....	50.3	..	72.6	..	17.6	..	25.2	..	29.9
1890, .....	53.8	..	77.0	..	22.0	..	28.6	..	32.3
1891, .....	67.6	..	80.73	..	23.56	..	30.46	..	31.30
1892, .....	62.94	..	77.40	..	22.85	..	27.86	..	31.62
1893, .....	65.73	..	84.98	..	26.71	..	27.80	..	42.30
1894, .....	68.5	..	86.09	..	26.78	..	30.61	..	44.66
1895, .....	64.03	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
1896, .....	64.70	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....

The following statement shows the deliveries of foreign and domestic sugar at the Port of New-York for the past ten years :

1896, .....	tons,	979,445	1891, .....	tons,	836,727
1895, .....		896,072	1890, .....		691,243
1894, .....		942,815	1889, .....		678,163
1893, .....		806,401	1888, .....		701,087
1892, .....		736,143	1887, .....		836,609

This shows an increase in the quantity delivered by the New-York refineries of 83,373 tons, compared with the previous year. At the other ports the increase has been about 23,000 tons at Boston, 8,000 at Baltimore, 11,000 at New-Orleans and 20,000 at San Francisco, while Philadelphia shows a falling off of about 17,000 tons. Of the total meltings 77 per cent. passed through the refineries of the American Sugar Refining Company, and 23 per cent. through the independent refineries. Of the total importations about 88,500 tons was foreign refined, and 153,916 tons was consumed without being submitted to the refining process.

The following table exhibits the consumption of cane sugar in the United States on the Atlantic for the past ten years :

	Foreign.		Foreign and Domestic.		Foreign.		Foreign and Domestic.
1896, .. tons,	1,523,711	..	1,766,404	1891, .. tons,	1,533,020	..	1,766,410
1895, .....	1,427,393	..	1,767,514	1890, .....	1,145,711	..	1,282,205
1894, .....	1,553,068	..	1,825,758	1889, .....	1,041,518	..	1,195,429
1893, .....	1,506,278	..	1,713,045	1888, .....	1,172,973	..	1,340,787
1892, .....	1,458,650	..	1,661,940	1887, .....	1,132,240	..	1,217,634

**Prices.**—The fluctuations in values has been comparatively wide, in consequence of the speculative flurry that prevailed during the spring months, but when the decline commenced there was a steady downward movement until a much lower level was reached than ruled at the commencement of the year. The movement was purely speculative from the beginning, and hence when this element had been eliminated there was no recuperative force left, for supplies were fairly abundant, and fully met the requirements of consumption. Cuba Muscovado, which, in January, was quoted  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents for 89° test, advanced to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in April, but this was the highest point, and after that there was a steady decline to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents in October, a difference of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents, but during December there was a slight rally to 3 cents, and the closing quotation for the year was  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , the average for the year being 3.19 cents, against an average of 2.90 in 1895. Centrifugals followed much the same course, advancing from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents for 96° test to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents, and then dropping to 3 cents, a difference of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents, the average for the year being 3.64 cents, against 3.27 cents in 1895.

The value of refined followed in close sympathy with the raw market, and the fluctuations show much the same difference between the highest and lowest point, since they had to compete with shipments of foreign refined, which were a constant menace. During January granulated sold at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents, and advanced in April to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cents, but late in the autumn sold as low as  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents, and only rallied towards the close of the year to  $4\frac{3}{4}$  cents. The average price for the year was 4.84 cents, against 4.40 cents in 1895. The highest price for cut loaf was  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cents in April, and the lowest  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents in October, the average for the year being 5.46 cents, against 5.03 cents in 1895.

Average yearly price of fair refining or 89° test Cuba Muscovado sugar for each of the past ten years :

1896.....	\$3 19	1891.....	*\$3 02
1895.....	2 90	1890.....	4 95
1894.....	2 73	1889.....	5 69
1893.....	3 22	1888.....	5 06
1892.....	2 87	1887.....	4 70

Average yearly price of granulated (refined) for each of the past ten years :

1896.....	\$4 84	1891.....	†\$4 69
1895.....	4 40	1890.....	6 27
1894.....	4 08	1889.....	7 89
1893.....	5 16	1888.....	7 18
1892.....	4 50	1887.....	6 20

The speculative movement was much more active in Europe than in this country, large transactions in future contracts having taken place there. The English and Continental markets were therefore

\* After April 1, 1891, when duty was reduced.

† After April 1, 1891, when duty was reduced.



most important factors in the fluctuations in values, and a review of the business of the year would not be complete without some reference to the course of prices there. The price of beet sugar at the commencement of the year was 10s. 10½d. f. o. b. at Hamburg, and from that point advanced to 12s. 10½d., while at the close it was 8s. 11½d., or within 5½d. of the lowest ever recorded in the history of the beet sugar trade. The fluctuations in Java have been about the same, beginning in January at 12s. 10½d. and advancing to 14s. 4½d., and then dropping to 10s. 9d.

The following table gives the highest and lowest quotations in sterling for eleven years :

Price of 88 per cent. Beet Root per cwt. f. o. b. Hamburg.				Price of Java Sugars, No. 14-15, floating terms.			
Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.	
s.	D.	s.	D.	s.	D.	s.	D.
1886,	15	9	10 1½	1886,	17	4½	13 9
1887,	16	0	10 6	1887,	17	9	12 9
1888,	16	3	12 6	1888,	17	9	15 0
1889,	28	4½	11 7½	1889,	25	3	14 3
1890,	14	3	11 4½	1890,	16	6	14 3
1891,	14	9	12 4½	1891,	16	6	14 6
1892,	15	6	12 6	1892,	16	9	15 0
1893,	19	3	12 3	1893,	20	9	15 6
1894,	13	1½	8 6	1894,	15	9	11 6
1895,	11	1½	8 6	1895,	13	3	10 9
1896,	12	10½	8 11½	1896,	12	10½	10 9

*Crop Estimates.*—The course of the market is so largely shaped by the prospective supply from all important sources of production that no survey of the situation is complete without a careful consideration of crop estimates. These necessarily vary from time to time, as the growing crop is influenced by weather conditions, acreage, and the progress of fabrication ; but notwithstanding the care exercised in making a fair estimate and the calculation of chances, there is often a wide difference between prospective and actual results, and hence the uncertainties of speculation based upon the future. The beet crop of Europe, with an annual yield of nearly five million tons, has become the most important factor in estimating the world's prospective supply of raw sugar, and the progress of the growing crop from the time of sowing up to the time of harvesting is so carefully scrutinized by experienced experts that the official estimates given out from time to time afford a reliable guide as to actual results ; but this is not the case with respect to other producing countries, and hence there is always a considerable margin of uncertainty as to actual results. During the early months of 1896 there seemed to be good ground for the belief that the crop year would close with a deficit of over one million and a half tons in the available supply, and a considerable disturbance in values took place accordingly ; but before the year closed abundant supplies were available at somewhat lower prices than prevailed the year previous. It was reasonable to expect that the virtual blotting out of the crop from so important a producer

as the Island of Cuba has always been would be felt in the large consuming markets ; but it appears that an adjustment of the distribution of the world's supply was effected with more ease and less disturbance than the trade expected. The fact is that steam and electricity have brought the nations of the world so close together that crop deficiencies in one locality are readily made good from the abundance of another without regard to distance.

The crop outlook for 1897 is much more encouraging than a year ago. A large beet crop in Europe is assured, more than 800,000 tons larger than in 1896, while in nearly all cane-producing countries a pretty full yield is foreshadowed. It is estimated that about 300,000 tons will be received from the Island of Cuba, notwithstanding the disaster that has blighted that unhappy people ; but that the end of the struggle is rapidly drawing near is the opinion of good authorities ; but even if this be the case, a year will elapse before industrial Cuba will begin to mend.

*Beet.*—There has been very little variation in the estimates published from month to month since the fabrication of the crop commenced, and the latest figures of M. LICHT, of Magdeberg, who is generally accepted as the best authority, indicate that the yield of 1896-97 will be the largest on record. Up to the time of harvest the weather was favorable, beside which an increased acreage had been sown, and during the period of fabrication good weather was experienced for maintaining the weight of the beets in silos. The total product of Germany shows an increase of over 200,000 tons, and nearly the same increase will be found in Austria, while in France the yield is fully 100,000 tons greater than for the previous year. In Russia there has been a slight decrease, and the yield of both Belgium and Holland is in excess. The crop is now (April, 1897) so nearly completed that the figures give a pretty close measure of the actual results.

The following table gives LICHT's latest estimates for the campaign which has virtually closed, together with the actual results of previous crops, according to official data :

	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.
Germany,.....tons,	1,845,000 ..	1,615,111 ..	1,844,536 ..	1,381,603
Austria,.....	970,000 ..	701,405 ..	1,058,721 ..	841,809
France,.....	755,000 ..	667,853 ..	792,511 ..	579,111
Russia,.....	700,000 ..	712,096 ..	615,058 ..	658,070
Belgium,.....	295,000 ..	235,795 ..	248,957 ..	240,317
Holland,.....	180,000 ..	106,829 ..	84,597 ..	75,015
Other Countries,....	201,000 ..	156,340 ..	156,000 ..	113,610
Total,.....tons,	4,946,000 ..	4,285,429 ..	4,793,880 ..	3,869,535

The sowing for the new crop, that of 1897-98, is now commencing, and the information at hand indicates that the acreage generally will be about the same as last year, but the growing season has not sufficiently advanced for any reliable data as to its condition.

*Cuba.*—The difficulty of obtaining reliable information, together with the uncertainties as to what the conflict may bring forth, afford very little reliable data upon which to base estimates as to the probable yield of this island. At one time the highest estimates of the quantity of sugar that would be available for export did not exceed 100,000 tons for the current season, but since then the Spanish authorities have opened up several important producing districts, where the grinding of cane has been made possible, and the latest estimates are about 200,000 tons. The following table gives the actual yield of the crop for the past ten years :

1896,..... tons,	281,000	1891,..... tons,	815,000
1895,.....	1,040,000	1890,.....	649,288
1894,.....	1,087,000	1889,.....	532,344
1893,.....	840,000	1888,.....	647,860
1892,.....	975,000	1887,.....	626,420

*Other West Indies.*—The failure of the Cuban crop has brought the product of these islands into greater prominence, so far as this country is concerned, because of their near proximity and the comparative ease with which shipments can be sent hither. The receipts during 1896 were, with but few exceptions, larger. This was especially the case with the British West Indies, Demerara and St. Domingo. The manufacture of the crop in these places is now in progress, and present indications are that a full average yield will be made and available for shipment hither, but it is scarcely probable that there will be any very important increase.

*Brazil.*—The exports last year amounted to about 225,000 tons, which was a falling off of 50,000, compared with 1895. For the current year the indications are that a further decrease will take place, the most reliable estimates giving the exports at not over 210,000 tons.

*East Indies.*—The last Java crop was a very large one, and hence the liberal supplies that came hither from that quarter, but the present crop will scarcely exceed half a million tons, which is 100,000 tons less than the previous crop, and hence a smaller supply will be available for export. The yield of the Philippine Islands will also be smaller, chiefly because the same conditions prevail there that exist in Cuba. The insurrection against Spanish rule has been of serious proportions, and a blighting of the industrial resources of the island must result.

*Hawaii.*—The last crop was a large one, aggregating 200,000 tons, and the favorable accounts received as to the present condition of the crop foreshadow a yield of equal proportions.

*Mauritius, the Argentine Republic and Egypt* are each possible sources of supply, but only occasional cargoes have been exported hither.

The United States depends upon the crops just enumerated for its supply of foreign raw sugar; but there are other sugar producing countries that make more than they consume, and hence have a surplus for export, but except under extraordinary circumstances these sugars are not likely to find their way here. For instance, Peru makes a crop of about 70,000 tons; but only a small portion is exported, and usually finds its way to Great Britain, while British India exports about 50,000 tons low grade which is consumed entirely in the mother country. Australia and the Fiji Islands together produce about 150,000 tons, but only a small proportion of the latter crop is exported. French Cochinchina makes about 30,000 tons, but consumes it all, and Siam about 10,000 tons, all of which is used for local consumption. China is a larger producer of sugar, but exports but little. The machinery used is of the most rude and antiquated description, and comparatively but a small percentage of crystalized sugar is obtained from the juice, but sufficient sugar is made to meet the requirements of local consumption. These crops have not been taken into consideration in making up the available supply of the world.

*Louisiana.*—The season of 1896-97, has been a favorable one for sugar making, and the crop yield is considerably larger than at first anticipated. The receipts at New-Orleans up to March 26th, amounted to 183,260 tons, against 140,416 tons for the previous corresponding period.

The estimated production of the world, so far as the quantities available for export are concerned, may be tabulated as follows, with comparisons of the actual yield of previous years:

CANE SUGAR.	1896-97.	1896-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.
Cuba,..... tons,	200,000 ..	240,000 ..	1,010,000 ..	1,090,000
Porto Rico,.....	58,000 ..	50,000 ..	52,500 ..	60,000
Trinidad,.....	55,000 ..	55,000 ..	50,000 ..	49,642
Barbadoes,.....	52,000 ..	44,800 ..	32,000 ..	58,068
Martinique,.....	35,000 ..	35,000 ..	29,000 ..	35,854
Guadaloupe,.....	45,000 ..	45,000 ..	43,000 ..	45,000
Demerara,.....	115,000 ..	105,000 ..	100,000 ..	108,897
Brazil,.....	210,000 ..	225,000 ..	275,000 ..	275,000
Java,.....	495,000 ..	603,259 ..	486,051 ..	430,000
Philippine Islands,.....	210,000 ..	245,000 ..	200,000 ..	210,000
Mauritius,.....	150,000 ..	140,000 ..	115,000 ..	139,751
Reunion,.....	45,000 ..	44,700 ..	37,000 ..	37,000
Jamaica,.....	30,000 ..	30,000 ..	30,000 ..	30,000
Lesser Antilles,.....	47,000 ..	46,000 ..	40,000 ..	38,000
Peru,.....	70,000 ..	68,000 ..	68,000 ..	65,000
Egypt,.....	95,000 ..	92,000 ..	90,000 ..	85,111
Hawaii,.....	200,000 ..	201,632 ..	131,698 ..	140,000
Hayti and San Domingo,.....	51,000 ..	50,000 ..	38,000 ..	40,000
British India,.....	50,000 ..	50,000 ..	50,000 ..	50,000
Louisiana, &c.,.....	320,000 ..	287,000 ..	325,621 ..	272,690
Argentine Republic,.....	150,000 ..	130,000 ..	.....	.....
Total cane sugar,..... tons,	2,632,000 ..	2,787,391 ..	3,202,870 ..	3,260,037
Total beet sugar,.....	4,943,000 ..	4,285,429 ..	4,792,530 ..	3,889,535
Grand total,..... tons,	7,625,000 ..	7,072,820 ..	7,995,400 ..	7,149,592

## PRICES OF RAW SUGAR AT NEW-YORK DURING THE YEARS 1895 AND 1896.

MONTHS.	1896.		1895.	
	Cuba Muscovado, 89° test.	Centrifugals, 96° test.	Cuba Muscovado, 89° test.	Centrifugals, 96° test.
January.....	— @ 33½	33½ @ 37½	2½ @ 2 11-16	3 @ 3 3-32
February.....	3¼ @ 33½	33½ @ 4½	2½ @ 2 11-16	3 @ 3½
March.....	39½ @ 33½	4 8-10 @ 4½	2 11-16 @ —	3 @ —
April.....	— @ 33½	4¼ @ 48½	2 11-16 @ —	3 @ —
May.....	3½ @ 39½	4 @ 4¼	2½ @ 3	3½ @ 3¼
June.....	3 @ 3¼	3¼ @ 39½	2½ @ 2 15-16	3¼ @ 3 5-16
July.....	2½ @ 3	39½ @ 39½	2½ @ —	3¼ @ —
August.....	3 @ 3½	39½ @ 39½	2 15-16 @ 3	3¼ @ 3 5-16
September.....	2¾ @ 2½	3 1-16 @ 3¼	3 @ 3½	3 5-16 @ 3¼
October.....	2¾ @ 2½	3 @ 3¼	3 @ 3¼	3½ @ 39½
November.....	2½ @ 3	3¼ @ 3 7-16	— @ 3	— @ 39½
December.....	2 13-16 @ 2½	3 8-10 @ 3¼	3½ @ 3 3-16	3½ @ 39½
Average for the year..	3.19	3.64	2 90	3.27

## PRICES OF REFINED SUGAR AT NEW-YORK DURING THE YEARS 1895 AND 1896.

MONTHS.	1896.		1895.	
	Cut Loaf.	Granulated.	Cut Loaf.	Granulated.
January.....	5½ @ 5½	4½ @ 5	4½ @ —	4 @ —
February.....	5½ @ 59½	4 15-16 @ 5	4 9-16 @ 4½	3 15-16 @ 4
March.....	59½ @ 59½	5 @ 5½	4 11-16 @ 4½	4 1-16 @ 4½
April.....	5 13-16 @ 5½	5 8-16 @ 5½	4½ @ —	4½ @ —
May.....	5½ @ 6	5½ @ 59½	4½ @ 5¼	4¼ @ 4½
June.....	59½ @ 59½	4½ @ 5	— @ 5¼	— @ 4½
July.....	5¼ @ 5¼	4½ @ 4½	— @ 5¼	— @ 4½
August.....	59½ @ 5¼	4½ @ 4½	5 @ 5¼	4½ @ 4½
September.....	— @ 59½	— @ 49½	5 1-16 @ 5½	4 7-16 @ 4 1-16
October.....	4½ @ 59½	4½ @ 4½	5¼ @ 5 7-16	49½ @ 4 13-16
November.....	4½ @ 59½	4¼ @ 4½	5½ @ 5¼	4½ @ —
December.....	— @ 5	— @ 49½	5¼ @ 59½	49½ @ 4¼
Average for the year..	5.46	4.84	5.035	4.40

THE MOLASSES TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Annual Review, showing the Import and Consumption of Molasses in the United States for the year ended December 31st, 1896.*

NEW-YORK STATEMENT—1896.

Year 1896.	Hbds.	Tcs.	Bbls.	Total Gallons.
RECEIVED AT NEW-YORK FROM				
Cuba.....	18	....	....	2,430
Porto Rico.....	1,727	120	....	253,602
Barbadoes.....	230	....	....	32,200
Demerara.....	....	....	....	....
Trinidad Island.....	....	....	....	....
St. Croix.....	112	....	....	13,440
Martinique and Guadeloupe.....	....	....	....	....
Antigua.....	....	....	....	....
Nevis.....	....	....	....	....
St. Kitts.....	645	80	....	83,850
St. Domingo, Surinam and other foreign countries.....	80	....	....	9,600
Total receipts direct.....	2,812	200	....	395,123
Received from Louisiana.....	....	....	134,986	6,074,370
"    "    other coastwise ports.....	....	....	....	....
Total receipts.....	2,812	200	134,986	6,469,492
Add stock, January 1, 1896.....	....	....	....	....
Total supply.....	2,812	200	134,986	6,469,492
Deduct exports and shipments inland to Canada.....	1,004	....	....	180,540
Deduct stock, December 31st, 1896.....	1,808	200	134,986	6,338,952
Taken from this port for consumption.....	1,808	200	134,986	6,338,952
Consumption in 1896, as above.....galls.	6,338,952	— of which foreign.....galls.	264,588	
"    "    1895.....	4,806,340	"    "    .....	375,990	
Increase in 1896.....galls.	1,532,712	Decrease in 1896.....galls.	111,402	

AVERAGE PRICE OF CUBA MOLASSES, PER ONE HUNDRED GALLONS, FOR THE LAST FOURTEEN YEARS.

1896.....	Nominal.	1889.....	\$26 11
1895.....	"	1888.....	20 84
1894.....	"	1887.....	20 06
1893.....	11 10	1886.....	17 19
1892.....	11 27	1885.....	19 41
1891.....	*12 58	1884.....	18 83
1890.....	20 44	1883.....	27 74

\* Duty removed April 1st, 1891.

## NEW-YORK STATEMENT—1895.

Year 1895. RECEIVED AT NEW-YORK FROM	Hhds	Tca.	Bbls.	Total Gallons.
Cuba.....	2,218	....	....	287,690
Porto Rico.....	1,890	81	....	276,900
Barbadoes.....	150	....	....	21,000
Demerara.....	....	....	....	....
Trinidad Island.....	....	....	....	....
St. Croix.....	59	....	....	8,260
Martinique and Guadeloupe.....	....	....	....	....
Antigua.....	....	....	....	....
Nevis.....	....	....	....	....
St. Kitts.....	388	16	72	57,540
St. Domingo, Surinam and other foreign countries.....	....	....	....	....
Total receipts of foreign direct.....	4,640	47	72	651,390
Received from Louisiana.....	....	....	98,450	4,430,350
"    "    other coastwise ports.....	....	....	....	....
Total receipts.....	4,640	47	98,522	5,081,640
Add stock, January 1, 1895.....	....	....	....	....
Total supply.....	4,640	47	98,522	5,081,640
Deduct exports and shipments inland to Canada.....	2,118	....	....	275,400
Deduct stock, December 31st, 1895.....	2,522	47	98,522	4,806,240
Taken from this port for consumption.....	2,522	47	98,522	4,806,240
Consumption in 1895, as above..... galls.	4,806,240—of which foreign.....	galls.		375,990
"    1894.....	9,915,130	..	..	4,104,130
Decrease in 1895.....	5,108,890	Decrease in 1895.....		3,728,140

DELIVERIES OF MOLASSES FOR CONSUMPTION AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK  
FOR THE PAST THIRTY-FOUR YEARS.

	Foreign.	Foreign and Domestic.		Foreign.	Foreign and Domestic.
1896....galls.	264,588	6,338,952	1879....galls.	12,032,239	17,672,859
1895.....	375,990	4,806,240	1878.....	9,056,717	16,313,857
1894.....	4,104,130	9,915,130	1877.....	9,835,641	14,572,657
1893.....	3,649,110	8,018,160	1876.....	12,441,637	14,192,277
1892.....	4,187,410	7,963,630	1875.....	12,065,407	13,182,742
1891.....	4,939,150	9,689,030	1874.....	11,460,212	14,147,344
1890.....	7,257,151	11,780,776	1873.....	12,942,384	14,885,675
1889.....	8,303,063	13,604,297	1872.....	15,585,533	17,454,053
1888.....	9,007,245	13,749,900	1871.....	17,066,656	19,248,616
1887.....	11,597,947	15,175,627	1870.....	16,408,371	18,464,451
1886.....	10,536,595	15,415,651	1869.....	19,509,790	20,810,750
1885.....	5,008,015	8,962,975	1868.....	20,836,636	21,950,924
1884.....	9,085,002	12,827,697	1867.....	19,729,680	20,639,904
1883.....	10,925,281	15,319,886	1866.....	18,313,132	18,878,052
1882.....	11,350,475	15,681,410	1865.....	16,535,130	18,752,130
1881.....	9,053,906	13,409,591	1864.....	14,155,642	16,843,785
1880.....	10,615,101	15,206,081	1863.....	10,280,673	18,162,293

GENERAL STATEMENT—1896.

RECEIPTS OF FOREIGN MOLASSES IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER.

Year 1896. RECEIVED AT	Hhds. and Punch's.	Tcs.	Bbls.	Total Gallons.
New-York.....	2,812	200	....	895,122
Boston—from Cuba.....	13,382	....	....	1,739,664
"    "    Porto Rico.....	....	....	....	....
"    "    English Islands.....	....	....	....	....
Portland—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c.....	4,728	....	....	614,688
New-Haven—from Porto Rico, &c.....	1,193	....	....	155,060
New-London and Norwich.....	....	....	....	....
Philadelphia—from Cuba.....	3,958	....	....	475,000
"    "    Porto Rico.....	....	....	....	....
"    "    English Islands.....	....	....	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.—from Cuba, &c.....	506	....	....	65,795
New-Orleans—from Cuba.....	....	....	....	....
Savannah and Charleston.....	....	....	....	....
At other Southern Ports—from Cuba, &c.....	1,548	....	....	201,297
Total receipts.....	28,127	200	....	3,646,646
Add stock at all the ports, January 1, 1896.....	....	....	....	....
Total supply.....	28,127	200	....	3,646,646
Deduct exports and shipments inland to Canada in 1896.....	2,110	....	....	261,174
Deduct stock at all the ports, December 31, 1896.....	26,017	200	....	3,385,472
Total consumption of foreign in 1896.....	26,017	200	....	3,385,472
Total consumption of foreign molasses in 1896, as above.....	galls.			3,385,472
Total consumption of foreign molasses in 1895.....	"			13,656,696
Decrease in 1896.....	galls.			10,271,224
Total consumption of foreign in 1896.....	galls.			3,385,472
Add estimated crop of Louisiana, Texas and other Southern States of 1895-96, the bulk of which was distributed in 1896.....	galls.			27,332,957
Would make the total consumption of cane molasses in 1896.....	galls.			30,618,429
Total consumption in 1895.....	"			51,273,770
Decrease in 1896.....	galls.			29,655,341

TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF MOLASSES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE PAST  
TEN YEARS.

	Gallons.		Gallons.
1896.....	30,618,429 of which foreign.....		3,385,472
1895.....	51,273,770	"    "	13,656,696
1894.....	45,794,592	"    "	18,885,866
1893.....	33,618,400	"    "	14,737,468
1892.....	38,134,213	"    "	20,354,345
1891.....	44,973,744	"    "	17,920,640
1890.....	51,105,927	"    "	28,723,939
1889.....	45,014,633	"    "	26,470,181
1888.....	60,363,379	"    "	33,731,878
1887.....	49,761,793	"    "	37,392,799



## GENERAL STATEMENT—1895.

## RECEIPTS OF FOREIGN MOLASSES IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER.

Year 1895. RECEIVED AT	Hhds. and Punch's.	Tcs.	Bbls.	Total Gallons.
New-York.....	4,640	47	72	651,390
Boston—from Cuba.....				
"    "    Porto Rico.....	14,337	....	....	2,009,180
"    "    English Islands.....				
Portland—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c.....	6,354	386	302	910,985
New-Haven—from Porto Rico, &c.....	1,500	....	....	212,900
New-London and Norwich.....		....	....	....
Philadelphia—from Cuba.....				
"    "    Porto Rico.....	79,053	382	....	10,298,210
"    "    English Islands.....				
Wilmington, N. C.—from Cuba, &c.....	635	....	....	95,950
New-Orleans—from Cuba.....		....	....	....
Savannah and Charleston.....		....	....	....
At other Southern Ports—from Cuba, &c.....	820	....	....	114,800
Total receipts.....	107,380	815	374	14,293,415
Add stock at all the ports, January 1, 1895.....				....
Total supply.....	107,380	815	374	14,293,415
Deduct exports and shipments inland to Canada in 1895.....	4,898	....	....	636,719
	102,491	815	374	13,656,696
Deduct stock at all the ports, December 31, 1895.....				....
Total consumption of foreign in 1895.....	102,491	815	374	13,656,696
Total consumption of foreign molasses in 1895, as above.....			galls.	13,656,696
Total consumption of foreign molasses in 1894.....			"	18,885,866
Decrease in 1895.....			galls.	5,229,170
Total consumption of foreign in 1895.....			galls.	13,656,696
Add estimated crop of Louisiana, Texas and other Southern States of 1894-95, the bulk of which was distributed in 1895.....			galls.	37,617,074
Would make the total consumption of cane molasses in 1895.....			galls.	51,273,770
Total consumption in 1894.....			"	45,794,593
Increase in 1895.....			galls.	5,479,178

## ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE MOLASSES TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The trade in liquid sweets, which at one time included only cane molasses, has, within the past few years, become so diversified that, in order to clearly comprehend the trade as a whole, it is necessary to deal with each particular branch, more or less, in detail. First there are the two separate uses for which foreign molasses is imported, then there is by far the larger trade in domestic cane molasses, followed by sugar house syrups, which are the by-product of the refineries, corn syrups, which is another name for glucose, black strap, which is the residuum of the boiling house, and sorghum, which is the juice expressed from sorghum cane.

Foreign cane molasses is imported for two purposes, first for the boiling process, by which bastard sugar to the extent of about five pounds per gallon is rescued. A few years ago this had grown to quite an extensive industry, and at each of the principal ports of entry boiling houses were in operation, the total product of which aggregated over 50,000 tons of sugar, and from thirty to thirty-five million gallons of molasses was boiled. The removal of the duty several years ago so materially affected the profits that, with a single exception, the boiling houses were closed and dismantled. The tariff that went into operation three years ago restored the duty, but there was not sufficient encouragement to induce the re-establishment of the industry where it had been abandoned, and the boiling house in Philadelphia is the only one that has continued in operation. During 1896 the practical failure of the Cuban sugar crop necessarily curtailed the supply of raw material, and hence the operations of the Philadelphia establishment were correspondingly curtailed. The total importations of foreign molasses into that port did not exceed 475,000 gallons, and upon the basis of 5 pounds of sugar per gallon, this would yield 1,056 tons sugar, about 82° test. This is the smallest quantity produced in a number of years.

The remainder of the foreign cane molasses imported, with the exception of 55,708 gallons received at Baltimore for distilling, has been for direct table consumption. As compared with last year, this shows a decrease, notwithstanding a considerable falling off in the yield of the domestic crop, a fact, however, which does not materially affect consumption, because the territory in which certain descriptions are consumed is well defined. For instance, the people of the New-England States will only use foreign grades, chiefly the fine descriptions of Porto Rico, and importations are received at Portland, Bangor, Passamaquoddy, Boston, New-Haven and Newburyport. The Middle States take a limited quantity of foreign, but use chiefly domestic or New-Orleans descriptions, importations being received at New-York and Perth Amboy. The South is a consumer of domestic, only a few cargoes of foreign having been imported at Wilmington, N. C., while through the West domestic cane molasses, corn syrups and sorghum supply a very large proportion of the requirements of consumption.

New-Orleans molasses, which is the product of Louisiana and a few other Southern States, supplies about a third of the total consumption of liquid sweets. The season begins with the grinding of new crop cane in October of each year, and is distributed chiefly through the New-Orleans market, from which it derives its trade designation. It is more or less adulterated with glucose, which, it is claimed, improves its quality and appearance. The supply during 1896 was smaller than the previous year, owing to the falling off in the yield of the sugar crop.

The only other cane product which is consumed as a liquid sweet is sugar house syrup, which is a by-product of the process of refining. This, at one time, was held in high esteem by home consumers, but it is now chiefly exported, and sells at comparatively low prices.

The consumption of corn syrups has greatly increased within recent years in consequence of improvements that have taken place in the process of manufacture, and comprise fully one-half of the liquid sweets that enter into consumption. There is also a moderate consumption of maple syrups for direct table use.

With respect to the comparative volume of trade at the several ports, the practical disappearance of the boiling industry has materially curtailed the importations of foreign molasses at New-York and Philadelphia, and brings Boston to the front as the largest receiver, about 13,400 hhds. of West India product having been entered there. New-York importations have dwindled to 2,800 hhds., about half of which was re-shipped to Canada. On the Pacific Coast about 300,000 gallons of Hawaiian molasses was received at San Francisco, which, under the terms of the reciprocity treaty with that country, was free of duty.

*Supply.*—By referring to the statistical tables on the preceding pages it will be observed that the total importations of foreign molasses during 1896 amounted to only 28,127 hhds., 200 tierces, against a total of 107,389 hhds., 815 tierces, the previous year, a decrease of 79,570 hhds., or 10,646,769 gallons. This was due almost wholly to the small importations of boiling at Philadelphia, but the receipts at all the other ports show a decrease.

The yield of New-Orleans molasses for the crop year 1895-96 was much smaller than the previous crop year. According to the statistics compiled by Mr. A. BOUCHEREAU, of New-Orleans, who is accepted as a reliable authority, the total yield of the State of Louisiana amounted to 21,663,410 gallons, a decrease of 6,671,103 gallons compared with the previous season. In the other Southern States the yield is estimated at 5,569,547 gallons, against 9,282,561 gallons the previous season, a decrease of 3,713,014 gallons. This gives a total production for all the Southern States of 27,232,957 gallons, against 37,617,074 gallons the previous season. The following table gives the yield for the past seven years :

YEARS.	Louisiana.	Other Southern States.	Total.
1895-96,.....galls.	21,663,410	5,569,547	27,232,957
1894-95,.....	28,334,513	9,282,561	37,617,074
1893-94,.....	18,469,529	8,439,197	26,908,726
1892-93,.....	17,025,997	4,502,000	21,525,997
1891-92,.....	16,429,868	4,200,000	20,629,868
1890-91,.....	25,000,000	4,200,000	29,200,000
1889-90,.....	18,431,988	3,950,000	22,381,988

*Sorghum.*—The growth of this description of cane, which is confined to a few of the Western States, continues upon the same proportions as for several years past. At one time great hopes were entertained that it would prove as valuable for the purpose of manufacturing sugar as sugar cane, but although the Government has experimented with it for several years, the problem of making crystallized sugar from it in marketable quantities appears to be no nearer solution than at the beginning. Nevertheless, farmers who have

had experience with it consider it a profitable crop, and continue its culture. When mature or ripe the cane is ground and yields a large percentage of juice which by boiling is converted into a very palatable table syrup, which is readily consumed in the States where it is produced, in addition to which the seed is found to serve as an excellent fodder for cattle. The National Bureau of Agriculture has established several experimental stations where investigations are carried on from year to year, with the expectation that the difficulties encountered in making sugar may be overcome, but the quantity of crystalized sugar obtained has been altogether unimportant. The total yield of syrup as estimated by those familiar with the industry is about 16,000,000 gallons for the year 1896, about half of which is sent to market and the remainder consumed direct by producers.

*Glucose.*—The manufacture of glucose from Indian corn has become one of the great industries of the country, the improvement in its manufacture as to quality and the low price at which it can be produced having led to a large export demand and broadened the field for its consumption at home. As a liquid sweet it ranks next to cane products in importance; but its cheapness and abundance depends upon the condition of the corn crop, which is one of the great agricultural staples of the country. Its cheapness as well as its superior quality compared with glucose extracted from potatoes has recommended it to foreign markets, and the growth of this branch of the industry within the past ten years has been simply marvelous. It is really the basis of nearly all the table syrups now in use; it is mixed with cane molasses both foreign and domestic, under the claim that it improves it both in body and color; it enters largely into the manufacture of confectionery; brewers find it a cheap and good substitute for sugar, and it is an important ingredient in manufactured honey. It will undergo the process of boiling without inverting, and it is claimed that as an article of diet it is harmless as well as wholesome. The rapid growth of the foreign demand for this product is shown by the following table of exports for the past eleven years. According to the Bureau of Statistics the shipments for the years ending June 30th have been as follows:

1886.....	lbs.	2,572,090	1892.....	lbs.	96,496,953
1887.....		4,476,931	1893.....		101,546,814
1888.....		6,263,751	1894.....		124,796,288
1889.....		31,285,220	1895.....		133,808,329
1890.....		38,256,161	1896.....		171,231,650
1891.....		58,149,427			

The corn crop last year was comparatively a small one; but, nevertheless, there was an increased quantity of glucose, both manufactured and exported. According to the Bureau of Statistics the corn crop for the year ending June 30th, 1896, was 1,151,138,580 bushels, against 1,212,770,652 bushels the previous year. The competition between the various companies engaged in this industry

makes it difficult to give any exact figures of the annual production. They are generally unwilling to make public the extent of their operations; but a pretty accurate estimate of the production can be made based upon the purchases of corn, the possible yield per bushel, and the daily capacity of the several factories. Competent authorities estimate that the output of 1896 amounted to 900,000 barrels or 45,000,000 gallons. The export for the past five years has been as follows:

1892,.....	lbs.	96,576,239	1895,.....	lbs.	145,985,312
1893,.....		138,330,953	1896,.....		181,032,330
1894,.....		110,325,524			

*Consumption.*—According to the preceding tables the total consumption of cane molasses during the year 1896 amounted to 30,618,429 gallons, against 51,273,770 gallons in 1895, a falling off of 20,655,341 gallons. This decrease is due first to the curtailment of boiling operations, owing to the failure of the Cuban crop, and second to the smaller yield of the domestic crop. The quantity of foreign molasses boiled at Philadelphia was only 475,000 gallons, while the consumption of foreign grocery molasses was likewise smaller than in 1895. Deducting from the receipts of foreign the quantity used in boiling and distilling, as well as the exports, and adding the receipts upon the Pacific Coast, 299,217 gallons, gives 30,442,646 gallons cane molasses. To this must be added the estimated yield of sorghum, 16,000,000 gallons, and the production of glucose, 45,000,000 gallons; the total will show the approximate consumption of liquid sweets for the whole country to have been 91,442,646 gallons, against 104,778,770 gallons in 1895, 95,100,000 gallons in 1894, 99,719,000 gallons in 1893, and 81,634,000 gallons in 1892.

The following statement gives in detail the result of the boiling operations of the several ports in comparison with previous years:

	1894.			1895.			1896.	
	Hhds. Boiled.	Tons. Sugar.		Hhds. Boiled.	Tons. Sugar.		Hhds. Boiled.	Tons. Sugar.
New-York,.....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..
Philadelphia,.....	53,000	..	15,000	74,915	..	14,500	3,654	1,066
Boston,.....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..
Portland,.....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..
<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>53,000</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>74,915</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>3,654</b>	<b>1,066</b>

According to the preceding tables the total importations of foreign molasses amount to 3,646,646 gallons, while, according to the Bureau of Statistics, the total importations for the whole country aggregate 3,958,717 gallons. The total export of foreign molasses for the year 1896 was, according to the Bureau of Statistics, 456,252 gallons, against 636,719 gallons in 1895, and 196,080 gallons in 1894. This comprises cargoes from the West India Islands that came here for an optional market, or when purchased in bond for transshipment to Canada.

The sugar house syrups, which is a by-product of the refining process, usually find a good market abroad, and considerable quantities are taken for export. The quantities shipped during 1896 aggregated 6,259,300 gallons, against 9,325,043 gallons in 1895, 8,740,787 gallons in 1894, 8,647,580 gallons in 1893, 10,244,730 gallons in 1892, and 6,145,321 gallons in 1891.

*Prices.*—Market values have ruled higher during 1896 than the previous year, owing to the smaller available supply, especially from the Island of Cuba, and from the domestic crop. The price of boiling molasses has been entirely nominal, as no transactions have transpired upon this market, the few shipments received at Philadelphia, which is the only port where boiling operations have been carried on, having been purchased at the port of shipment at a cost and freight price. Of the other West India grades, the transactions have been comparatively small, but, as already remarked, upon a higher plane than the previous year. Porto Rico, which is considered the best of fancy molasses, has averaged 29.91 cents per gallon, against 24.6 cents in 1895. The new crop, which usually arrives here during April, sold at 30 @ 35 cents, but as dairy products became abundant, and the demand for molasses decreased, declined to 28 @ 32 cents, and there remained during the summer months, but when new crop domestic came upon the market there was a further decline to 26 @ 30 cents. The average price of English Islands was 21½ cents, against 15½ cents in 1895, but there was very little variation in these prices throughout the year.

The market for domestic, or New-Orleans molasses, shows but moderate fluctuations, prices gradually declining during the first nine months of the year, or until October, when the new crop makes its appearance upon the market. The average price of Centrifugal for the year was 17½ cents, against 14½ cents in 1895, and of open-kettle 32½ cents, against 25½ cents in 1895. The first sales of new crop syrups in October were at 35 cents, at which only a few barrels were placed, the first arrivals always commanding a fancy price, and the first arrivals of open-kettle realized 32 @ 37 cents, but as soon as the crop was freely marketed there was a gradual decline, and at the close of the year the best grades were worth only 23 @ 32 cents. At the same time old crop goods sold at 8 @ 20 cents for Centrifugal, and 20 @ 28 cents for open-kettle.

*Crop Prospects.*—The supply of molasses is governed almost altogether by the proportions of the sugar crop, and the conditions under which the process of fabrication is carried on. A large sugar crop necessarily brings an abundant supply of molasses, and, on the contrary, any curtailing of the cane crop reduces the supply of molasses. The state of affairs in Cuba has necessarily reduced the supply from that quarter to a minimum, and the exports from there will be very uncertain and comparatively small, but this chiefly affects the boiling operations which are carried on in Philadelphia. What are termed grocery grades are received almost wholly from the other West India Islands, Porto Rico and the

English Islands, which are near by. An average sugar crop is foreshadowed from these localities, and the requirements of consumption will be readily supplied, especially if last year's prices are maintained, as they are remunerative. Tariff changes may have some influence, but it is quite impossible to foreshadow what these may be.

The domestic supply from the 1895-96 crop was not as large as the year previous, and higher prices prevailed, but the crop of 1896-97 promises to be much more abundant.

**RANGE OF PRICES OF MOLASSES AT NEW-YORK DURING THE PAST YEAR.**

**1896.**

MONTHS.	NEW-ORLEANS.		Porto Rico.	Eng. Islands.
	Centrifugal.	Open-Kettle.		
January.....	12 @ 23	32 @ 36	25 @ 35	17 @ 26
February.....	12 @ 23	32 @ 36	25 @ 35	17 @ 26
March.....	12 @ 22	32 @ 36	25 @ 35	17 @ 26
April.....	12 @ 22	32 @ 36	30 @ 35	17 @ 26
May.....	12 @ 22	32 @ 36	30 @ 35	17 @ 26
June.....	12 @ 22	28 @ 32	28 @ 34	17 @ 26
July.....	10 @ 22	28 @ 32	28 @ 32	17 @ 26
August.....	10 @ 22	28 @ 32	28 @ 32	17 @ 26
September.....	10 @ 22	28 @ 32	28 @ 32	17 @ 26
October.....	*— @ 24	*32 @ 37	26 @ 30	17 @ 26
November.....	16 @ 25	31 @ 36	26 @ 30	17 @ 26
December.....	15 @ 25	23 @ 32	26 @ 30	17 @ 26
Average for year.....	17½c.	32¼c.	29.91c.	21¼c.

\* New Crop.

## THE COFFEE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Annual Review, showing the Import and Consumption of Coffee in the United States for the year ended December 31st, 1896, compared with the previous two years.*

## NEW-YORK STATEMENT.

RECEIVED AT NEW-YORK FROM	1896.		1895.		1894.	
	Bags, &c.	Tons.	Bags, &c.	Tons.	Bags, &c.	Tons.
Brazil,*	3,022,991	177,813	2,771,669	168,039	2,563,914	160,465
Maracabo,	449,258	24,958	381,023	21,170	318,219	17,679
Laguayra,	79,447	4,414	101,075	5,614	36,891	2,050
Central America,	127,809	7,996	199,674	12,480	220,611	13,768
Savanilla,	133,261	7,403	111,028	6,168	51,159	3,008
Angostura,	8,492	194	2,655	147	1,040	57
Island of Hayti,	9,421	580	23,520	2,298	23,167	1,448
Jamaica,	17,461	2,182	36,524	4,566	33,615	4,202
Porto Rico,	2,554	218	1,146	95	2,350	196
Curacao,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuba,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manila,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java and Sumatra,	166,730	4,631	149,680	4,157	149,645	4,156
Singapore,	12,026	725	10,250	609	5,839	348
Macassar,	13,456	374	21,289	590	11,657	323
Ceylon,	1,095	342	2,866	920	2,329	145
Holland,	31,236	1,952	36,914	2,170	56,212	3,306
Other Europe,†	42,611	2,790	26,484	1,891	33,241	2,374
Mexico, &c.,	52,334	4,758	106,361	9,465	97,633	8,875
Total receipts,	4,165,125	241,264	3,981,962	235,861	3,910,522	230,420
Add stock, January 1,	397,281	22,014	276,923	15,612	314,282	16,154
Total supply,	4,562,406	263,278	4,258,885	250,976	4,224,804	246,574
Deduct exports,	64,150	3,782	62,152	3,656	83,304	1,964
	4,498,256	259,496	4,196,733	247,320	4,191,600	244,630
Deduct stock, December 31,	402,748	22,586	397,281	22,014	276,933	15,612
Taken for consumption,	4,095,508	236,910	3,799,452	225,306	3,914,677	229,008
Increase,	.....	11,604	.....	.....	.....	27,710
Decrease,	.....	.....	.....	8,702	.....	.....

## YEARLY AVERAGE PRICE PER 100 POUNDS IN THE NEW-YORK MARKET OF NO. 7 EXCHANGE STANDARD BRAZIL COFFEE FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

1896	\$12 24	1891	\$16 40
1895	15 73	1890	18 03
1894	16 41	1889	18 30
1893	17 27	1888	15 26
1892	14 43	1887	18 04

\* Rio, 1,568,647; Santos, 1,157,886; Bahia, 97,111; Ceara, 3,934; Victoria, 195,353.

† Mocha, 22,400; African, 20,211.

‡ Fair Rio, or No. 3 Exchange Standard, which is 150 points above No. 7.



## GENERAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS 1894-'95-'96.

RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN PORTS AT	1896.		1895.		1894.	
	<i>Bags, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Bags, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Bags, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
New-York,.....	1,165,125	241,264	3,961,962	235,364	3,910,522	230,420
Boston,.....	11,660	686	8,630	578	10,423	615
Philadelphia,.....	1,462	86	1,398	82	1,125	70
Baltimore,.....	150,730	8,521	262,758	15,457	214,035	12,595
New-Orleans,.....	287,167	18,771	348,208	24,884	283,350	19,600
Galveston,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco,.....	130,229	7,792	156,620	9,915	185,436	11,408
Other Ports,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts,.....	4,746,373	277,120	4,759,561	286,290	4,604,691	274,708
Add stock, January 1,.....	473,010	26,468	303,606	17,161	355,743	18,613
Total supply,.....	5,219,383	303,588	5,063,167	303,441	4,960,434	293,321
Deduct exports,.....	64,150	8,782	62,132	3,656	83,204	1,954
Total consumption,.....	5,155,233	299,806	5,001,015	299,785	4,927,430	291,367
Deduct stock, December 31,...	471,352	26,622	473,010	26,468	303,600	17,161
Total consumption,.....	4,683,881	273,184	4,528,005	273,317	4,623,830	274,206
Increase,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,107
Decrease,.....	.....	133	.....	889	.....	.....
Per centage,.....	.....	.00048	.....	3.20	.....	11.4

## STOCK AT ALL PORTS IN DETAIL.

<i>Stock at all Ports, 1st January, 1897.</i>		<i>Stock at all Ports, 1st January, 1896.</i>	
At New-York, of Brazil,..... bags,	316,437	At New-York, of Brazil,..... bags,	266,743
“ of Maracaibo,.....	19,927	“ of Maracaibo,.....	51,479
“ of Laguayra,.....	1,511	“ of Laguayra,.....	4,039
“ of Mexican,.....	.....	“ of Mexican,.....	4,091
“ of Savanilla,.....	12,934	“ of Savanilla,.....	22,910
“ of Central American,.....	4,948	“ of Central American,.....	3,070
“ of Jamaica,.....	2,154	“ of Jamaica,.....	1,491
“ of Java,.....	.....	“ of Java,.....	.....
“ of Macassar,..... mats, } “ of Sumatra,..... } “ of Java,..... }	44,837	“ of Macassar,..... mats, } “ of Sumatra,..... } “ of Java,..... }	43,456
“ of Mocha,.....	.....	“ of Mocha,.....	.....
Total at New-York,..... pkgs.	402,748	Total at New-York,..... pkgs.	397,281
At Baltimore,.....	33,520	At Baltimore,.....	33,533
New-Orleans,.....	35,084	New Orleans,.....	41,897
Galveston,.....	.....	Galveston,.....	.....
Other ports, including San Francisco,.....	.....	Other ports, including San Francisco,.....	.....
Total,..... pkgs.	471,352	Total,..... pkgs.	473,010
Total weight,..... tons,	26,622	Total weight,..... tons,	26,468
Stock, January 1st, 1896,.....	26,468	Stock, January 1, 1895,.....	17,161
Increase in stock,..... tons,	154	Increase in stock,..... tons,	9,307

## ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE COFFEE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Brazil crop of coffee for 1896-97 is the largest in her history, the yield aggregating over eight million five hundred thousand bags, and so generous a supply very naturally has caused a gradual decline in prices, which commenced during the latter half of 1896, when the new supply began to come to market, and has continued until values have touched the lowest point in ten years. Such an enormous yield from the largest coffee producing country in the world was not unexpected. The coming event had been so definitely predicted that the estimates made of the crop before it was marketed will be found to be quite accurate, compared with the actual quantity produced and sent to market. For a number of years past the growing of coffee has been so profitable that in all countries where it is produced the tendency has been steadily toward increased acreage. This has been especially the case in Brazil, where new plantations have multiplied rapidly each year, until an eight million crop, that in the past has been so often predicted, has at last been more than realized. It is estimated by those competent to form an opinion that it has cost the farmer or planter not over six cents a pound to grow and prepare his product for market, and a glance at the prices that have prevailed in the markets of the world for the past ten years will give a guide as to the large profits that have been reaped presumably by the producer. Wherever, therefore, transportation facilities offered any inducement, there was the tendency to plant more trees, either in addition to those already producing or as new ventures, and this has been true of other countries as well as Brazil. The recent large crop has not been, therefore, entirely the result of favorable growing weather, but also of increased acreage. If profits from coffee planting have been so remunerative, the inquiry is naturally suggested as to the reason of the continued impecuniosity of the Brazil planter. The answer is very simple; because year by year he has invested his profits in new land and the planting of new trees, and hence, when the time to market his crop came round, he has called loudly for advances with which to pay his labor.

Still another prominent feature which has influenced the course of trade during the year under review has been the "roaster's war," or the competition between two large roasting establishments. Up to the time when hostilities commenced the price of what is known in the trade as standard brands of roasted coffee showed but few and slight fluctuations, or, in other words, was not reduced to correspond with the decline in green coffee. No sooner, however, did rival interests become arraigned against each other than a cut was made in the price of the two competing brands, "Ariosa" and "Lion." In December, 1896, when the "war" broke out, these two brands were selling at 15½ cents per pound, while in April, 1897, a lapse of five months, the same goods were selling at 10½ cents, a net decline of 5 cents per pound. So radical a change in the distributing price of an important article of diet very naturally

stimulated trade, and retailers were induced to stock up freely at what appeared at the time to be cheap prices, no doubt under the belief that this ruinous policy would soon be abandoned, and prices would be restored to their former profitable level, but no compromise has taken place, and, as a consequence, general trade relapsed into dullness while retailers were readjusting their large stocks. It is claimed by many in the trade that the industry of preparing package coffee has reached the zenith of its development, and that henceforward consumers will prefer to purchase without reference to special brands.

Another feature of the year's business has been the preference for the lower grades, the bulk of the sales having been of numbers 7 to 9. This is no doubt the result of the keen competition between roasters already described.

There has been an absence of the active speculation that has been frequently witnessed in previous years, and trading in futures both here and abroad has been confined to comparatively narrow proportions. The enormous supply in sight deprived the situation of speculative opportunities, and hence the course of trade was governed and shaped almost wholly by the relations of supply and demand. Political affairs in Brazil have been undisturbed, but the financial standing of the Republic appears to have gone from bad to worse, and the credit of the Government would seem to be very near the limits of bankruptcy. Foreign Exchange has declined to the lowest point on record, and has fluctuated during the year upon a lower basis than ever before, and this depreciation of the currency has necessarily very seriously handicapped the industrial development of the great resources of the country. The quotation for private sterling bills has ranged from  $10\frac{1}{2}d.$  down to  $7\frac{3}{4}d.$ , the fluctuations having been very irregular throughout the year, and the lowest point having been reached during the month of November. To what extent the paper currency in circulation has depreciated may be gathered from the fact that the par of Exchange is  $27d.$

During the first six months of the year prices ruled fairly steady, the widest fluctuation not exceeding one cent. This was due to the fact that although a small crop was being marketed, a very large crop was in sight. During the last half of the year the course of prices was generally downward. From July 1st to September there was a decline from 13 to 10 cents for No. 7, but supplies were absorbed with so much ease that a slight rally ensued, and the price of No. 7 advanced during November to  $10\frac{1}{2}$  cents, but again fell back to 10 cents during December, and the year closed with prices on this basis.

Roasters continue to monopolize the distributing trade and the consumption of package coffee was never larger than during the year under review. Economy in handling and steadiness in price recommended it to retailers, and maintaining the quality of standard brands has recommended it to consumers, and these considerations have increased its popularity and at the same time has wrought a radical change in the methods of conducting business. The opera-

tions of roasters are now conducted upon so large a scale that they practically control the market for green coffee as well as the roasted product, while the retail demand for particular growths, such as Java, Mocha, Ceylon, Mexican and Maracaibo, has given place to brands and blends of established reputation.

The general absence of industrial prosperity throughout the country that characterized the year 1896, and the severe financial depression that at times prevailed, does not appear to have visibly affected the coffee trade. Consumption has been maintained and business has moved along apparently without distress or interruption. If the "hard times" and the economies incident thereto diminished in any way the number of coffee drinkers it has not been visible so far as the statistical showing of the year is concerned, and it is a question whether the actual consumption of coffee is to any appreciable extent affected by hard or flush times.

Speculative trading in options on the Coffee Exchange has been of somewhat larger proportions than the previous year, but the increase is without any significance, as these transactions for the most part represent the trading against actual coffee purchased for arrival and not speculative ventures pure and simple. The total business in options for the year 1896 amounted to 4,008,500 bags, which is 953,250 bags in excess of 1895. The following table gives the transactions for the past eight years :

1896,.....bags,	4,008,500	1892,.....bags,	6,926,000
1895, .....	3,055,250	1891,.....	7,738,000
1894, .....	4,618,750	1890,.....	9,733,000
1893, .....	5,880,250	1889,.....	14,378,500

The fluctuations in the value of options are wide, owing to the steady downward tendency of the market during the latter half of the year. The highest price for futures was in January, when the current month sold at \$13.60, and the lowest in September, when March delivery sold at \$8.40. The highest official quotation for No. 7 spot coffee was in January, 14½ cents, and the lowest in December, 9½ cents. Since then, however, very much lower prices have been made. Transferable notices for 70,250 bags have been issued, and margins to the extent of \$4,818,025 deposited.

*Supply.*—The total importations at the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the year show a falling off of about 11,800 tons compared with the previous year, and including the Pacific Coast a decrease of 9,160 tons. The total receipts from all Brazil ports amount to 3,381,088 bags, which is an increase of only 70,000 bags compared with 1895, which is all the more surprising in view of the enormous yield of the 1896-97 crop, but the comparison is with a crop that was marketed early and rapidly during the first half of the crop year. The Brazil crop supplies about 70 per cent. of the total importations, Rio and Santos being the largest shippers, and the remainder coming from Victoria, Bahia and Ceara.

The supply received from Venezuela and the United States of Colombia are considerably in excess of the previous year, aggregating

over 675,500 bags, against 575,312 bags in 1895. No war has disturbed these countries, and hence the marketing and shipment of produce has been without interruption.

The smaller crop yield in Central America and Mexico has resulted in smaller shipments from both localities, the importations from the former amounting to only 230,173 bags, against 329,919 bags in 1895, and from the latter, 112,099 bags, against 206,703 in 1895. From the West India Islands the supply received is less than the previous year.

There has been a slight increase in the importations from the East Indies, which is accounted for by the larger crops, but the special demand for these growths has been, within recent years, on the decline, and so far as this market is concerned these growths do not play the important part they did before roasted coffee had obtained its sway. At one time the American market was a large purchaser and active competitor for East India descriptions, but in these days only a comparatively small quantity of straight Java finds its way into the hands of retail dealers, or in the cups of consumers. Old Government Java has become an obsolete term in the trade. The same remark applies to pure Mocha, which is now scarcely obtainable on account of the mixtures that generally pass under that name. Within recent years, what is known in the trade as "Peaberry," and which in appearance bears a close resemblance to Mocha, is now used as a mixture because of its cheapness. The total importations of pure Mocha for the year amount to 29,795 packages, against about 32,000 packages last year, but this represents but a moiety of what is each year sold as the fragrant bean from Africa.

*Consumption.*—For trade purposes the only reliable guide for estimating consumption, or, in other words, the quantity actually used up from year to year, is the warehouse deliveries at the several ports of entry, and taking no account of the stocks carried by roasters and retailers that necessarily are largely governed by trade conditions that prevail from year to year. The people of this country are essentially a coffee drinking people, and actual consumption, therefore, is not materially affected by good or bad times, the increase in population being the only element that is worthy of consideration, but market conditions do have an important influence upon the amount of stock carried by all classes that deal in the article, and this is really the most potent factor in the increase or decrease of apparent consumption. The experience of the past few years indicates that the consumption of the world averages about 10,750,000 bags, of which Europe takes about 6,500,000 bags, and the United States 4,250,000 bags. The actual warehouse deliveries for the past four years have been as follows:

	<i>United States.</i>	<i>Europe.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Crop year, 1895-96,.....bags,	4,339,128	6,803,685	11,142,813
" " 1894-95,.....	4,395,946	6,816,905	11,212,851
" " 1893-94,.....	4,298,845	6,272,688	10,571,533
" " 1892-93,.....	4,398,549	6,547,679	10,946,228

The deliveries for the first six months of the next crop year, that is, up to December 31st, 1896, were, for the United States, 2,384,193 bags, against 2,168,191 for the corresponding period in 1895.

The actual deliveries for consumption in the United States for the calendar year 1896 amounted to 273,184 tons, a decrease of only 133 tons compared with the previous year. It is quite remarkable that two successive years should run so nearly even, and the quantity is, perhaps, very close to the actual consumption of the country. The apparent consumption of the country for the past ten years has been as follows :

1896..... tons,	273,184	1891..... tons,	247,741
1895.....	273,317	1890.....	233,266
1894.....	274,206	1889.....	234,042
1893.....	246,099	1888.....	235,418
1892.....	280,196	1887.....	193,818

*Crop Prospects.*—Nothing is watched with keener interest by those engaged in dealing in agricultural products than the development of crops, and every expedient is resorted to for the purpose of obtaining early and reliable information as to the probable yield of crops that supply the demands of trade. Speculative movements are based very largely upon the foreshadowed crop yield, and the movement of crops is likewise shaped very much by the same forecast. In estimating the possible yield of crops that are grown in both hemispheres, and that must necessarily encounter so many uncertain contingencies before they are finally harvested, it is difficult to do more than deal with generalities. Weather conditions and climatic influences that may for months have been favorable can change in a night, and what promised the fairest results may become a barren wilderness. The blight of frost or the destruction of a cyclone not infrequently bring desolation where there was every promise of abundance, but it is not with the unexpected that we deal in estimating the probable yield of crops, but rather with the regularity of seasons, and in the case of coffee, the average fruit bearing capacity of trees. There is no insuring weather conditions, but nature works with commendable regularity, and hence the appearance of the blossom is a fair indication of what is to come. It has been observed that other things being equal, a small crop is usually followed by a large one, and *vice versa*, and this rotation seldom fails, but no crop can be considered safe until the harvest time has arrived. The Brazil crop generally matures in May, and hence at that period of the year the actual yield of the crop has been pretty accurately ascertained. The Colombian and Venezuelan crops mature earlier, because of their more northerly situation, and the Mexican and Central American crops are likewise winter crops. The crops grown in the East Indies have about the same season as those of Brazil. During the spring months, therefore, it is possible to give a pretty accurate estimate of the yield of the principal sources of supply for the world's consumption.

*Brazil.*—More than half the world's supply is grown upon the South American Continent, and hence the crop conditions there are of first importance. For several years past the crop of Brazil has been of steadily increasing proportions, but, as already pointed out, this has not been due so much to fruitfulness of the trees as to the enlarged acreage that has been from year to year planted with trees. The large profits of coffee cultivation have been a constant stimulus to planters to extend their plantations, especially as it takes three years for a tree to become fruit bearing. The crop year begins in July and extends over the succeeding twelve months; it is necessary, therefore, in reviewing the operations of a calendar year, to take into consideration three crops, two of which have contributed to the actual supply that has come forward, and the third furnishing the supply in sight for the future. In other words, from January 1st to June 30th we receive the last half of one crop, while from July 1st to December 31st the first half of the succeeding crop, which has just matured, is shipped hither, while for the prospective supply six months later a third crop comes into consideration, as its yield will be upon the market July 1st, 1897, and hence it is the important factor of the future.

*First.*—The first half of the year 1896 was supplied from the last half of the 1895-96 crop, which was a smaller one than its predecessor, having been generally estimated as a five and a half million crop. The receipts for the crop year ending June 30th at the chief shipping ports were as follows, with comparisons for previous years :

	1896.		1895.		1894.
Rio, .....bags,	2,893,000	..	2,706,000	..	2,587,000
Santos, .....bags,	3,083,000	..	3,989,000	..	1,722,000
Total, .....bags,	5,476,000	..	6,695,000	..	4,309,000

The export for the crop year ending June 30, 1896, was as follows :

From Rio to the United States,.....bags,	1,517,347	
“ “ Europe,.....bags,	665,341	
“ “ other countries,.....bags,	155,423	
		2,338,111
From Santos to the United States,.....bags,	1,050,195	
“ “ Europe,.....bags,	2,058,000	
“ “ other countries,.....bags,	27,160	
		3,138,355
Total, .....bags,		5,471,466

In addition to the above some shipments were made from Victoria, Bahia and Ceara, which will bring the total up to a little over five and a half million bags.

*Second.*—The present crop, that of 1896-97, is the largest in the history of the country, and will probably exceed even the largest

estimates that have been made. There is every indication that it will exceed eight and a half million bags, although conservative estimates at one time did not predict over eight million bags. In some districts the increased acreage that has become bearing has been very much under-estimated, and this fact has tended to swell the proportions of the actual yield. The total receipts at the under-mentioned ports from June 1st up to December 31st for the past three years have been as follows:

	1896.		1895.		1894.
Rio,..... bags,	2,181,000	..	1,583,000	..	1,448,000
Santos,.....	3,591,000	..	2,361,000	..	2,742,000
Total, ..... bags,	5,772,000	..	3,944,000	..	4,190,000

The total receipts up to June 1st, 1897, have been 3,389,000 bags Rio and 4,922,000 bags Santos, a total of 8,280,000 bags, and it is estimated that about 400,000 bags remain to be sent forward.

*Third.*—The estimates of the growing crop, that of 1897–98, the marketing of which will commence July 1st, 1897, indicate a much smaller yield, but as usually the case at this season of the year, opinions vary considerably. The most conservative foreshadow a crop of six and a half million bags, while the more sanguine place their expectations as high as seven and a half million bags. A middle ground may be seven millions, but even this estimate is a liberal one, following as it does such an unprecedented yield as the present crop.

Taking the sources of supply from which shipments are made to Europe and the United States, the quantity available for the crop year 1897–98 will be 7,000,000 bags from Brazil, and about 5,250,000 bags of mild coffee, or together, 12,250,000 bags, against a yield for the crop year now closing of 13,750,000 bags.

RANGE OF PRICES OF BRAZIL COFFEE, No. 7 EXCHANGE STANDARD, IN THE NEW-YORK MARKET, DURING THE YEAR 1896.

1896.	1st.	10th.	20th.	Average for the month.
January,.....	— @ 14	— @ 14	— @ 14	14.
February,.....	— @ 13	— @ 13	— @ 13 $\frac{1}{4}$	13.083
March,.....	— @ 13 $\frac{3}{4}$	— @ 13 $\frac{3}{4}$	— @ 13 $\frac{3}{4}$	13.625
April,.....	— @ 13 $\frac{3}{4}$	— @ 13 $\frac{3}{4}$	— @ 13 $\frac{3}{4}$	13.75
May,.....	— @ 13 $\frac{3}{4}$	— @ 14	— @ 14	13.958
June,.....	— @ 13 $\frac{3}{4}$	— @ 13 $\frac{3}{4}$	— @ 13	13.166
July,.....	— @ 13	— @ 12 $\frac{7}{8}$	— @ 12 $\frac{3}{4}$	12.875
August,.....	— @ 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	— @ 11	— @ 10 $\frac{9}{8}$	11.04
September,.....	— @ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— @ 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	— @ 10	10.208
October,.....	— @ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— @ 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	— @ 10 $\frac{3}{8}$	10.666
November,.....	— @ 10 $\frac{3}{8}$	— @ 10 $\frac{7}{8}$	— @ 10	10.583
December,.....	— @ 10	— @ 10	— @ 10	10.
Average for the year,.....				12.247



## REVIEW OF THE TEA TRADE OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE YEAR 1896.

THE importations of tea for the calendar year 1896 were somewhat smaller than for the previous year, as shown by the following table, compiled from the reports of the Bureau of Statistics :

	1896.		1895.		1894.		1893.
Total imports,..... lbs.	83,965,317	..	97,883,051	..	102,062,162	..	82,411,496
Deduct exports,....	447,334	..	768,143	..	1,673,782	..	1,188,146
Net imports,..... lbs.	83,517,983	..	97,114,908	..	100,408,380	..	81,223,350

The reason for the falling off is because of the smaller available supply, as will be observed from the comparison of exports of the various kinds given on the opposite page.

The market ruled throughout the year fairly steady as to price, and no feature of importance was developed. The smaller importations for the year did not influence values to any appreciable extent, because the relations of supply and demand were not disturbed, or, in other words, there was enough for all the requirements of consumption.

This country has continued to be the dumping ground for all low grade and inferior descriptions, and the opinion has long been held that this fact has prevented any material increase in our consumption of the refreshing beverage. The manner in which the retail trade is conducted is chiefly responsible for such a condition of affairs, and a remedy has been long sought for, but without thus far with any beneficial results. With the idea that more rigid laws governing the inspection of all imports, the trade succeeded, during the spring of the current year, 1897, in having passed by Congress a law "to prevent the importation of impure and unwholesome tea," which provides for establishing standard grades, and a closer inspection than has ever been possible heretofore. Whether this will result in eradicating the difficulty remains to be seen. The provisions of the new law are ample, but whether it can be satisfactorily administered is a question about which opinions differ. Very much depends upon the ability, as an expert, of the inspector, and some trouble has been experienced already in securing the services of men who are properly equipped for such a responsible position.

Another question that has excited a good deal of interest in the trade has been the probabilities of the present Congress imposing a duty on tea. Such a measure would be very acceptable to the trade, and there are many who believe that a duty of say 10 cents per pound would effectually put a stop to the further importation of low grade and trashy tea. With the expectation that the tariff

bill would contain such a provision, quite a speculative movement took place in the early spring, and for a time prices advanced rapidly, and there was a good deal of eager buying. An average advance of fully five cents per pound was established, but since then the debate in Congress has pointed to the probability that tea will remain upon the free list, and, as a consequence, the tea market has relapsed into a condition of dullness that, for the present, almost puts a stop to business. Until this important question has been definitely settled, buying either here or in the primary markets is hardly likely to be resumed.

The tea season in China and Japan begins June 1st, as that is the date when each new season's growth comes to market in quantity, and hence we are able to present herewith the complete statistics for the last season, 1896-97, with comparisons for previous years :

COMPARATIVE EXPORT OF OOLONG TEA FROM ALL CHINA TO AMERICA.

SEASON.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
Formosaa,.....lbs.	19,240,668	17,093,840	16,858,816	18,223,534	15,230,565
Amoy,.....	1,066,473	2,486,300	2,748,923	2,764,354	2,815,107
Foochow,.....	8,490,327	4,616,025	3,625,695	4,061,230	3,704,919
Total,.....lbs.	23,737,468	24,196,065	23,233,434	25,059,118	21,750,591

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF JAPAN TEA TO AMERICA.

FROM YOKOHAMA AND HIOGA.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
To New-York, Eastern, Middle and Southern Cities and Canada, lbs.	37,799,752	44,375,907	41,981,570	41,460,539	43,557,772
To San Francisco,.....	4,876,846	4,368,519	3,702,530	4,342,916	4,230,499
Total,.....lbs.	42,676,598	48,734,426	45,634,100	45,803,455	47,788,271

COMPARATIVE EXPORT OF GREEN TEA FROM ALL CHINA TO AMERICA.

1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
15,747,087 ..	21,589,102 ..	18,722,845 ..	17,679,567 ..	15,943,927

COMPARATIVE EXPORT OF CONGOU TEA FROM ALL CHINA TO AMERICA.

1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
11,011,400 ..	14,935,573 ..	11,344,138 ..	9,093,124 ..	8,509,640

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORT OF CHINA AND JAPAN TEA TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASON.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
Oolong,.....lbs.	23,737,468	24,196,065	23,233,434	25,059,118	21,250,591
Japana,.....	42,676,598	48,734,426	45,634,100	45,803,455	47,788,271
Greens,.....	15,747,087	21,589,102	18,722,845	17,679,567	15,943,927
Congous,.....	11,011,400	14,935,573	11,344,138	9,093,124	8,509,640
Total,.....lbs.	93,172,553	109,405,166	98,934,517	97,635,264	93,492,429

## REVIEW OF THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE YEAR 1896.

THE year 1896 proved to be one of the worst experienced by the wine and spirit trade of this country. The importations at the Port of New-York, comprising fully seventy-five per cent. of the total imports into the country, make a most unsatisfactory showing. It is true that Italian wines, Madeiras, British gins, Scotch and Irish whiskies, St. Croix rums, cordials, mineral waters and German beers came to this country in larger quantities in 1896 than in 1895, but in most cases the increase was slight.

On the other hand, the importation of champagnes fell off about 22,000 cases, those of Bordeaux and Burgundy wines were less by 182,250 gallons and 10,475 cases in 1896 than in 1895. The decrease in importations in wood of these wines amounts to about forty per cent., and of those in bottles to about twelve and a half per cent. The imports of Rhine and Moselle wines were less by 160,860 gallons and 4,778 cases than in 1895. Sherries fell off some 132,700 gallons; ports, 26,500 gallons, some forty per cent.; brandies, about 25,600 gallons and 2,000 cases, and so on down the list.

Bourbon and rye whiskies do not appear to be in much worse condition, so far as statistics go. The stocks in the hands of wholesale dealers were 2,700,000 gallons less on October 1, 1896, than on the same date in 1895. The decrease in withdrawals for the fiscal year, however, amounted to 7,821,000 gallons of Bourbon whiskies, 2,053,000 gallons of rye whiskies, and 5,852,000 gallons of spirits.

One of the most satisfactory aspects of the history of the past year has been the vigilance with which the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society, and many houses of the trade, have pursued imitators of brands. We do not remember, in a number of years, to have known of so many convictions for counterfeiting. The trade in this country is, unfortunately, to a great extent, honeycombed with fraud. Probably every well known brand of wines and spirits, whether domestic or imported, is extensively imitated. Under our present laws there seems to be no effective method of getting at the root of this evil; and it will only be when the United States Government passes a law that will provide a penalty of imprisonment for such doings that we can expect to see a curtailment of any great extent. In the meantime every effort is making by individual firms, in co-operation with the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society, to protect their own interests by prosecuting under State laws.

*Bordeaux and Burgundy Wines.*—We give below the figures

showing the importations of Bordeaux and Burgundy wines at this port during the past six years. They exemplify the conditions of business prevailing in this country during that time. The dullness in trade circles necessitates economy, and the first retrenchment is made in luxuries of the table. Immediately following the reduction in the tariff on still wines of low alcoholic strength from fifty to thirty cents per gallon, the importations in bulk wines increased materially, but the hard times became too pressing, and the slight advantage that the lower rate of duty gave wines of this description was not sufficient to maintain the normal consumptive demand in the face of the business depression. The falling off has not been confined altogether to high grade wines, but includes those of the more moderate prices. The future movements of clarets, Sauternes and Burgundies depend first upon general business, and second upon the duty placed upon them by the next Congress. The following are the imports at this port for the last six years :

	<i>In wood.</i> <i>Gallons.</i>		<i>In glass.</i> <i>Dozens.</i>		<i>In wood.</i> <i>Gallons.</i>		<i>In glass.</i> <i>Dozens.</i>
1891.....	419,260	..	112,634	1894.....	377,280	..	83,971
1892.....	391,020	..	101,689	1895.....	456,400	..	81,741
1893.....	368,220	..	107,429	1896.....	274,150	..	71,261

*Champagne Wines.*—It has been stated that champagne is the thermometer of the business world, as the fluctuations in its consumption show prosperity or adversity. The table that appears below marks the years in which business was good or bad as the figures rise and fall. Of course, there are one or two exceptions, when legislative influence affected the importations, but taking the amount consumed from year to year, champagne is a wonderful indicator of the conditions that prevail in the business world. Eighteen hundred and ninety-six will go into history burdened with lamentable business disasters, and the importations of champagne will show that a curtailment of expenditure was an absolute essential of the period.

With a return of good times, and the assurance that the duty will not be disturbed, the consumptive demand for champagne may increase. The table herewith gives the imports at this port for the past six years :

1891.....	dozens,	272,384	1894.....	dozens,	228,355
1892.....	303,106	1895.....	208,705		
1893.....	236,970	1896.....	186,399		

*Cette Wines.*—The slight improvement shown in the receipts of Cette wines in 1895 has been followed by a decided falling off of the receipts for the year just passed. From present indications we can see no reason why the importations of these wines should ever reach the figures they did previous to 1890. The following are the receipts for the last six years :

1891.....	galls.	82,995	1894.....	galls.	26,600
1892.....	34,780	1895.....	34,860		
1893.....	31,120	1896.....	21,565		

*Madeira Wines.*—The imports of Madeira wine show a slight improvement over those of the two preceding years. It is to be hoped that the importations will continue to grow. These wines are too little known in this country, except by a few connoisseurs, and we should be glad to see them restored to their former place. Imports at this port for the last six years were as follows :

1891, .....	galls. 8,751	1894, .....	galls. 8,548
1892, .....	4,182	1895, .....	4,127
1893, .....	5,826	1896, .....	4,955

*Sherries.*—There seems to have been no branch of the trade that has felt the depression during the past year more than that of sherries. The table that we give below shows that within the past six years the importations at this port have decreased nearly 450,000 gallons. It seems to be the general impression that sherry has, to a great extent, ceased to be a fashionable wine in Great Britain, and from the marked falling off which occurred here during the past year it looks as though the wine was growing less popular with us. We sincerely hope that the decrease during the year of 1896 is owing solely to the financial stress under which we have been laboring, and that the coming year will at least bring the figures again above the half million mark. Imports at this port for the last six years were as follows :

	<i>In wood.</i> <i>Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass.</i> <i>Dozens.</i>		<i>In wood.</i> <i>Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass.</i> <i>Dozens.</i>
1891, .....	661,388	1,309	1894, .....	475,926	1,129
1892, .....	688,670	1,327	1895, .....	520,367	2,176
1893, .....	574,112	1,894	1896, .....	387,672	8,221

*Ports.*—The receipts of port wines at New-York during the past year show a serious falling off. At best the quantity that is annually received is small. The business conditions have, no doubt, been the main cause, but, as there has been a steady decline for a number of years, it looks as though the popularity of port wines in this country was on the wane. The following table shows the imports at New-York since 1891 :

	<i>In wood.</i> <i>Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass.</i> <i>Dozens.</i>		<i>In wood.</i> <i>Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass.</i> <i>Dozens.</i>
1891, .....	92,943	1,464	1894, .....	77,480	1,409
1892, .....	84,600	1,425	1895, .....	67,655	1,659
1893, .....	77,892	1,481	1896, .....	41,138	968

*German and Hungarian Wines.*—Owing to the exceptionally bad year, the imports of Rhine and Moselle wines show a very decided falling off in bulk receipts, and a marked decrease in cased goods. We can see no reason for this other than the stagnation which has prevailed in all branches of trade. With trade restored to its normal condition, we look for a large increase in these deservedly popular wines. The receipts at New-York in wood and glass for the past six years have been as follows :

	<i>In wood.</i> <i>Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass.</i> <i>Dozens.</i>		<i>In wood.</i> <i>Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass.</i> <i>Dozens.</i>
1891, .....	1,010,320	.. 88,545	1894, .....	717,720	.. 60,784
1892, .....	964,080	.. 99,869	1895, .....	842,050	.. 67,621
1893, .....	894,880	.. 92,074	1896, .....	681,180	.. 62,548

*Italian Wines and Vermouth.*—The persistent effort of the Italian government to make the wines of Italy popular in this country has borne good fruit during the past year. In spite of business depression, and a falling off in the consumption of all other wines, those from Italy have kept pace with the two preceding years. The business in these wines has been conducted with good judgment, and our leading Italian merchants have not failed to take advantage of the assistance that their parent country has extended to them. The following are the receipts at this port since 1891 :

	<i>In wood.</i> <i>Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass.</i> <i>Dozens.</i>		<i>In wood.</i> <i>Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass.</i> <i>Dozens.</i>
1891, .....	84,850	.. 34,000	1894, .....	91,540	.. 56,412
1892, .....	154,730	.. 71,579	1895, .....	135,900	.. 58,569
1893, .....	186,010	.. 54,702	1896, .....	159,880	.. 53,098

*Spanish Red Wines.*—There is little to be said of the Spanish red wines. They have suffered with the rest. There is not much of a demand for these wines, as the importations will show. The following table gives the quantities received during the past six years :

1891, .....	galls. 194,759	1894, .....	galls. 72,422
1892, .....	141,934	1895, .....	83,540
1893, .....	151,227	1896, .....	60,895

*Brandies.*—We are sorry to state that not in our recollection has the importation of brandies at this port been as small during any one year as in 1896. Bad times and the increased consumption of other foreign spirits here are the principal factors that have brought the importations to the present low ebb.

At this port we received during the years designated the following quantities :

	<i>In wood.</i> <i>Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass.</i> <i>Dozens.</i>		<i>In wood.</i> <i>Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass.</i> <i>Dozens.</i>
1891, .....	168,679	.. 37,263	1894, .....	108,828	.. 29,871
1892, .....	160,369	.. 35,754	1895, .....	110,039	.. 31,924
1893, .....	116,842	.. 30,936	1896, .....	84,434	.. 29,840

*British Gins.*—We have again the pleasure this year that we had last of chronicling the largest receipts of British gin at New-York that have ever been made in any single year. The increase is shown in both bulk and cased goods. The demand seems to be steadily increasing regardless of good or bad times. The importations at New-York since 1891 were :

	<i>In wood.</i> Gallons.	<i>In glass.</i> Dozens.		<i>In wood.</i> Gallons.	<i>In glass.</i> Dozens.
1891, .....	34,688	20,182	1894, .....	41,348	17,680
1892, .....	35,076	19,388	1895, .....	29,073	34,361
1893, .....	38,654	22,869	1896, .....	39,171	36,263

*Holland Gins.*—The importations of Holland gin for the year show a decided decrease in bulk and slight increase in cases as compared with last year. The receipts of bulk gin continue to grow less year by year. The reasons are the increased demand for domestic gin, the difference in price occasioned by the duty, and the growing inclination to substitute a cheaper for a dearer article. These together with bad times have played havoc with almost all imported commodities, and Holland gin has, unfortunately, to be classed among the number. The receipts at New-York for the last six years were :

	<i>In wood.</i> Gallons.	<i>In glass.</i> Dozens.		<i>In wood.</i> Gallons.	<i>In glass.</i> Dozens.
1891, .....	137,033	5,804	1894, .....	117,072	11,047
1892, .....	139,627	11,131	1895, .....	121,009	11,169
1893, .....	131,810	9,653	1896, .....	102,938	11,569

*St. Croix Rum.*—The imports of St. Croix rum during the year amount to 9,682 gallons, which is a slight increase over those of 1895. The receipts for the past six years were :

1891, .....	galls.	15,803	1894, .....	galls.	10,074
1892, .....		21,640	1895, .....		8,800
1893, .....		13,925	1896, .....		9,682

*Jamaica Rum.*—The receipts of Jamaica rum show a falling off. They vary but slightly from year to year, as will be shown by the following table :

	<i>In wood.</i> Gallons.	<i>In glass.</i> Dozens.		<i>In wood.</i> Gallons.	<i>In glass.</i> Dozens.
1891, .....	32,441	546	1894, .....	26,745	450
1892, .....	35,840	942	1895, .....	26,099	700
1893, .....	25,760	510	1896, .....	21,942	680

*Scotch and Irish Whiskies.*—Two or three years ago the drinking of Scotch whisky was considered a fad in the United States ; but to-day it is recognized as a staple article of commerce that not only holds a stable place, but is from all appearances destined to continue to grow in favor. Most of the leading firms in Great Britain are now represented in this country, and they are, together with their agents, working with energy to make their respective brands known to the trade and to the consumer.

With the advent of the numerous brands there has been a marked improvement in the quality of the goods sent us ; the demand for Irish whisky has not kept pace with the Scotch. From the work that is done toward making Scotch whisky a general article of consumption, we look for a further increase in the importations

during the current year. The figures appended give the receipts of both Irish and Scotch for the past six years :

	<i>In wood. Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass. Dozens.</i>		<i>In wood. Gallons.</i>	<i>In glass. Dozens.</i>
1891.....	36,921 ..	13,360	1894.....	22,358 ..	17,943
1892.....	34,302 ..	11,993	1895.....	29,328 ..	29,340
1893.....	27,602 ..	14,284	1896.....	27,495 ..	38,243

*Ales and Beers.*—We note a serious falling off in the importation of British ales and stouts at this port during the past twelve months. It is hard to assign a reason for the decrease beyond hard times, which, we suppose, affect goods of this class as well as others. German beers, on the contrary, show slight increase over 1895. The following figures show the quantity received at New-York since 1891 :

	<i>Packages in bulk.</i>	<i>Packages bottled.</i>		<i>Packages in bulk.</i>	<i>Packages bottled.</i>
British, 1891.....	12,104 ..	57,346	British, 1894.....	14,446 ..	52,749
German, 1891....	58,738 ..	2,149	German, 1894....	71,239 ..	1,259
British, 1892....	11,436 ..	64,721	British, 1895....	12,148 ..	51,822
German, 1892....	58,601 ..	2,337	German, 1895....	87,365 ..	2,005
British, 1893....	15,468 ..	57,820	British, 1896....	10,591 ..	42,138
German, 1893....	68,036 ..	2,675	German, 1896....	91,620 ..	1,910

*Whiskies, Domestic.*—The receipts of domestic whiskies at this city show a falling off when compared with other years. This is due in a large measure to the business stagnation which has prevailed for the past twelve months. The receipts were as follows :

1891.....	bbls.	88,360	1894.....	bbls.	93,788
1892.....		97,237	1895.....		50,782
1893.....		94,950	1896.....		46,180

*Alcohol.*—The receipts of domestic alcohols at New-York were as follows :

1891.....	bbls.	112,110	1894.....	bbls.	75,348
1892.....		114,170	1895.....		68,820
1893.....		73,320	1896.....		75,211

*Californian Wines.*—The following figures give the arrival by sea of Californian wines during the past six years :

1891.....	galls.	4,268,487	1894.....	galls.	1,722,206
1892.....		4,298,567	1895.....		2,870,289
1893.....		3,542,640	1896.....		2,440,671

*Californian Brandies.*—The following figures show the arrivals by sea of Californian brandies. The shortage in the grape crop in California for the past year or so has resulted in the making of but little brandy for consumption. Most of that distilled is used



for fortifying sweet wines. After this amount had been made, the remaining quantities of suitable grapes were very small. This year a large amount of grapes ordinarily used as table grapes was converted into brandy, because the price for table grapes was very low. This brandy has not yet come upon the market. The following are the receipts by sea since 1891 :

1891.....galls.	271,676	1894.....galls.	57,440
1892.....	248,668	1895.....	58,191
1893.....	285,531	1896.....	21,887

IMPORTS OF CHAMPAGNE AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS.

BRANDS.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
	<i>Dos.</i>	<i>Dos.</i>	<i>Dos.</i>	<i>Dos.</i>	<i>Dos.</i>	<i>Dos.</i>
Bouché Sec., .....	2,322	2,921	1,850	2,285	1,747	2,399
Cliquot, Ponsardin-Veuve,.....	10,521	11,191	8,795	9,819	14,972	12,507
Delbeck & Co.,.....	2,247	2,191	2,586	3,296	4,390	3,705
Duc de Montebello,.....	1,962	1,812	1,508	1,397	1,787	1,564
Geisler & Co.,.....	533	.....	1,136	1,798	2,492	1,236
Goulet, Geo.,.....	4,885	1,875	3,804	.....	.....	.....
Heidsieck, Piper,.....	9,410	8,331	28,073	23,394	39,836	37,742
Heidsieck & Co.,.....	14,189	16,026	17,163	15,174	14,601	12,099
Heidsieck, Charles,.....	1,093	555	1,191	1,451	1,899	3,953
Irroy, E. & Co.,.....	3,257	5,770	3,586	8,135	9,063	6,761
Mët & Chandon, .....	26,964	29,369	33,364	36,908	44,441	30,347
Mumm, G. H. & Co.,.....	53,788	66,933	72,100	61,641	65,375	50,775
Mumm, Jules & Co.,.....	1,307	636	2,760	.....	.....	.....
Perrier-Jouët & Co.,.....	8,163	11,375	6,076	12,649	20,130	19,915
Pommery & Greno,.....	25,563	28,384	28,999	34,760	49,477	45,882
Roederer, Louis,.....	3,661	2,197	3,421	3,450	3,787	5,008
Ruinart, Père, et fils,.....	3,070	6,661	7,604	.....	.....	.....
St. Marceaux,.....	1,348	813	1,010	.....	.....	.....
Sundry Brands,.....	7,186	11,765	3,399	21,018	99,279	37,608
Totals, .....	186,399	208,705	228,355	266,970	303,106	272,334

# REVIEW OF THE CHEESE AND BUTTER TRADES OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE YEAR 1896.

## THE CHEESE TRADE.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF CHEESE, WITH RANGE OF PRICES AT NEW-YORK, DURING THE YEAR 1896.

MONTHS.	Receipts. Pkgs.	Exports. Lbs.	RANGE OF PRICES FOR FINEST GRADES, IN CENTS, PER LB.		
			State Factory. Large Size.	State Factory. Small Size.	State. Full Skims.
January,.....	54,459	1,575,062	9¼ @ 10¼	10¼ @ 10¼	2 @ 3
February,.....	44,702	2,163,437	— @ 10¼	— @ 10¼	2 @ 3
March,.....	55,411	2,138,580	10 @ 10¼	10¼ @ 10¼	2 @ 3
April,.....	27,904	1,612,857	9½ @ 10¼	9¾ @ 10¼	2 @ 2½
May,.....	56,475	2,627,406	9 @ 9¾	9 @ 10	1½ @ 2½
June,.....	133,231	4,298,530	6¼ @ 7¼	6¾ @ 7¾	1½ @ 2
July,.....	144,164	3,900,685	6½ @ 7	6¾ @ 7¼	1 @ 2
August,.....	124,734	3,529,679	6½ @ 8¼	6½ @ 8¼	1 @ 1½
September,.....	122,739	3,030,366	7¾ @ 9¼	7¾ @ 9¼	1½ @ 2
October,.....	138,553	3,852,773	9¼ @ 10¼	9 @ 10¼	1½ @ 3
November,.....	108,401	2,590,200	10½ @ 10¾	10 @ 10¼	2¼ @ 3
December,.....	94,216	2,988,328	10¼ @ 10¾	10 @ 10¼	2½ @ 3
Totals for 1896,.....	1,104,969	34,602,903	Avg 9¼c.	Avg 9 7-16c.	Avg 2¼c.
Totals for 1895,.....	1,358,547	35,731,564	" 9½c.	" 9½c.	" 2 1-5c.

The generally unsatisfactory condition of the cheese trade for several years past, with gradual shrinkage in the volume of business and the deplorable wind up of the season of 1895, and serious losses incurred, especially in early made fodder cheese, had a very discouraging influence on factory men. Many did not attempt to start up their factories in the spring of 1896 until they could produce full grass cheese, while, in a great many instances, machinery was put in for the purpose of making butter. The low prices ruling through the spring and early summer further discouraged the make of cheese, and the low prices realized by farmers for their milk diverted large quantities to condenseries or milk stations, which were opened up at several new points.

The low, unprofitable prices ruling early in the season were largely due to the demoralized condition of the English market. Large stocks of the previous year's make, both of Canadian and American cheese, had accumulated on the other side, which had to be finally closed out at very serious losses, and this caused very cautious buying of the new crop by exporters here, and counteracted any beneficial effects that might have been expected from the large shrinkage in the make. As the season advanced, however, the falling off in the production, not only here and in Canada, but also in England and the Australian colonies, began to be more fully appreciated, and prices began to look upward in August. At first this was largely due to speculative buying in the country, but later, as the soundness of the situation became more fully demonstrated, operators became more interested, and we had a strong, healthy market up to the close of the year.

The operation of the so-called "RAINES Bill" was an influence looked upon with considerable anxiety by dealers. Heretofore it has been estimated that fully 150,000 to 200,000 boxes of cheese had been consumed on the free lunch counters of New-York City and vicinity alone in each year, and a further large quantity in other portions of New-York State, and that outlet was entirely done away with by the abolishment of free lunches in all saloons and hotels throughout the State. The loss of this outlet, however, has been partially counteracted by the national legislation regarding filled cheese, which has reduced the manufacture of that spurious article to almost nothing. The Government Internal Revenue Department estimated the manufacture of filled cheese in Illinois last season at 15,000,000 pounds, equaling 428,571 boxes of 35 pounds average. It is probable, however, that 15,000 to 20,000 boxes of skim cheese will be made in those sections during the winter months of 1896-97.

The year opened with much larger visible stocks than for several years previously on January 1, and later developments demonstrated that they were largely under-estimated, both as regards American and Canadian holdings. Holders were apparently confident in their views on the basis of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  @ 10c. for fancy large full cream, and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  @  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. for fancy small sizes. Demand from the home trade, while not showing any force, was still fair for the season, and the market gained a little in tone until  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. became a well established price for large sizes, and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  @  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. for small sizes. But those were the highest figures reached during balance of the season. Exporters showed considerable interest, but mostly in early made full cream and late made skims, their prices generally ranging from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c., rarely a fraction higher. During February there was little change in the general features for fancy cheese, home trade demand ruling fair though not active at any time, and prices held, with a fair degree of confidence, at  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. for large, and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  @  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. for small sizes. Exporters showed little interest in the higher grades, but were free operators in early made cheese, though rarely cared to pay above 8c., and sales above that were exceptional. Some lots were obtained during the month a shade under 8c.

During March the home trade demand was moderate, but prices were held fairly steady on the highest grades until near the close, when there was a little more anxiety to try and clean up large sizes a little more rapidly. A slight weakness developed, though no general decline took place until the latter part of April, when, with warmer weather and near approach of new cheese in quantity, prices were reduced to  $9\frac{1}{2}$  @  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. for fancy large, and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  @ 10c. for fancy small sizes. These figures were the general asking prices until after the middle of May, when remaining stocks were urged to clean up at 9 @  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. for large and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  @  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. for small sizes.

Exporters continued to operate freely, mostly in under-priced cheese, all through the season up to the middle of May, while large lots were shipped from here on direct consignment, and Canada kept exporting large quantities; from the amount of cheese that became visible from Canada and in the States between January

and May, it was evident that the stocks on January 1 had been under-estimated nearly if not quite 450,000 boxes.

New cheese was much later last spring than usually the case. The serious losses sustained the two previous years in early made cheese determined most factorymen not to start their factories until full grass cheese could be produced, and while a few scattering lots of part skims arrived during April, not enough new full cream cheese appeared to establish a market until the first week in May. Exporters showed considerable interest in the first new full cream that appeared, but only wanted white, and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  @  $8\frac{3}{4}$ c. were the extremes for finest factories. New colored had very little attention, and  $7\frac{1}{4}$  @  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. the nominal opening prices. Really fine new white light skims had some export demand early in May, at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  @ 6c., but bulk of the early made skims were poor and offered at 2 @ 3c. per pound; as receipts of new increased the market ruled weaker, dropping to 8c. for fancy large white by May 15, while large colored continued under neglect, and  $6\frac{3}{4}$  @ 7c. all that could be reached, though small sizes worked out fairly to the home trade at  $8\frac{1}{4}$  @  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. for colored and 8 @  $8\frac{1}{4}$ c. for white. Receipts continued to increase and prices gradually declined, until by the end of the month  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. became the extreme for fancy large white, though colored was not as plenty as white and commanded  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. more. Small sizes ruled weaker in sympathy and were offered at 7 @  $7\frac{1}{4}$ c. for both white and colored before the end of the month. Prices showed little variation until about the middle of June, when higher prices, paid at primary markets, compelled receivers to ask 7 @  $7\frac{1}{4}$ c. here for large sizes, both white and colored, and some business was done on that basis; but it materially curtailed the export demand, and the market re-acted in a few days to 7c., and ruled weak during the balance of the month of June, closing at  $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. for large and 7c. for small sizes. During July quality was irregular, but supplies were not large, and there was little variation in prices until near the close, when, with speculators paying full prices in the country, the market developed a little stronger tone here, though  $6\frac{3}{4}$  @ 7c. for large and small sizes were all that could be reached.

During August the lighter production became more fully appreciated, and with active speculative buying in the country, the market sustained a sharp advance, prices steadily improving, until  $8\frac{3}{4}$  @  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. were reached on the 19th; but those figures checked the demand from exporters, and after being held about a week began to sag, and before the close of the month dropped back to 8c. for colored and  $7\frac{3}{4}$ c. for white, though firmly held at those figures. During September supplies were comparatively moderate. Speculators operated freely in the country, and the market continued to improve until  $9\frac{1}{4}$  @  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. was promptly obtainable by the middle of the month, though later there was a little re-action, and prices fell back to  $8\frac{1}{4}$  @ 9c., though only for a few days, and then became stronger again, closing the month at  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. for fancy large and 9 @  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. for small sizes of full cream. Continued speculative buying in the country during October caused strong and advancing prices here, and 10 @  $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. were well established before the close of the month. General demand from home trade sources did not show any special

activity, as naturally the case just prior to the general election, and prices were rather high for exporters to use much of the finest cheese, though there was a good export demand for early made, and quite a reduction made in the refrigerator holdings.

The movement in fancy September cheese was comparatively moderate during November, but with supplies light and costing high in the country, holders showed increasing strength, and were indifferent about offering large sizes below 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., though small sizes were more plenty than large, and 10 @ 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. about all that could be reached. Exporters showed fair interest in grades obtainable a little under in price, and there was a fair movement to such buyers in late made at a range of 9 @ 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Fresh receipts during December continued moderate, and with stocks of fancy cheese well concentrated in few hands and little more of such quality left in the interior, holders were very firm and confident, and prices showed further advance to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  @ 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for highest grade, both large and small sizes. The home trade demand, while not specially active at any time, still showed fair volume, as most dealers were running on light stocks and compelled to be frequent buyers on the market. Trading was actually better than usual toward the close of an old year, and kept up remarkably well right to the close. Exporters showed little interest in fancy cheese, but were continuously on the market searching for most all grades of under priced stock, either full cream or desirable skims, and such grades had worked into such narrow compass that the actual movement for export was moderate.

As the year closes the outlook is certainly a promising one. Very little stock of any quantity is left at primary points. Holdings here as well as at all other distributing points are comparatively moderate, the West is cleaning up rapidly, very few of the larger jobbers or dealers are carrying any stocks, and taken altogether the market appears to be in a stronger and more healthy position than for several years past, at this season.

COMPARATIVE STOCKS OF CHEESE IN STORE ON JANUARY 1st.

	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
N. Y. City,.....boxes,	58,196	99,004	106,019	92,244
Canada, .....	215,000	351,000	†200,000	110,000
Liverpool, .....	80,000	100,700	122,900	83,500
London, .....	190,000	140,000	140,000	*112,500
Afloat, .....	50,000	33,108	37,459	47,000
New York State,.....	51,250	95,578	48,500	60,000
Chicago, .....	30,000	30,000	59,000	43,000
Wisconsin and vicinity,.....	40,000	23,000	34,000	22,500
Ohio, including Cincinnati,.....	40,500	39,500	27,000	23,700
Boston, .....	20,000	27,000	28,000	33,000
Philadelphia, .....	13,000	25,000	28,000	25,000
Baltimore,.....	17,550	15,960	20,000	14,523
Pittsburgh,.....	12,000	13,000	18,000	13,000
Pennsylvania, (creams,).....	3,500	1,500	800	1,000
St. Louis,.....	4,800	5,500	3,500	4,000
Totals, .....	840,796	999,850	878,178	684,967

\* Without Smithfield.

† Believed to have been largely understated.

## THE BUTTER TRADE.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF BUTTER, WITH RANGE OF PRICES AT NEW-YORK, DURING THE YEAR 1896.

MONTHS.	Receipts. Pkgs.	Exports. Lbs.	RANGE OF PRICES FOR FINEST GRADES, IN CENTS, PER LB.							
			Creamery.	State Dairy	Western	Western				
				Tubs.	Dairy.	Factory.				
January, .....	163,377	1,447,479	20 @ 25	18 @ 22	14 @ 18	14 @ 17				
February, .....	140,453	1,560,611	18 @ 22	17 @ 20	12 @ 15	12 @ 14				
March, .....	141,972	1,317,941	21 @ 22	19 @ 20	....	12 @ 13				
April, .....	142,151	687,669	14 @ 21	13 @ 20	....	10 @ 13				
May, .....	191,102	650,947	15 @ 16	14½ @ 15½	10½ @ 11	9½ @ 10½				
June, .....	295,509	1,073,732	15 @ 15½	14½ @ 15	11 @ 11½	10½ @ 11				
July, .....	252,043	1,591,595	15 @ 15½	14 @ 15	11 @ 12	10½ @ 11				
August, .....	210,336	3,643,286	15 @ 16½	14 @ 15	11 @ 12	10 @ 10½				
September, .....	186,965	2,380,719	15 @ 16½	14 @ 15	10 @ 12	9 @ 10½				
October, .....	155,991	3,457,658	16 @ 20	14½ @ 18	10 @ 12½	9 @ 10				
November, .....	133,589	1,538,083	19½ @ 23	17 @ 19½	11½ @ 13	9½ @ 13				
December, .....	146,424	1,969,230	21 @ 24½	16 @ 20	....	12 @ 14				
Totals for 1896,...	2,159,332	21,318,955	Av'g 18½c.	Av'g 16½c.	Av'g 12½c.	Av'g 11¼c.				
Totals for 1895,...	1,814,251	10,942,966	" 21½c.	" 19c.	" 14½c.	" 13½c.				

*Butter.*—The record of receipts shows the largest volume of business in the history of the New-York butter trade. The increase over 1895 was 345,681 packages, and nearly 600,000 packages more than in 1894. The highest previous record was in 1889, but the phenomenal figures of that year have now been exceeded by 115,000 packages. A careful study of these figures reveals the fact, that notwithstanding the apparently low prices that have been current, no industry open to farmers has given better results. In consequence of this dairymen have given closer thought to the economic questions involved, and it is a generally conceded fact that butter can be made better and more cheaply now than at any previous time. Improved machinery for separating the cream, churning and working, has materially lessened the cost at the creamery, and more attention to the selection of milch cows, better housing and feeding, are giving decidedly better returns. It is an age of cheap production, and the dairymen of the United States are meeting the question squarely. There is every prospect of further material expansion of the business. Each year brings into the "dairy belt" more territory, and in the older sections of the West especially the herds of cattle are larger, and there are more of them. To what extent this can be increased profitably is an open question. There will be required more stock for home consumption each year, but the supply is increasing faster than our own wants, and how well we can compete for the English trade is not fully demonstrated. The Australian colonies seem able to give England immense quantities of butter from December to May, and as this is fine grass butter, it is given decided preference over the hay stock made in America during the winter. It would look as if our exporting business must be done in five or six months, when we have so much surplus stock here, say from the middle of May until November.

The year opened with rather an unsatisfactory market for nearly all grades. A considerable stock of held butter was in store, and the receipts of fresh goods were phenomenally large, footing up 163,387 packages for the month of January. Trade was feeling the effects of the early December "boom," and steadily accumulating stocks forced sellers to accept low prices for all grades. Opening rates were 24c. for fancy fresh Western creamery, about 23c. for the best of the State lots, 21c. for fancy June creamery from freezers, 20 @ 21c. for lines of the finest fall made State dairy tubs, 19c. for fancy dairy firkins, 17 @ 19c. for finest imitation creamery, 16 @ 17c. for standard packings of Western factory, and the lower grades of butter ranged from 15c. down to 10c. for poor stock, fit only for bakers' or packers' use. These figures attracted buyers from all points, and a good deal of business followed. A recovery of about 1c. a pound was recorded on the sixth of the month, and 25c. for fancy creamery was held for a week, after which there was a rapid decline, the finest stock in market selling down to 20c., which was the closing rate of the month. The average price of fancy creamery for January was 22½c., which was 2½c. below the average for the same month in 1895. Export buying was an important factor, and shippers sent to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe 33,754 packages during the four weeks, a very large part of which was fresh factory, at a cost of 12 @ 17c. During February there were frequent and wide fluctuations, selling rates ranging from 18 to 22½c. for the highest class of stock, with proportionate values for other grades. Receipts during the last half of the month were much lighter, and the strong buying of table grades for home use soon cleared the market, causing the firmness noted. As the fresh goods advanced a larger place was made for the storage creamery, the best of which was commanding 17 @ 18c., but old dairy butter dragged out slowly at irregular rates. The high prices for fresh factory that were quoted early in January, stimulated an almost unprecedented production, and as soon as exporters stepped out, which they did quite largely late in the month, stock accumulated quickly, and soon forced a rapid and heavy decline. Not until the fanciest packings were offered down to 12c. was there important demand from across the water, but that price brought out good orders, and the quotation gradually worked back to 13c. During March the market throughout was much steadier than usual for the early spring. Home trade was largely dependent upon current arrivals, and the receipts for the month were moderate, 141,972 packages, of which nearly 12,000 packages were exported. The changes in values were not over 1c. per pound, and the average price of best creamery for the month was 21½c. Early in April supplies of fresh table butter began to increase from all sections, East and West, and as the export demand had practically ceased the market turned downward. At first the decline was slow, but before the middle of the month it became evident that values must seek a much lower level at once in order to prevent an accumulation of hay butter with grassy stock so near at hand. On the 21st the lowest point of the season was reached, 14c. for extra

creamery. The sentiment was so strongly that way that nothing would stop it, and that low price held for four days, the combination of heavy receipts and unusually warm weather causing a semi-demoralized condition. Gradually the feeling changed to one of more confidence, and buying soon became so free as to clean stock up closely, and values recovered to 16c. by the close of the month, with a pretty healthy tone. By this time storing had begun in the West, 10,000 packages going into freezers in Chicago.

What is usually termed the new season opened on May 1, with a fairly good outlook. It was estimated that there were not to exceed 10,000 packages of old butter in the warehouses in this City, and though every indication pointed to enormous supplies, it was expected that prices would rule low enough to insure a very heavy trade. The market stood up well for about two weeks, demand for consumptive purposes being good, and 16c. was held on fancy creamery until the middle of the month. By that time the make of butter had increased largely, the pastures in this State as well as throughout the West affording abundance of feed. A little stock began going into freezers, but there was much timidity on the part of speculative buyers, and receivers finally concluded that it would be better to reduce prices a little and sell freely. On the 20th the top rate was 15c., which held only three days, however, the market working back to 15½c., and remained at that until the close of the month. Up to this time Great Britain had been getting ample supplies from her Australasian colonies, and our exporters were unable to interest English operators to any extent until well into June, when we were able to offer full grass butter. The first purchases were of ladles at about 10 @ 11c., then sample lots of good to fine creamery were forwarded at a cost of 14½ @ 15½c., but it was not until well into July that the export business became a factor of much importance. Some of the ocean steamship lines were induced to put on refrigerators, and the price at which we could sell goods drew orders this way, until a large and satisfactory business was accomplished. Shipments to Europe for the month of June were 16,798 packages, about double that quantity in July, over 60,000 packages in August, and nearly as much more in September. Toward the close of June an experimental shipment of 500 boxes (Australian style) was made, and the butter was so well received that further lots were tried until over 16,000 boxes were sent to England by the opening of winter. A study of receipts is interesting, the month of June showing arrivals of 295,509 packages, an increase of 36 per cent. over the previous year, and 16,228 packages in excess of any previous record. July was only 50,000 packages behind, and August showed a total of 210,336 packages. The average price for June of the highest grade of fresh creamery was 15¾c., for July 15c., and for August 16c. It should be remembered that during this period a good deal of stock was of second quality, and thousands of packages sold at 10 @ 14c.

The month of September made a record never before known. Just at a time when we naturally look for decreased supplies and hardening values, receipts were unprecedented, footing up 186,985



packages for the month, or an average of 44,000 packages a week. Only one result could follow. Prices went down from 16½c. for extra creamery to 15c. during the third week, and only got back to the opening rate by the close of the month. Stocks in store here on October 1 were estimated at 230,000 packages, and there were at all the distributing points in this country nearly 1,000,000 packages in cold storage. With this weight of stock hanging over the market, sellers felt the necessity of opening every outlet as wide as possible. Exporters had been doing a moderate business, but it must be increased, and attractive prices were named, lower in fact than England could buy any where else, and she sent her orders here. The buying began at 14½ @ 15½c. for both fresh and storage creamery, and 7½ @ 9½c. for ladies. In one week nearly 20,000 packages were taken, and from that time on the business done was in proportion to the ocean freight room available. Two steamship lines had refrigerators open all summer, and they became so popular that shippers did not send many goods outside until cooler weather insured their carriage in good condition. More stock would have been sent abroad if there had been more desirable freight room. Shippers followed the advance in fresh creamery up to 18c., then fell back on to storage creamery at 16 @ 18c., and finally gave their attention to factory goods, which they continued to buy in moderate quantity up to the close of the year. Late in September receipts from all points began to fall off, and were soon below consumptive requirements, which permitted a gradual advance in prices. By the middle of October fancy fresh creamery was up to 18c., firsts selling at 16 @ 17c., best June creamery at 17c., State dairy tubs at 15 @ 16c. for the best, imitation creamery at 12c., finest fresh factory at 9 @ 9½c., and the summer packed stock at 10 @ 11c. Trade continued reasonably active and prices were pushed up 1 @ 2c. on best goods before the demand received much check. Then followed about three weeks of slack business. Current arrivals were quite moderate, but holders were pushing the storage goods to sale and this kept the market easy. The last half of November and first week in December was the strongest period in the year. Fresh supplies were very short and the reduction of summer holdings went on so rapidly that prices were advanced 3 @ 4c. The pinnacle was reached on December 7 and 8, when extra creamery was current at 24 @ 24½c., and all other grades brought full relative values. Fine June stock was up to 20c., the highest point reached during the season. The bullish movement was ill-timed and proved unfortunate. It checked consumption largely, removed any chance of important export business, and forced a re-action of 2 @ 2½c. before trade was resumed again in any volume. On that basis the year closed with the feeling better than at the close of 1895.

# REVIEW OF THE TOBACCO TRADE OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE YEAR 1896.

IN common with some other branches of trade and commerce in the United States and Europe, the tobacco industry exhibited at the end of 1896 an appreciable decrease in the volume of business done in New-York City, as will be seen in the data that follows. Chief among the causes of this decrease was the generally prevailing depression in business circles, and the derangement of trade facilities with the island of Cuba, which latter, in some degree, affected local and national manufacturing cigar industries in this country. Fortunately, the deficiency in supply of Vuelta Abajo and Partido tobacco from Cuba, visible here after Gen. WEYLER prohibited the exportation of those needed varieties, enured to the benefit of producers, dealers in and manufacturers of domestic cigar leaf. This result was specially noticeable in connection with the fine fillers grown in the United States in 1893, 1894 and 1895; those of the latter two years showing a decided increase in price in 1896. The interests most inconvenienced by the WEYLER edict were importers and manufacturers of Cuban tobacco.

## RECEIPTS OF TOBACCO IN NEW-YORK IN 1896.

	<i>Hds.</i>
Western, .....	81,823
Baltimore, .....	2,785
Virginia, .....	15,185
Total, .....	99,793
Decrease in 1896, .....	16,874

The sales of leaf in hogsheads are not reported in trade summaries.

## DISTRIBUTION OF LEAF AND STEMS IN 1896.

	<i>Hds. Leaf.</i>	<i>Hds. Stems.</i>
Great Britain, .....	19,396	..
Germany, .....	8,641	.. 920
Spain, .....	11,365	..
Portugal, .....	101	..
France, .....	16,727	..
Italy, .....	15,301	..
Belgium, .....	4,776	..
Holland, .....	2,313	.. 6
Denmark and Sweden, .....	1,071	.. 120
Mediterranean, .....	873	..
Africa, .....	889	..
Australia, .....	1,995	..
West Indies, North, South and Central America, and minor Ports, including Tobacco made into bales, ..	2,246	.. 54
Totals, .....	85,194	.. 1,100

The decrease in exports of leaf and stems in 1896 was 16,651 hogsheads.

The exports for Regie account in 1896 were to :

	<i>Hds.</i>
France,.....	16,727
Italy,.....	15,801
Spain,.....	11,865
<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>43,393</b>
<b>Decrease,.....</b>	<b>13,222</b>

The buyers for France and Italy purchased little in this market owing to the absence of stocks which they desired, and made most of their contracts in the West, as also did Spain for the same reason.

#### STOCKS IN INSPECTION WAREHOUSES, JANUARY 1, 1897.

	<i>Hds.</i>
Jarvis & Co.,.....	14,001
Brooklyn,.....	458
Stranahan,.....	153
<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>14,612</b>
<b>Decrease in 1896,.....</b>	<b>2,956</b>

#### QUOTATIONS, JANUARY 1, 1897.

	<i>Kentucky Light.</i>	<i>Heavy Western.</i>
Common Lugs,.....per pound,	2½ @ 8½	3 @ 4
Good ".....	4 @ 5	4½ @ 5½
Common Leaf,.....	5 @ 7	6 @ 7½
Medium ".....	7½ @ 8½	8 @ 9½
Good ".....	9 @ 10½	10 @ 11
Fine ".....	11 @ 12	11½ @ 12½
Selections ".....	13 @ 14	13 @ 15

#### Virginia Shipping Grades.

Common Lugs,.....	3½ @ 4½
Good ".....	5 @ 5½
Common to Medium Leaf,.....	7 @ 8
Medium to Good Leaf, Dark,.....	8 @ 9
Medium to Good Leaf, Light,.....	9 @ 10
Good to Fine Leaf, Dark,.....	11 @ 12
Good to Fine Leaf, Light,.....	12 @ 13

There was no perceptible change in quotations for either Western or Virginia leaf in the New-York market in 1896, as compared with those of 1895. The now prevailing practice of local manufacturers and large buyers generally of obtaining their supplies directly in Western markets, so limits the quantity of desirable selections here, that prices show little variation from year to year.

*Domestic Cigar Leaf.*—A profitable trade was enjoyed by dealers in domestic cigar leaf in 1896, as a result of the decrease in

the quantity of Cuban leaf arriving in this country. The home supply was not in excess of actual current requirements throughout the year, and being in the main of a useful character, it quickly appreciated in value when foreign substitutes were withheld.

The aggregate sales in New-York have not been, apparently, reported by trade collators of statistics relating to this branch of tobacco trade; but it may be assumed that they were in excess of late average annual totals.

The reported exports were 68,913 cases, an increase of 7,324 cases over those of the preceding year.

QUOTATIONS, JANUARY 1, 1897.

NEW-ENGLAND SEED LEAF—

	1894 Crop.	1895 Crop.
Running lots,.....	....	19 @ 25
Havana Seed, Wrappers,.....	....	16 @ 35
Running lots,.....	....	15 @ 20
Seconds,.....	....	16 @ 22½

NEW-YORK—

Havana Seed, Wrappers,.....	....	15 @ 20
Running lots,.....	....	10 @ 18

PENNSYLVANIA—

Seed Leaf, Wrappers,.....	12½ @ 15	18 @ 16
Running lots,.....	9½ @ 11	9½ @ 11
Havana Seed, Wrappers,.....	11½ @ 18	15 @ 20
Running lots,.....	11 @ 15	11 @ 15
B's Seed Leaf and Havana Seed,.....	10½ @ 12½	10 @ 12

OHIO—

Gebhardt's B's,.....	9 @ 10	9 @ 10
Zimmer's Spanish,.....	12 @ 13	11½ @ 13
Little Dutch,.....	8 @ 10	8 @ 10

WISCONSIN—

Havana Seed, running lots,.....	7½ @ 10	9 @ 12½
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In all varieties of domestic cigar leaf on sale in 1896, there was a comparative advance in price over the year 1895 of from 1½ to 15 cents per pound.

The advance in running lots of New-England tobacco was 2 to 4 cents, Havana Seed wrappers, 4 to 15 cents, running lots, 3 to 8 cents, seconds, 3 to 4½ cents, New-York Havana Seed Wrappers, 5 to 10 cents, running lots, 3½ to 4 cents, Pennsylvania Seed wrappers, 2 to 3 cents, running lots, 1½ to 2½ cents, B's Seed leaf and Havana Seed, 1½ to 2 cents, Ohio Gebhardt's B's, 1 cent, Zimmer's Spanish, 1 to 2 cents, Little Dutch, 2 cents, and Wisconsin Havana Seed, running lots, 1½ to 5½ cents.

Quotations for imported cigar leaf, January 1, 1897 :

HAVANA FILLERS, IN BOND, DUTY PAID, 35 CENTS PER POUND.

Fine, .....	95 @ 1.10
Good, .....	85 @ 90
Common, .....	68 @ 80

## SUMATRA, IN BOND, DUTY \$1.50 PER POUND.

Dark Colors,.....	80 @	50
Medium,.....	65 @	90
Medium to Fancy, Light Colors,.....	1.15 @	2.00

## QUOTATIONS FOR PLUG TOBACCO IN BOND, JANUARY 1, 1897.

	BLACK WORK. <i>Lbs. and ¼ lbs.</i>	BRIGHT WORK. <i>Lbs. and ¼ lbs.</i>
Common to Medium,.....	12 @ 14 ..	17 @ 20
Fair to Good,.....	15 @ 18 ..	20 @ 30
Fine to Choice,.....	18 @ 24 ..	30 @ 45

The quotations for Havana and plug tobaccos exhibit no change at the close of 1896, but a slight change is observable in the price of one grade of Sumatra leaf.

Out of bond the price of plug tobacco is about 6 cents per pound more.;

## OFFICIAL CUSTOM HOUSE REPORT.

<i>Imports in 1896.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Wrapper, leaf,.....	3,115,148 ..	\$2,777,446
Filler " .....	9,925,569 ..	3,845,156
Cigars and Cigarettes,.....	243,616 ..	1,118,380
Manufactured Tobacco,.....	..... ..	16,175
Total,.....	13,284,328 ..	\$7,757,157

## EXPORT OF FOREIGN TOBACCO IN ALL FORMS.

	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Wrapper, leaf,.....	1,051,517 ..	\$1,178,093
Filler " .....	1,057,971 ..	854,205
Cigars and Cigarettes, .....	1,739 ..	5,348
Manufactured Tobacco,.....	..... ..	3,011
Total,.....	2,111,227 ..	\$1,585,656

## IN WAREHOUSE, JANUARY 1, 1897.

	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Wrapper, leaf,.....	3,951,690 ..	\$3,924,048
Filler " .....	12,196,443 ..	4,235,750
Cigars and Cigarettes, .....	5,944 ..	22,957
Manufactured Tobacco,.....	..... ..	519
Total,.....	16,154,067 ..	\$8,183,274

## DOMESTIC TOBACCO EXPORTED IN 1896.

	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Leaf,.....	188,729,130 ..	\$11,685,830
Stems and Cuttings,.....	2,381,246 ..	54,574
Cigars, .....number,	628,000 ..	21,447
Cigarettes,..... "	16,270,000 ..	1,730,999
All other manufactured Tobacco,.....	..... ..	2,554,405

The decrease in pounds of imported wrappers in 1896 was 409,024, and value \$1,721,236; the decrease in pounds of fillers

was 6,253,282, and in value \$1,812,482 ; the decrease in cigars and cigarettes was in pounds 7,357, with an increase in value of \$14,796 ; in manufactured tobacco the decrease in value was \$8,906 ; the decrease in exports of foreign tobacco in pounds was wrappers 701,196, and in value \$672,626 ; in fillers the decrease in pounds was 226,223, and in value \$71,560 ; cigars and cigarettes showed an increase in pounds of 1,270, and in value \$4,438 ; manufactured tobacco increased in value \$2,266 ; stocks in bonded warehouses decreased in pounds of wrappers, in 1896, 1,150,313, and in value \$2,036,300 ; fillers decreased in pounds 1,584,231, and in value \$221,923 ; cigars and cigarettes show an increase in pounds of 1,557, and in value \$4,304 ; the decrease in value of manufactured tobacco was \$2,160 ; the decrease in pounds of domestic leaf exported in 1896 was 23,122,101, and in value \$2,196,751 ; stems and cuttings decreased 135,569 pounds, and in value \$21,987 ; the increase in number of cigars exported was 170,000, and in value \$2,546 ; the increase in number of cigarettes exported was 308,857,000, and in value \$549,007, and all other manufactures of tobacco show an increase in value of \$36,599.

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO IN NEW-YORK CITY IN 1896.

The official returns from the Second and Third Internal Revenue Districts of New-York give the following table of manufactures of tobacco in this City for 1896 :

Second District—Cigars,.....	180,855,450
Third District—Cigars,.....	484,858,664
Total,.....	615,709,114
Second District—Cigarettes,....	1,253,117,160
Third District—Cigarettes,.....	275,860,800
Total,.....	1,528,977,960

SMOKING, FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO.

	<i>Pounds.</i>
Second District,.....	5,977,808
Third District,.....	1,617,021
Total,.....	7,594,824
Second District—Snuff,.....	3,836
Third District—Snuff,.....	64,196
Total,.....	68,032

The Second District shows an increase in the production of cigars of 1,360,030, and the Third District a decrease of 49,734,595 ; the increase in the production of cigarettes in the Second District was 28,071,860, the decrease in the Third District was 62,319,240 ; the decrease in the production of smoking, fine cut and plug tobaccos was, in the Second District, 797,185 pounds, and in the

Third District 91,516 pounds; the decrease in the production of snuff in both districts was 2,491 pounds.

**THE TOTAL PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES IN THE  
CALENDAR YEAR 1896.**

Cigars,.....number,	4,125,729,877
Cigarettes,.....	4,097,808,000
Manufactured Tobacco,.....lbs.	240,636,590
Snuff,.....	12,687,766

The decrease in production of cigars was 55,185,826; cigarettes increased 328,896,323; manufactured tobacco decreased 15,523,915 pounds; and snuff increased 1,409,512 pounds.

The foregoing tables exhibit a decided decrease in the volume of business done in the various branches of the tobacco industry of this country in 1896, as compared with 1895. Here and there, slight increases in 1896 are observable in the summaries following the several tables. It is the opinion of tobacco tradesmen and manufacturers generally, that 1897 will be a better year for business than was the year just ended, and they base this opinion on the ground that supplies of desirable tobacco are under rather than over the probable requirements of the trade. Old crops have been materially reduced, and the growths of 1896, though of average good quality and texture, will have much inferior tobacco in them.

However, the crops of 1896 will be the chief reliance for all commercial purposes in 1897 and 1898. The shortage in receipts from Cuba now, and for some time hereafter, will continue to add to the value of domestic cigar leaf, and so benefit that interest, while, in some measure, depressing the leaf importing and cigar manufacturing interests of this country.

Early in the autumn producers of domestic cigar leaf became apprehensive that the tariff on imported leaf would be reduced, and immediately took steps in convention to prevent any change of duty, unless to increase the rate. At the same time importers and manufacturers of foreign leaf sought in public councils and by statistical publications to have the rate of duty made uniform; that is, to make the rate of duty, instead of \$1.50 per pound on wrappers and 35 cents per pound on fillers, as the rates are now, 55 cents per pound for both wrappers and fillers.

The arguments of producers, importers and manufacturers were presented before the Committee of Ways and Means soon after Congress assembled in December.

# REVIEW OF THE WOOL TRADE OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE YEAR 1896.

WE have been compelled in so many annual reviews to report a discouraging condition of things in wool and woollens that it would be a pleasant change to make a more satisfactory exhibit. But 1896 was no better than so many of its predecessors, and, in fact, is generally considered to have been the worst one of any.

The year opened under the influence of the Venezuela war scare, tight money and a semi-panic in commercial circles. Things improved later, but in the early summer the bitter and novel political campaign of Mr. BRYAN opened. That was the climax of the troubles of the wool trade. All manufacturing business was greatly curtailed and in many departments almost ceased. Nothing suffered more than wool. Fully three-quarters of the woollen machinery was idle during the summer and autumn, and this at a time when our domestic clip was seeking a market. There could be but one result : very low prices, in fact the lowest ever made in America. Our standard, Ohio fine fleece, sold in August at sixteen cents in Boston, a decline of four cents from January. Relief was sought in the export of much foreign and a limited amount of our Western wools, and the latter feature might have offered considerable relief had Europe been able to handle these unknown wools at almost any price. This the foreigner seemed unable to do, and our market dragged along in a deplorable condition until October, when the prospect of Mr. McKINLEY's election gave confidence to manufacturers and speculators alike, resulting in a large business and an improvement in values of about ten per cent. But business did not greatly respond to the better prospects which became certain when the votes were counted, and the year closed without much life in trade at almost identically the same prices at which it opened, and with stocks much larger than the average of years.

The statistical figures are interesting.

The total visible supply of domestic wool on January 1st in the United States was :

1897.....lbs.	123,558,080	1893.....lbs.	68,354,000
1896.....	102,634,500	1892.....	78,991,400
1895.....	99,838,800	1891.....	75,928,331
1894.....	108,362,000	1890.....	85,000,000

The supply of foreign wool was :

1897.....lbs.	26,844,000
1896.....	31,533,300
1895.....	32,654,500



The total visible supply of all kinds of wool in the United States, therefore, was 150,402,080 pounds January 1st, 1897.

The Flock of the United was, 1896,.....	sheep.	88,298,785
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1895,.....		43,294,064
The Clip “ “ “ “ 1896,.....	lbs.	272,474,709
“ “ “ “ “ 1895,.....		294,296,726

a natural decrease from so long a period of low and unremunerative prices.

Prognostications of a better future are everywhere rife and have a more than usually solid basis. The financial question is settled for the next four years at least. The hard times and the drastic economics since 1892 have forced such enormous exports and such limited imports that we are to-day the creditor nation of the world, and need fear no farther trouble from gold exports or tight money. And the general revival of business and employment should naturally give an impetus to the demand for woollen goods which has been so long absent, and the stocks of which are by no means excessive.

The question of tariff on wool and woolens will be the controlling feature in 1897. As Mr. McKINLEY was elected on the protection platform, and as these articles will be the principal features of any higher tariff, it is more than probable that such protection will be carried through a special session of Congress. Rates of duty are more problematical than the fact of additional duties, and the excessive demands of the wool growers will probably not defeat such a measure before the first of June next.

The above review of the fine wool trade exactly applies to that of CARPET WOOL as to the course of the market, prices and stocks. Quotations show little variation, and are :

	January 1st, 1897.		January 1st, 1896.
Combing Donskol,.....	18 to 19 cts.	..	18 to 18½ cts.
Carding Donskol,.....	15 to 16 “	..	14 to 15 “
E. I. Kandahar,.....	17½ to 18 “	..	17½ “
Cordova, unwashed,.....	12 to 13 “	..	12 “
Aleppo, unwashed,.....	9 to 10 “	..	9 “

REVIEW OF THE PETROLEUM TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
FOR THE YEAR 1896.

THE friends of the American petroleum industry who have had any reason to doubt its permanency should be re-assured by the record of 1896. It was feared by some, two years ago, that its growth might be checked on the one hand by a serious curtailing of the production of crude oil, or, on the other hand, by a diminution of exports due to the aggressive advances of America's great rival—Russia. The history of the industry for 1896 has been progress rather than retrogression, both at home and abroad.

In the winter of 1894-95 the stocks of crude petroleum, particularly those known as Pennsylvania oil, showed reductions so steady and large as to occasion well founded alarm. Between January 1st, 1894, and January 1st, 1895, the net stocks were reduced one-half, from 12,111,183 barrels, to 6,336,777 barrels. The next six months recorded a further decline to 4,109,788 barrels on July 1st. At this rate of depletion the working stocks would have lasted but a few months. The situation naturally expressed itself in a change in prices. The quotation for crude oil at the wells, which had averaged 84 cents for the year 1894, advanced rapidly until in the middle of April, 1895, it touched \$2.70 per barrel, the highest price recorded in eight years. The average price for the year 1895 was \$1.36; the average price for 1896, \$1.19½. Production was given a new stimulus. In 1894, 3,756 wells were drilled in the Pennsylvania field; in 1895, 7,138 wells were sunk, and in 1896 the number was still further increased to 7,811. At the same time the exploitations in the Ohio field almost doubled the wells completed there. As a consequence the depleted stocks have been again restored, and the industry has settled back into its normal state. The year 1896 has proved that there is no immediate danger of exhausting the American oil fields. To be sure, prospecting has not discovered many new fields with a great production; in fact, the history of the year seems to show that, for some time at least, new fields are not needed. The old territory is far from being exhausted. All that was required was the stimulus of higher prices to make it profitable to work abandoned wells, and to drive new ones in the territory that has yielded so generously for many years.

In like manner American perseverance has had similar success in combating the encroachments of the Russians in our foreign trade. We not only recovered the trade lost in 1895, but made such gains in the volume of our business as to bring our exports beyond the largest total heretofore recorded.

A general summary like this would be incomplete without some reference to the great Ohio oil fields and the disposition now made of their production. More than a third of the American output

was in the Ohio and Indiana fields in 1896. A year's experience sending the products from this crude abroad has verified the good opinion of them already established here. Improved methods of manufacture have produced from this crude refined oil quite the equal of that made anywhere. Its use as a fuel has, therefore, been almost entirely displaced by the higher mission of helping to supply the world with illuminating oil.

The magnitude of the petroleum industry, and the large capital required to conduct it successfully, are sometimes illustrated by the features of the business which are not remunerative. Of the 26,000 wells drilled during 1895 and 1896, one-fifth, or nearly 5,000, were what are termed "dry holes;" that is, wells that did not yield a single drop of oil. There were many others, of course, which did not yield enough to pay the cost of sinking them, but these were absolutely unproductive. \$8,000,000 would be a low estimate of the cost of these 5,000 wells. It should be remembered that this vast sum not only gave no return to those investing it in this way, but the principal itself, as capital, disappeared, there being no salvage to an unproductive well.

*Production.*—Up to the very close of 1896 the price of Pennsylvania crude had been over \$1 per barrel at the wells for nearly two years. The renewed activity in the producing fields consequent on these higher prices continued unabated during 1896. 7,811 wells were drilled in the Pennsylvania field, as compared with 7,138 in 1895, and 5,639 wells in the Ohio field, as compared with 5,768 in 1895. While this active search discovered no new prolific territory, many minor pools were reached, most of them within the bounds of what was already known as the "oil region." The average production of Pennsylvania crude oil in 1896 was nearly 91,500 barrels per day, and of Ohio crude oil nearly 69,000 barrels per day.

*Prices.*—There was quite a wide range in price of export oil during the year, with a steady tendency towards lower figures. In January the price in barrels was about 8 cents per gallon; there was a steady decline until August, when  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cents was quoted; then for a month or two there was a slight re-action influenced by the price of crude. December was the lowest month in the year, averaging  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cents, a reduction of nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per gallon since January. The average for the year was 6.95 cents, as compared with 7.28 for 1895. Looking back over the record of the past few years we find that the average price of refined oil in 1891 was 6.92 cents per gallon, practically the same as that in 1896. But in 1891 crude oil cost only  $66\frac{1}{2}$  cents per barrel, while in 1896 it cost \$1.19 $\frac{1}{4}$  per barrel. Perhaps nothing can illustrate more than this the tendency towards very narrow margins in the petroleum industry.

The price of naphtha fluctuated in sympathy with that of refined oil, declining from  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cents per gallon in January to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cents in December.

*Exports.*—Up to that time the year 1894 showed the largest export trade on record. There was some reduction in 1895 from

various causes. The war between China and Japan had some influence, and the extraordinary efforts of Russian refiners checked the shipments of American oil to India. The record of 1896 seems to show that the losses of 1895 have been more than recovered. Naphtha exports were 12,896,535 gallons, 1,223,595 gallons less than in 1895; but the exports of crude amounted to 119,210,801 gallons, a gain of 3,054,649 gallons, and the exports of refined oil show the enormous total of 753,577,089 gallons, a gain of 80,995,912 gallons. This makes a total of crude oil, refined oil and naphtha of 885,684,425 gallons, some 40,000,000 gallons more than the exports of similar products in 1894, and 83,000,000 gallons more than those in 1895. If we add to this the shipments of residuum and lubricating oils, we make the total of all exports over 936,000,000 gallons, the largest in the history of the industry.

## MONTHLY RANGE AND AVERAGE PRICES IN NEW-YORK IN 1896.

MONTHS.	REFINED. STANDARD WHITE. In Barrels.			NAPHTHA. In Barrels.	
	Highest & Lowest.	Avg. Price.		Highest & Lowest.	Avg. Price.
January,.....	7.50 @ 8.00	7.79	....	8.25 @ 8.25	8.25
February,.....	7.10 @ 7.60	7.33	....	8.25 @ 8.25	8.25
March,.....	7.10 @ 7.50	7.27	....	8.00 @ 8.25	8.16
April,.....	6.80 @ 7.20	6.94	....	8.00 @ 8.00	8.00
May,.....	6.55 @ 6.95	6.77	....	7.50 @ 8.00	7.80
June,.....	6.55 @ 7.00	6.83	....	7.50 @ 7.50	7.50
July,.....	6.50 @ 6.90	6.71	....	7.50 @ 7.50	7.50
August,.....	6.65 @ 6.75	6.66	....	7.25 @ 7.50	7.41
September,.....	6.75 @ 6.90	6.84	....	7.00 @ 7.25	7.05
October,.....	6.90 @ 7.00	6.92	....	6.75 @ 7.00	6.88
November,.....	6.50 @ 7.15	6.90	....	6.75 @ 6.75	6.75
December,.....	6.20 @ 6.50	6.37	....	6.75 @ 6.75	6.75
Avg. for the year 1896,.....	....	6.96	....	....	7.52
" " 1895,.....	....	7.38	....	....	8.28
" " 1894,.....	....	5.18	....	....	5.75
" " 1893,.....	....	5.24	....	....	5.58
" " 1892,.....	....	6.06	....	....	5.18
" " 1891,.....	....	6.92	....	....	6.16

## WELLS DRILLED IN 1896.

MONTHS.	PENNSYLVANIA.		OHIO.		INDIANA.	
	Wells Completed.	Dry Holes.	Wells Completed.	Dry Holes.	Wells Completed.	Dry Holes.
January,.....	580 ..	145 ..	328 ..	43 ..	76 ..	10
February,.....	555 ..	150 ..	355 ..	44 ..	90 ..	13
March,.....	542 ..	142 ..	370 ..	56 ..	86 ..	6
April,.....	613 ..	155 ..	433 ..	39 ..	136 ..	28
May,.....	728 ..	175 ..	504 ..	55 ..	148 ..	26
June,.....	794 ..	189 ..	513 ..	63 ..	151 ..	20
July,.....	738 ..	188 ..	396 ..	47 ..	113 ..	14
August,.....	639 ..	151 ..	336 ..	35 ..	121 ..	19
September,.....	644 ..	147 ..	346 ..	52 ..	70 ..	4
October,.....	626 ..	133 ..	278 ..	26 ..	57 ..	4
November,.....	670 ..	159 ..	300 ..	42 ..	66 ..	6
December,.....	682 ..	167 ..	300 ..	48 ..	66 ..	8
Total, 1896, ..	7,811 ..	1,901 ..	4,459 ..	550 ..	1,180 ..	158
" 1895, ..	7,138 ..	1,587 ..	4,501 ..	562 ..	1,267 ..	166

## AVERAGE PRICE OF PIPE LINE CERTIFICATES.

Year 1885.....	\$88 48	Year 1891.....	\$66 75
" 1886.....	71 25	" 1892.....	55 66
" 1887.....	66 66	" 1893.....	64 01
" 1888.....	86 97	" 1894.....	84 05
" 1889.....	94 00	" 1895.....	136 11
" 1890.....	86 49	" 1896.....	119 25

EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK TO  
FOREIGN COUNTRIES DURING 1896.

## REFINED.

To Great Britain—London, .....	gallons,	83,859,111
Liverpool, .....		11,261,916
Bristol, .....		151,750
Ireland, .....		9,968,775
Other ports, .....		48,771,008
Germany—Bremen, .....		10,165
Hamburg, .....		5,917,131
Konigsberg and Stettin, .....		171,716
Other ports, .....		417,922
Norway and Sweden, .....		5,752,979
Russia and Finland, .....		.....
Denmark—Aarhuus, .....		438,150
Aalborg, .....		882,000
Copenhagen, .....		2,996,501
Other ports, .....		847,650
Belgium, .....		15,051,560
Holland—Amsterdam, .....		17,159,000
Rotterdam, .....		32,502,256
Flushing, .....		116,424,467
France and Spain, .....		1,820,620
Portugal and Azores, .....		924,433
Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus, .....		662,200
Italy, .....		3,483,763
Austria, Trieste, &c., .....		.....
Arabia, .....		2,777,160
India and Siam—Bombay, .....		4,563,940
Calcutta, .....		11,484,780
Point de Galle, Ceylon, &c., .....		8,000
Kurrachee and Bangkok, .....		400,000
Madras and Allepy, .....		120,000
China and Japan—Shanghai, .....		32,352,310
Hong Kong, .....		14,468,020
Yokohama and Tokio, .....		20,950,410
Amoy, Tamsui and Tientsin, .....		1,052,000
Saigon and Swatow, .....		1,521,800
Heiphong, .....		.....
Nagasaki, Kobe and Hiogo, .....		2,174,080
East Indies—Anjier, .....		16,519,650
Batavia, .....		435,070
Iloilo, .....		.....
Manila, .....		1,167,260
Padang, .....		1,378,510
Penang, .....		1,319,180
Rangoon, .....		1,887,810
Singapore, .....		.....
Macassar, .....		223,110
Banda, Molucca and Tjilitjap, .....		1,184,200
Africa—Alexandria, Egypt, .....		1,614,820
Canary Islands, .....		1,208,390

To Africa—Other ports,.....	gallons,	6,888,265
Australia,.....		12,942,038
New-Zealand,.....		2,696,786
Sandwich Islands,.....		800,000
South America—Brazil,.....		17,671,589
Argentine Confederacy and Uruguay,.....		12,666,068
Chili and Peru,.....		4,013,180
Colombia,.....		1,035,864
Venezuela,.....		1,606,412
Other ports,.....		505,006
Central America,.....		1,046,665
Mexico,.....		56,578
Madagascar, Bourbon and Mauritius,.....		.....
British North America,.....		946,898
Cuba,.....		16,292
British West Indies and British Guiana,.....		3,413,127
Other West Indies,.....		1,918,459
Total,.....	gallons,	495,966,189

CRUDE OIL.

To France,.....	gallons,	.....
Spain,.....		.....
Portugal,.....		.....
Norway and Sweden,.....		.....
Mexico,.....		.....
Central America,.....		.....
Cuba,.....		1,551,701
West Indies,.....		.....
South America,.....		.....
Total,.....	gallons,	1,551,701

NAPHTHA.

To Great Britain,.....	gallons,	5,340,182
Russia and Finland,.....		.....
Norway and Sweden,.....		.....
France,.....		1,320,837
Germany,.....		.....
Portugal,.....		.....
Other Europe,.....		142,666
Africa,.....		.....
Various ports,.....		96,850
Total,.....	gallons,	6,899,985

Total Refined Oil, January 1 to December 31, 1896, actual shipments,.....	gallons,	495,966,189
Crude equivalent,.....	gallons,	661,288,252
Total Crude, actual shipments,.....		1,551,701
Grand total Crude equivalent,.....		662,839,953

EXPORTS OF REFINED, CRUDE AND NAPHTHA FROM ALL PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR 1896.

	Crude Oil. Galls.	Refined Oil. Galls.	Naphtha. Galls.	Total. Galls.
New-York,.....	1,551,701	495,966,189	6,899,985	504,417,875
Philadelphia,.....	117,628,500	211,079,100	5,995,100	334,702,700
Baltimore,.....	80,600	45,411,450	.....	45,492,050
Boston,.....	.....	1,120,350	1,450	1,121,800
Total,.....	119,210,801	758,577,089	12,896,535	885,684,425

## REVIEW OF THE COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES,

FOR THE YEAR 1896.

THE cotton crop of the United States for the year ending September 1, 1896, amounted to 7,162,473 bales, while the exports were 4,646,084 bales, and the spinners' takings were 2,586,554 bales, leaving a stock on hand at the close of the year of 222,678 bales. The whole movement for the twelve months is given in the following pages, with such suggestions and explanations as the peculiar features of the year appear to require. The first table indicates the stock at each port September 1, 1896, the receipts at the ports for each of the past two years, and the export movement for the past year (1895-96) in detail, and the totals for 1894-95 and 1893-94 :

PORTS.	RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING		EXPORTS YEAR ENDING SEPT. 1, 1896.					Stock, Sept. 1, 1896.
	Sept. 1, 1896.	Sept. 1, 1895.	Great Britain.	Chan- nel.	France.	Other Foreign.	Total.	
Louisiana,.....	1,809,864	2,584,115	713,794	1,905	306,951	596,418	1,619,068	39,184
Alabama,.....	199,719	240,220	72,060	....	....	29,947	102,007	4,878
Texas,.....	1,116,946	1,735,328	485,596	....	100,079	207,224	792,899	57,043
Florida,.....	33,594	81,814	17,603	....	....	....	17,603	....
Georgia,.....	899,887	1,087,724	88,777	....	26,399	828,290	440,466	23,583
South Carolina,.....	871,904	586,432	100,347	....	....	178,443	278,829	19,108
North Carolina,.....	198,958	268,182	40,053	....	1,770	90,708	132,531	5,291
Virginia,.....	495,964	770,822	59,128	2,151	....	17,107	76,381	2,906
New-York,.....	*58,149	*137,107	283,242	99,161	31,327	298,471	712,101	64,408
Boston,.....	*127,301	*167,940	271,878	2,396	....	3,390	277,664	1,609
Baltimore,.....	*43,075	*118,872	54,371	....	2,018	88,052	148,441	508
Philadelphia,.....	*45,414	*154,102	7,921	....	....	1,550	9,471	4,475
Portland,.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
San Francisco, &c.,	....	....	1,812	....	....	26,451	26,763	....
Totals, 1895-96,....	5,394,875	....	2,196,977	105,613	468,444	1,875,050	4,646,084	222,678
" 1894-95,....	....	7,882,163	3,325,411	119,920	774,901	2,499,478	6,719,713	280,063
" 1893-94,....	....	5,983,392	2,761,206	182,018	568,145	1,744,025	5,231,494	183,787

The foregoing shows that the *total receipts at the Atlantic and Gulf shipping ports* this year have been 5,394,875 bales, against 7,882,163 bales last year, and 5,983,392 bales in 1893-94 ; and that the exports have been 4,646,084 bales, against 6,719,713 bales last season, and 5,231,494 bales the previous season, Liverpool getting out of this crop 2,090,123 bales. If now we add the shipments from Tennessee and elsewhere direct to manufacturers, and South-

\* These figures are only the portion of the receipts at these ports which arrived by rail overland from Tennessee, &c.

ern consumption, we have the following as the crop statement for the three years :

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 1.		
	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.
Receipts at the shipping ports,... bales,	5,394,875	7,882,168	5,968,892
Add shipments from Tennessee, &c., direct to manufacturers,.....	851,788	1,157,351	820,490
Total,.....	6,246,663	9,039,414	6,803,882
Manufactured South, not included above,	915,810	853,352	723,329
Total cotton crop for the year, .bales,	7,162,473	9,892,766	7,527,211

The result of these figures is a total of 7,162,473 bales (weighing 3,595,775,534 pounds) as the crop for year ending August 31, 1896, against 9,892,766 bales (weighing 5,019,439,687 pounds) as the crop for year ending August 31, 1895.

The distribution of these crops has been as follows :

	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.
<i>Takings for Consumption—</i>			
North,.....bales,	1,670,744	2,154,170	1,613,971
South,.....	915,810	853,352	723,329
Total consumption,.....	2,586,554	3,007,522	2,337,300
<i>Exports—</i>			
Total, except Canada by rail,....bales,	4,646,084	6,719,713	5,281,494
To Canada by rail,.....	66,828	99,092	62,672
Total exports,.....bales,	4,712,912	6,818,805	5,294,166
Burnt during year,.....	4,088	42,171	2,997
Total distributed,.....bales,	7,303,554	9,868,498	7,684,463
<i>Deduct—</i>			
Stock net decrease and foreign cotton imported,.....bales,	141,081	*24,268	107,252
Total crop,.....bales,	7,162,473	9,892,766	7,527,211

*Consumption in the United States.*—The anticipations of an active and profitable season in the cotton goods industry, which were so general twelve months ago, and which prevailing business conditions seemed to warrant, have fallen far short of realization. The year 1895-96 opened with stocks of goods well in hand, manufacturers quite fully employed, and prices of goods fairly remunerative. It closes on a market overstocked with goods, much machinery idle and the outlook for the future, to say the least, uncertain.

Our records present no contrast so extreme as this within a like period. Last September the tendency of the market for cotton goods was upward ; production though large was readily absorbed,

\* Net addition.



and spindles and looms were running on full time at a fair profit. A check to the demand and a weakening of prices began to be evident in December. Thereafter the situation grew less satisfactory from month to month, and yet machinery continued to be quite generally employed. But as the spring progressed and the Southern political conventions began to be held, one after another declaring for free silver, restricted consumption and short time became an important feature, though no concerted action on the part of the manufacturers was taken to curtail production until near the close of June. Finally, under the stress of the very restricted demand and under the auspices of the Arkwright Club, an agreement was entered into between mills at Fall River and other New-England points, embracing in all some 4,300,000 spindles, which bound the signers to shut down for four weeks during the months of July and August, or by decreasing the running time to accomplish the same result. Other mills which did not sign the agreement, but were running on half time during the same period, covered machinery enough to bring the total of spindles affected by the short time movement up to over 5,000,000.

Our inquiries among manufacturers and others with reference to the course of the market and the year's results have been more numerous than ever before. The replies cover all classes of cotton goods. Taken as a whole, they indicate that while in the first half of the season operations were carried on at a profit, there was in the last half of the year, in most cases, a decided loss. In fact, we are informed by one of the leading cotton manufacturers in New-England, that the only goods he knows of that at present leave even a small profit, are heavy drillings and sheetings made for export to China, Africa and South America. Furthermore the opinion is general that the outlook for the coming year is dependent wholly upon the result of the Presidential election. If that is decided emphatically in favor of maintaining a gold basis, a return of confidence, and consequently an improvement in business is looked for.

The print cloth market is a forcible illustration of the marvelous contraction in consumption that has taken place in late months. It shows the state of general trade through the effect this contraction has had on the demand for print cloths. For notwithstanding the large falling off in production, stocks have not decreased at all since the curtailment, but have slightly increased. This is a surprising situation. With the out-turn reduced nearly one-half, consumption, which, at the beginning of the year, took the entire make, has fallen off since then to such an extent as not to require even this reduced supply. At the opening of the season these goods were favorably situated in the matter of stock and of margin for profit, prices being much higher during the period from September to January than in either 1894-95 or 1893-94. But in November stocks began to accumulate; on January 1 they approximated close to 500,000 pieces, and on February 1 they reached 896,000 pieces. With this accumulation came a depression of values, the quotation for 64 squares dropping to 2½ cents on April 1, with low middling cotton ruling

in the New-York market at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents, whereas, on April 1, 1895, with print cloths also at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents, cotton was only 6 cents. Furthermore, the average price realized for 64 squares, during the period from April 1 to August 31, has been  $\frac{2}{100}$  of a cent less than for 1894-95, (the comparison being between 2.48 cents and 2.77 cents,) whereas, low middling cotton at New-York for the months October to April, the period when stock is most largely secured, averaged  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, against barely  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cents for the like period of 1894-95. In other words, while manufacturers have, on the average, obtained 2 per cent. more for their goods this year than last year, their supply of the raw material has cost them nearly 40 per cent. more.

This unsatisfactory condition of affairs arises wholly out of the fact, already stated, that except during the first quarter of the season general business has been growing less and less active all over the country until demand has signally failed to keep pace with production. In only one week, between the first of November and the week ending July 11, was there any reduction of stock of print cloths, and that unimportant. Moreover, with the output practically reduced one-half the last two months, the stock on August 22, 1896, was 2,035,000 pieces, or only 2,000 pieces less than on July 4, when the stock was the largest ever reported, against 181,000 August 31, 1895. We have noted above that the stock on February 1, 1896, was 896,000 pieces; at the end of that month they were 1,161,000 pieces. During March production exceeded deliveries by 265,000 pieces, in April 138,000 pieces were added, and this was further increased during May 105,000 pieces, and 366,000 pieces between May 30 and August 22, leaving the stock on the last mentioned date 2,035,000 pieces; in the last week of the year there was a slight reduction—the total stock August 31, being 1,948,000 pieces. It would thus appear that about one-fifth of the year's production has remained in the hands of the manufacturers.

In connection with the above another point is of interest before passing to the consideration of other features of this year's cotton business, and that is the comparatively low prices for the raw material during the season. The certainty that the yield would be less than in any recent year since 1888-89, only excepting 1892-93, and that consequently requirements for consumption, beside absorbing all the crop, would very materially reduce visible stocks, encouraged a belief in a very noticeable gain in the value of cotton. While this belief received partial confirmation in the earlier months, the advance in prices was not maintained, and since the first of January there has been a considerable decline, temporarily arrested in May, but continuing later until the quotation for low middling dropped below 7 cents in July, and continued below 7 cents until July 29, when an upward turn set in, which carried the quotation up to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cents on August 21. Since that date there was a slight decline, the ruling price on August 31 having been  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents. The year's average was  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

Furthermore in only three years since 1869-70, (1891-92, 1893-

94 and 1894-95,) has the average price of cotton for the season been lower than in 1895-96. For the purpose of showing how this year's prices compare with those for previous years, we have prepared the following, compiled from our records, which indicates at a glance the highest, lowest and average price of low middling uplands in New-York for each season since 1869-70 :

	<i>Hgh.</i>	<i>Low.</i>	<i>Avg.</i>		<i>Hgh.</i>	<i>Low.</i>	<i>Avg.</i>
1895-96, .....	8½	6½	7½	1881-82, .....	12½	11½	11½
1894-95, .....	7½	5½	6	1880-81, .....	12½	9½	10½
1893-94, .....	8½	6½	7½	1879-80, .....	13½	10½	11½
1892-93, .....	9½	6½	8	1878-79, .....	13½	8½	10½
1891-92, .....	8½	6½	7½	1877-78, .....	11½	9½	10½
1890-91, .....	10½	7½	8½	1876-77, .....	12½	10½	11½
1889-90, .....	12½	9½	10½	1875-76, .....	14½	10½	12½
1888-89, .....	11½	9½	10	1874-75, .....	16½	13½	15
1887-88, .....	10½	9½	9½	1873-74, .....	19½	13½	16½
1886-87, .....	11½	8½	9½	1872-73, .....	21½	18½	19½
1885-86, .....	9½	8½	9	1871-72, .....	26½	18	21½
1884-85, .....	11½	9½	10½	1870-71, .....	20½	13½	16½
1883-84, .....	11½	9½	10½	1869-70, .....	34½	18½	23½
1882-83, .....	12½	9½	10½				

Prior to October 1, 1874, quotations were by old classification, which was about ½c. higher than new.

It is worthy of remark that, even though prices for cotton the past season have not been as satisfactory as anticipated, the financial returns from the crop are within about 10 per cent. of what was realized from last year's crop, notwithstanding a reduction of nearly 30 per cent. in the yield.

Turning attention next to a consideration of the consumption of cotton at the South, the condition disclosed is found to be somewhat more satisfactory. When the last season closed the mills were being fully operated, and all possible effort was being made to get into operation a number of new factories which were then approaching completion. While the current year has not been so profitable as the preceding one, and as the close margin for profit is very narrow, there has for the most part been sufficient inducement to keep the machinery quite well employed, though in recent weeks there has been some curtailment. It has been reported from time to time of late that a course similar to that taken in New-England to restrict production would be followed at the South, but our reports contain very little confirmatory evidence that such has been the case. There has been, as said, some resort to short time within the past month or two, but it has been sporadic rather than general. Southern mills have largely increased their export business, especially with China, to which country heavy shipments have lately been made, and at better prices than could be obtained for the same goods in the home markets.

Following the plan so successfully pursued by us the past decade, we have gathered this year as full information as can be obtained covering the operation and development of Southern factories. During the past month we have procured from each mill returns as to actual consumption of cotton in bales and pounds, and the

number of spindles and looms added, working and idle, the past year, and also considerable data with regard to new mills now building and contemplated additions to existing plants. The returns made to us, as in former years, have been extremely prompt and complete, so that we can to-day give the actual condition in these particulars of almost every factory in the South. The aggregates of our detailed returns arranged by States are as follows. It should be remembered that these figures include (1) mills in operation all this year; (2) new mills started up during the course of the year; and (3) also a few mills which have been in operation this year, but have stopped temporarily and expect to start up again in 1896-97:

STATES.	No. of Mills.	NUMBER OF		Average No. Yarn.	CONSUMPTION.		
		Spindles.	Looms.		Bales.	Average Weights.	Pounds.
Virginia,.....	10	181,308	8,967	16½	86,391	469.40	17,031,874
North Carolina,.....	139	712,398	16,819	19	285,897	460.98	108,743,634
South Carolina,.....	57	804,227	23,850	17½	259,297	473.17	124,691,801
Georgia,.....	63	623,098	14,935	15	230,235	468.67	103,245,063
Florida,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama,.....	26	186,269	3,107	15	68,898	481.33	30,515,801
Mississippi,.....	6	53,104	1,309	14	17,279	464.91	8,038,341
Louisiana,.....	5	62,353	1,345	18	16,629	483.12	8,017,345
Texas,.....	7	32,640	885	14	12,255	501.92	6,151,022
Arkansas,.....	3	9,000	210	14	2,560	477.37	1,221,800
Tennessee,.....	25	97,696	2,471	15	30,371	478.35	14,527,857
Missouri,.....	1	8,536	170	20	1,467	486.84	713,400
Kentucky,.....	10	48,656	662	20	19,971	480.78	9,601,638
Total, 1895-96,...	352	2,770,284	70,010	17	915,810	470.12	430,543,330
Total, 1894-95,...	322	2,379,281	55,890	16½	853,352	470.74	401,706,255
Total, 1893-94,...	321	2,167,242	52,195	15.8	723,329	463.84	335,509,967
Total, 1892-93,...	314	2,082,197	46,297	15 7-16	733,701	462.98	339,650,657
Total, 1891-92,...	293	1,938,524	40,608	14¾	681,471	463.56	315,903,286
Total, 1890-91,...	283	1,756,047	38,511	14 13-16	605,916	459.23	278,256,109
Tot. Cens., 79-80,	164	561,360	12,329	13	188,748	464	87,610,839

NOTE.—Much new machinery has been put in operation within the last few months, increasing the number of spindles appreciably without affecting consumption to any extent.

A feature of the development of cotton manufacturing at the South the past few years has been the prominence therein of New-England mill owners. Three factories built entirely with capital furnished by stockholders in mills in Massachusetts have been put in operation this year, and others with like backing are now being constructed. It is hardly necessary to say that these new mills are large ones. But aside from this the tendency at the South is now, and has been for some years, to build larger mills or increase the spinning capacity of old ones. The Henrietta (N. C.) mills have in contemplation a further addition of 23,000 spindles to its already extensive plant, and enlargement to the extent of 35,000 spindles at Clifton, S. C., and 40,000 spindles at Spartanburg, S. C., are among the promises the future holds out.

The number of spindles per mill at the South in the last season reached 7,767, against 7,389 in 1894-95, 6,751 in 1893-94, and 6,631

in 1892-93. The number of spindles in 1895-96 aggregated 57 per cent. more than in 1890-91, and 27 per cent. more than in 1894-95.

It should be borne in mind that these returns for the last six years include, as heretofore, only the spindles in operation and those shortly to start up again. In a subsequent table for the whole country we include those idle for a year or more, omitting only those that are old and useless and permanently out of employ. It further appears from the returns made to us that there have been 4 old mills running, 9,384 spindles stopped, and 34 new mills running, 253,976 spindles started, making a net addition of 30 new mills running 244,592 spindles during the year. Moreover, the total new spindles added this year is 391,003 net, showing that 146,411 of these spindles have been an increase in the spinning capacity of old mills. Aside from the above, we have knowledge of 15 new mills containing 119,540 spindles, which expect to start up within a short time, and there are 13 mills in course of construction, but which will not be in operation until after the first of January. Extensive additions to old mills aggregating fully 300,000 spindles are also contemplated in the near future. \* \* \*

With regard to the spinning power of the United States, there is not much to be said. As indicated above, a considerable number of spindles at present are idle in consequence of the business conditions, but the stoppage is only temporary, and is merely adverted to here to prevent any misunderstanding of the table given below. The aggregate net gain in spindles at the North has not been as great as had been expected at the opening of the season, but reaches about 100,000 spindles. At the South, however, according to our information, through new mills and the enlargement of old factories, there has been an addition of 577,948 spindles. With this year's changes the number of spindles in the whole country, at the close of 1894-95, and of the previous five years, would be as stated in the subjoined table. It should be said in explanation of our compilation of total spindles that this statement represents all mills, whether in operation or not, (except such as have been closed with no present intention of starting up again,) whereas, the details of Southern mills by States, given previously, represent only mills in operation in some portion of 1895-96, or about to start up :

SPINDLES.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.
North,.....	13,800,000	13,700,000	13,550,000	13,475,000	13,275,000	12,925,000
South,.....	3,011,196	2,433,248	2,291,064	2,166,023	2,002,899	1,836,000
Total,.....	16,811,196	16,133,248	15,841,064	15,641,023	15,277,899	14,761,000

American spinners close the year with much smaller stocks of cotton. The takings through the year of Northern and Southern spinners have been as given below :

Total crop of the United States, as before stated,.....	bales,	7,162,473
Stock on hand, commencement of year, (Sept. 1, 1895:)		
At Northern Ports,.....	169,527	
At Southern Ports,.....	110,536	
		280,063

At Northern interior markets,.....	5,782	285,845
Total supply during the year ending Sept. 1, 1896,.....		7,448,818
Of this supply there has been :		
Exported to foreign ports during the year, 4,646,084		
Less foreign cotton included,.....	81,970	
	4,564,114	
Sent to Canada direct from West,.....	66,828	
Burnt North and South,*.....	4,088	
Stock on hand end of year, (Sept. 1, 1896 :) :		
At Northern ports,.....	70,990	
At Southern ports,.....	151,688	
	222,678	
At Northern interior markets,.....	4,056	4,861,764
Total takings by spinners in the United States for the year ending September 1, 1896,.....		2,586,554
Taken by Southern spinners, (included in above total,).....		915,810
Total taking by Northern spinners,.....		1,670,744

These figures show that the total takings by spinners North and South during 1895-96 have reached 2,586,554 bales, of which the Northern mills have taken 1,670,744 bales, and the Southern mills 915,810 bales. Our summary of takings and consumption, on the basis of no stocks in the hands of Northern spinners, on September 1, 1875, reaches the following results. The width of our columns compels us to omit the results of the years 1875-76 to and including 1889-90 :

TAKINGS AND CONSUMPTION.	1890-91.	1891-92	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Taken by—	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Northern mills,.....	2,031,625	2,212,032	1,747,314	1,613,971	2,154,170	1,670,744
Southern mills,.....	605,916	681,471	733,701	723,329	853,352	915,810
Total takings from crop,....	2,637,541	2,893,503	2,481,015	2,337,300	3,007,522	2,586,554
Stock held by mills,.....	17,365	123,900	310,932	108,216	47,217	161,387
Total year's supply,.....	2,654,906	3,017,403	2,791,947	2,445,546	3,054,739	2,747,941
Consumption, (estimated,)—						
Northern mills,.....	1,925,960	2,026,000	1,950,000	1,675,000	2,040,000	1,780,000
Southern mills,.....	605,916	681,471	733,701	723,329	853,352	915,810
Total consumption,.....	2,531,006	2,706,471	2,683,701	2,398,329	2,893,352	2,695,810
Total supply as above,.....	2,654,906	3,017,403	2,791,947	2,445,546	3,054,739	2,747,941
Leaving mill stocks, Sept. 1,.....	123,900	310,932	108,216	47,217	161,387	52,131

The foregoing leaves stocks in spinners' hands at 52,131 bales, and shows that the United States consumed 2,695,810 bales.

*Consumption in Europe.*—It is marvelous to note the almost uninterrupted increase of cotton consumption in Europe. To be sure, there are years now and then when a little set-back occurs in

\* Burnt includes not only what has been thus destroyed at the Northern and Southern out-ports, but also all burnt on Northern railroads and in Northern factories.

the quantity spun, but those periods are infrequent, very short, and are followed by others when the aggregate not only reaches the old total again, but passes beyond it in a greater per centage than the estimated increase in population would warrant.

There was a time when it seemed as if the growth of this industry in Great Britain had reached its limit. In 1871-72 the cotton consumption of the United Kingdom was 3,015,000 bales of 400 lbs. each; in 1878-79 its consumption was but 2,843,000 bales of same weights, while during the intervening years the total was in no year much above the three million limit. All that time, however, the Continent increased its consumption so rapidly that the aggregate for the whole of Europe at the latter date (1878-79) not only showed the loss in Great Britain had been made good, but that the total for Europe had reached 5,439,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, against 5,072,000 bales of 400 lbs. each in 1871-72, the earlier date. That set-back and situation in Great Britain was, however, special. Since then the enterprising spinners of Lancashire, in spite of protective legislation on the Continent, of wide fluctuations most of the years in silver bullion and India exchange, and of other adverse incidents from time to time, have managed to increase their use of cotton very considerably; the current year, ending with October 1, 1896, the consumption has been a little larger than it was last season—probably the total for Great Britain this year will reach not far from 4,160,000 bales of 400 lbs. each. The Continent has likewise been almost constantly enlarging its spinning power; this year it has probably manufactured 5,200,000 bales of same weight, so that the aggregate consumption of cotton in Europe in 1895-96 has approximated the very large amount of 9,360,000 bales of 400 lbs. each.

For a correct understanding of the comparison with a year ago it is necessary to state that last October Mr. ELLISON, in preparing his annual review, found his current weekly estimate of the consumption for the year ending with October 1, 1895, had been too large for Great Britain, and that he consequently reduced the weekly average to 78,461 bales of 400 lbs. each. Made up on that basis the cotton consumption in Great Britain in 1894-95 was 4,080,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, and on the Continent was 5,096,000 bales of same weight, making the total in Europe for that year 9,176,000 bales and the weekly average 176,461 bales. The current year, ending with October 1, 1896, if present expectations are realized, will show when the returns are all in a weekly consumption in Great Britain of 80,000 bales, and on the Continent of 100,000 bales, making, as stated above, the twelve months' total 9,360,000 bales for the whole of Europe, with a weekly average of 180,000 bales.

Since the season now closing opened the trade has improved, the latest months having been the best, especially in Great Britain, notwithstanding the falling off the last half of the season in the demand from the United States. It will be remembered that, from the producers' point of view, the year ending with October 1, 1895, although the distribution of goods was large, was an unsatisfactory

one. The business was done under such unfavorable conditions as to pay the manufacturer poorly. We may state as a rule, having but few exceptions, that a constantly declining market for the raw material, the chronic condition in 1894-95, makes a bad market to sell goods on. Though the outlook in Europe to-day is much more promising, yet from October, 1895, to December, 1895, inclusive, current events did not favor the manufacturer. Prices for the raw material advanced faster than the prices for goods, and, consequently, the margin for profit was very slight. In this case the trouble in large part arose out of a restricted demand for goods from India, England's largest market. This was due to an impending change and settlement of India's import duties. But other matters which interfered more or less with trade development were the situation in Turkey, the unfortunate Transvaal affair and the Venezuela episode. After the announcement in February of the modified duties in India, demand from that quarter noticeably improved, and generally during the last half of the season manufacturers have had little to complain of. All the year through the home trade of Great Britain in cotton goods has not only equaled last year's, but has increased somewhat concurrently with the development in general business there.

The modification of the Indian import and excise duties, it is freely admitted, have removed many of the obstacles heretofore existing to an expanding trade with that country. At the same time the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. tax levied upon woven cotton goods, imported or produced on power looms in British India, is claimed to act as a protection to cloths made on hand looms in India and Burmah, as these latter pay no duty. The weaving of cloth on hand looms in India reaches much greater proportions, if current statements are correct, than is generally known, it being asserted that not far from 200,000,000 pounds of yarn is thus annually woven. It is, therefore, not surprising that this provision is disappointing to power loom manufacturers in India as well as in Lancashire, for it is argued that if so large an amount of yarn could be turned into cloth on hand looms under previous conditions of competition, an important increase in production can be reasonably expected under present arrangements.

Taken altogether the year shows that the shipments of goods by Great Britain to foreign countries has increased. During the first quarter, from October to December, the movement, for reasons already stated, compared unfavorably with the same three months of 1894, but the succeeding quarters have in each case shown a balance in favor of the current year. It is possible that the full year's total will be the heaviest on record. A noteworthy feature has been the larger amounts both of goods and yarns which have found their way to China and Japan. Takings by India also show in the aggregate a small addition to the previous year's total, while in the shipments to South America there is an excess of about 10 per cent. over 1894-95. Political and other complications have interfered materially with operations on Turkish account; as a result the movement in that direction shows an appreciable falling off.

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**Overland and Crop Movement.**—There has been a loss in the volume of cotton carried overland the past year. This is not at all surprising with so considerable a reduction in the aggregate yield of the staple, nor is it strange that the ratio of decline in the rail movement should be greater than in the total crop, as the greatest falling off in yield was in those portions of the belt from which the overland traffic is mainly secured. The actual decrease from last year in the all-rail movement is 676,805 bales, or 36 per cent., whereas the crop of 1895-96 falls below that of 1894-95 by but about 29 per cent.

This year's overland is, however, much below some previous years, when the yield was less than in the current season. But this peculiarity is explained by the fact that through the opening of new railroads in the South a considerable amount of cotton which formerly sought a market overland has in late years found an outlet by rail to the Southern seaboard.

While the various routes have quite generally shared in the decreased movement this year, they have done so in a widely different degree. Through St. Louis the roads have carried fully 41 per cent. less cotton than in 1894-95, and the rate of loss via Parker City has been about the same. The route via Cincinnati shows a falling off of a little more than 30 per cent., and via Cairo and Louisville the decrease in traffic has been about 27 per cent. The Evansville roads, however, show the heaviest decline—over 100 per cent.—the amount of cotton passing that way this year having been but 1,681 bales, whereas in 1887-88 they carried 109,752 bales.

With regard to the proportionate marketings of the crop through the Southern outports the changes in part reflect the alteration in yield of the different sections. For instance, while in the season just closed about every section produced less cotton than a year ago, the decrease was greater in some cases than in others. In the Southwest the loss was heaviest, and this is confirmed by the receipts at New-Orleans, Galveston, etc. The variations that have occurred in the last ten years are shown in the subjoined statement :

PER CENTAGE OF CROP RECEIVED AT	1885-86.	1891-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
Wilmington, &c.,.....	02.74	02.71	03.03	02.80	02.29	02.97	02.33	03.19	03.31	03.02
Norfolk, &c.,.....	06.92	07.79	10.20	07.39	09.54	11.85	10.42	14.05	13.91	12.51
Charleston, &c.,.....	05.19	05.93	05.61	04.35	05.18	05.95	04.50	05.71	06.30	05.98
Savannah, &c.,.....	12.56	11.00	14.12	13.75	13.22	15.32	15.24	13.71	13.70	12.82
Florida,.....	00.48	00.32	00.50	00.41	00.30	00.59	00.52	00.45	00.49	00.42
Mobile,.....	02.71	02.43	02.64	02.55	02.95	03.43	03.37	03.04	02.96	03.33
New-Orleans,.....	25.25	26.12	25.15	23.85	27.71	24.00	26.99	24.47	25.36	27.06
Galveston, &c.,.....	15.60	17.54	14.19	16.43	13.27	12.23	12.03	10.25	09.83	11.57
New-York, Boston, &c.,.....	03.75	05.84	04.05	04.67	04.73	04.45	04.95	03.07	03.97	04.94
Total through all ports,....	75.32	79.68	79.49	76.29	79.19	80.79	80.31	79.32	79.83	81.06
Overland, net,.....	11.89	11.69	10.90	12.79	13.27	12.21	12.14	12.92	13.86	12.21
Southern consumption,.....	12.79	8.63	09.61	10.92	7.54	7.00	7.51	7.05	6.31	6.13
Total United States Crop,...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	107.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

In the above table we have figured only what is called the *net*

overland, as the remainder of the *gross* amount is counted at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc., or at the Southern ports where it first appears in the receipts. At the same time the entire *gross* overland reaches a market by some all-rail route; hence in measuring the total overland we can do so correctly only by using the *gross* figures. To indicate, therefore, the progress made for the last ten years, we give the following:

CROP OF	Total Yield.	Gross Overland.	INCREASE AND DECREASE.	
			Of Crop.	Of Overland.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>
1895-96.....	7,162,473	1,190,299	Decrease 27.60	Decrease 36.25
1894-95.....	9,892,766	1,867,104	Increase 31.43	Increase 48.64
1893-94.....	7,527,211	1,253,876	Increase 12.06	Decrease 02.84
1892-93.....	6,717,142	1,290,512	Decrease 25.68	Decrease 28.32
1891-92.....	9,038,707	1,800,482	Increase 4.43	Increase 8.06
1900-91.....	8,655,518	1,666,145	Increase 18.35	Increase 16.58
1889-90.....	7,313,726	1,429,192	Increase 5.46	Decrease 2.12
1888-89.....	6,935,082	1,460,180	Decrease 1.18	Increase 1.27
1887-88.....	7,017,707	1,441,920	Increase 7.74	Increase 11.59
1886-87.....	6,513,623	1,292,167	Decrease 0.66	Increase 2.53

In determining this year the portion of the crop forwarded by each of the different overland routes, we have followed our usual method:

*First.* Of counting each bale of cotton at the Southern outpost where it first appears.

*Second.* Of deducting from gross overland all cotton shipped by rail from Southern outposts to the North.

*Third.* Of deducting also from overland any amounts taken from Southern outposts for Southern consumption.

*Fourth.* Of deducting likewise arrivals by railroads at New-York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia, all of which have been counted in the receipts from week to week during the year.

With these explanations nothing further is needed to make plain the following statement of the movement overland for the year ending September 1, 1896:

	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.
<b>Amount shipped—</b>			
Via St. Louis,.....bales,	560,880	948,604	623,466
Via Cairo,.....	245,616	387,423	233,684
Via Parker City,.....	19,955	35,414	.....
Via Evansville,.....	1,681	8,784	7,509
Via Louisville,.....	138,302	189,753	134,877
Via Cincinnati,.....	123,668	178,020	108,847
Via other routes,.....	88,644	159,590	132,177
Shipped to mills, not included above,.....	11,553	14,511	13,790
<b>Total gross overland,.....bales,</b>	<b>1,190,299</b>	<b>1,867,104</b>	<b>1,253,856</b>
<b>Deduct shipments—</b>			
Overland to New-York, Boston, &c., bales,	268,839	578,025	304,620
Between interior towns,.....	5,029	33,520	21,919
Galveston, inland and local mills,.....	7,165	5,366	10,499
New Orleans, inland and local mills,.....	19,340	33,613	24,601
Mobile, inland and local mills,.....	7,892	18,284	16,119

Savannah, inland and local mills,.....	1,946	8,506	1,955
Charleston, inland and local mills,.....	8,598	14,181	12,325
North Carolina ports, inland and local mills,	4,518	8,851	2,218
Virginia ports, inland and local mills,.....	15,184	15,057	89,215

Total to be deducted,.....bales,	388,511	709,853	438,366
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Leaving total net overland,*.....bales,	851,788	1,157,251	820,490
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**Weight of Bales.**—The average weight of bales and the gross weight of the crop we have made up as follows for this year, and give last year for comparison :

CROP OF	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 1, 1896.			YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 1, 1895.		
	Number of Bales.	Weight in Pounds.	Average Weight.	Number of Bales.	Weight in Pounds.	Average Weight.
Texas,.....	1,116,946	586,664,717	525.24	1,735,398	922,413,598	531.55
Louisiana,.....	1,809,864	930,171,055	508.42	2,584,115	1,330,973,747	511.19
Alabama,.....	199,719	99,783,607	499.62	240,220	121,996,727	507.85
Georgia,†.....	983,281	451,624,009	458.91	1,119,038	580,152,653	491.62
South Carolina,....	371,904	179,477,150	482.59	586,432	287,938,112	491.00
Virginia,.....	485,364	238,819,938	492.11	770,822	378,281,387	490.75
North Carolina,....	198,956	97,228,785	488.69	268,182	132,538,226	494.21
Tennessee, &c.,....	2,086,487	1,022,006,273	501.86	2,586,629	1,306,146,238	504.18
Total crop,....	7,162,473	3,595,775,584	502.03	9,892,766	5,019,489,687	507.38

According to the foregoing, the average gross weight per bale this season was 502.03 lbs., against 507.38 lbs. in 1894-95, or 5.35 lbs. more than last year. Had, therefore, as many pounds been put into each bale as during the previous season, the crop would have aggregated only 7,086,948 bales. The relation of the gross weights this year to the previous five years may be seen from the following comparison :

CROP OF	Number of Bales.	Weight in Pounds.	Average Weight.
1895-96,.....	7,162,473	3,595,775,584	502.03
1894-95,.....	9,892,766	5,019,489,687	507.38
1893-94,.....	7,527,211	3,748,422,352	497.96
1892-93,.....	6,717,142	3,357,588,631	499.85
1891-92,.....	9,088,707	4,508,324,405	496.78
1890-91,.....	8,655,518	4,326,400,045	499.84

**New Crop and its Marketing.**—It is, as usual, difficult at this date to give any definite indication of the extent of the growing crop. Certain facts are well known. They are (1) that the acreage planted this year is considerably in excess of the previous season, and about equals the planting of 1894; (2) that the plant had an excellent start, and that the early growth and development was about as satisfactory as in the best seasons; (3) that up to near the close of July the reports received with regard to condition, development, etc., continued in the main favorable.

Since the 1st of August, and a little prior to that date, complaints of damage from various causes, mainly from excessive heat

\* This total includes shipments to Canada, &c., by rail, which, during 1895-96, amounted to 66,828 bales, and are deducted in the statement of consumption. † Including Florida.

and drought, began to be current, and they have continued with more or less force ever since. To what extent the previous excellent prospect has been reduced we are not in a position to state. It is clear, however, that as a result of drought, accompanied by abnormally high temperature, the productiveness of the plant has been reduced in many localities. This is particularly true of portions of Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, although Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama claim damage from the same causes. There is one fact that is undisputed, and that is, that the crop of 1896 is earlier than any that has preceded it within the past decade. Analyzing our advices from the various States, the present promise would seem to be best in Georgia and the Carolinas, and least encouraging in the Southwest—Texas and Arkansas.

*Sea Island Crop and Consumption.*—The total growth of Sea Island for 1895-96 is 93,187 bales; and, with the stock at the beginning of the year, (405 bales,) we have the following as the total supply and distribution:

This year's crop,.....	bales,	93,187
Stock September 1, 1895,.....		405

Total year's supply,.....	bales,	93,592
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Distributed as follows:

Exported to foreign ports,.....	bales,	50,068
Stock end of year,.....		2,999
		53,062

Leaving for consumption in the United States,.....	bales,	40,530
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We thus reach the conclusion that our spinners have taken of Sea Island cotton this year 40,530 bales, or 5,551 bales more than in the previous year.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF MIDDLING UPLAND COTTON IN THE NEW-YORK MARKET ON SATURDAY OF EACH WEEK DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING AUGUST 29, 1896.

1895.			1896.			1896.		
Week ending	Highest.	Lowest.	Week ending	Highest.	Lowest.	Week ending	Highest.	Lowest.
Sept. 7...	8½	8½c.	Jan. 4...	8½	8½c.	May 2...	8½	8½c.
Sept. 14...	8½	8½	Jan. 11...	8½	8½	May 9...	8½	8½
Sept. 21...	8½	8½	Jan. 18...	8½	8½	May 16...	8½	8½
Sept. 28...	8½	8½	Jan. 25...	8½	8½	May 23...	8½	8½
Oct. 5...	9½	9	Feb. 1...	8½	8½	May 30...	8½	8
Oct. 12...	9½	9½	Feb. 8...	8½	8½	June 6...	8	7½
Oct. 19...	9½	9½	Feb. 15...	8½	8	June 13...	7½	7½
Oct. 26...	8½	8½	Feb. 22...	7½	7½	June 20...	7½	7½
Nov. 2...	9	8½	Feb. 29...	7½	7½	June 27...	7½	7½
Nov. 9...	9	8½	March 7...	7½	7½	July 4...	7½	7½
Nov. 16...	8½	8½	March 14...	7½	7½	July 11...	7½	7½
Nov. 23...	8½	8½	March 21...	8	7½	July 18...	7½	7½
Nov. 30...	8½	8½	March 28...	7½	7½	July 25...	7½	7½
Dec. 7...	8½	8½	April 4...	7½	7½	Aug. 1...	7½	7½
Dec. 14...	8½	8½	April 11...	7½	7½	Aug. 8...	8½	7½
Dec. 21...	8½	8½	April 18...	7½	7½	Aug. 15...	8½	8
Dec. 28...	8½	8½	April 25...	8½	7½	Aug. 22...	8½	8½
						Aug. 29...	8½	7½

REVIEW OF THE WHALE FISHERY OF THE UNITED STATES,  
FOR THE YEAR 1896.

THE conditions of the whale fishery have not improved the past year, either in catch or prices. The sperm whaling is almost reduced to a nonentity—there being only fifteen vessels at sea in the business, (eleven of which are brigs and schooners,) and all cruising in the Atlantic ocean.

The principal interest centres in the right whale fishery, which has been prosecuted the past year by thirty-four vessels, of which sixteen were steamers; five vessels were in Hudson Bay and five vessels in Japan and Ochotsk seas, the remaining twenty-four vessels being in the Arctic, and of this number ten steamers and three sailing vessels wintered at Herschell Island and two steamers at Banks Land. The season in the Arctic cannot be said to have been a successful one, as three vessels secured nothing, and six vessels but one whale each, while the remaining fifteen vessels took fifty-nine bowheads, of which twenty-three were taken by two steamers just before leaving the ocean. The total catch of the entire North Pacific fleet was one hundred and two bowheads, of which thirty-seven were taken by the wintered fleet in the fall of 1895, and twenty-two right whales taken in the Japan and Ochotsk seas.

The five vessels that cruised in Hudson Bay secured ten whales, yielding four hundred and seventy-five barrels oil and about fourteen thousand pounds whalebone. Bark *Desdemona*, of this port, (New-Bedford,) was totally lost September 2d, all being saved, together with the catch of whalebone, about two thousand five hundred pounds.

There are now wintering at Herschell Island five steamers and one sailing vessel, and in Hudson Bay one sailing vessel. The fleet for the season of 1897 will consist of sixteen steamers and thirteen sailing vessels, to comprise the North Pacific fleet, and three sailing vessels for Hudson Bay.

The purchases of sperm oil by the refiners during the past year reached nineteen thousand barrels, a much larger quantity than for some years past. The continued low prices has, no doubt, further increased the consumption. Only about two hundred barrels of crude sperm oil was exported during the year, and it is not likely that much of any quantity will be called for from this side in the future, consumers in Europe being well satisfied with the substitutes, principally "bottle nose," which is in ample supply yearly and very cheap.

Sperm oil opened the year at forty-five cents, but only one small sale was made, the price declining to forty-two and a half cents before the close of January, at which it was steady until June, when a further decline took place to forty cents, and to thirty-eight cents

the following month, and in September the price had declined to thirty-five cents, at which it remained until the latter part of October, when the price took an upward turn to forty cents, and to forty-two and a half cents the following month, at which the year closed with little or no demand.

**Whale Oil.**—The stock carried over last year of about seven hundred and fifty barrels, mostly Sea Elephant, was all disposed of early in the year at or about thirty-five cents per gallon, and the small import during the year of four hundred and forty barrels, mostly "Hudson Bay," found a ready sale at from thirty-five to thirty-six cents per gallon. The market has been bare of stock since October last.

Whalebone opened the year at four dollars per pound for Arctic, at which it remained until April, when some sales were reported at four dollars and twenty-five cents per pound, but this price was not sustained. In June sales were made at four dollars for Arctic and three dollars and sixty cents for Northwest, and these prices ruled until September, when Northwest sold at three dollars and sixty-five cents. In October and November, owing to the poor news from the North, higher prices were demanded but no sales were made. The price for prime Arctic was virtually four dollars during the entire year. Some parcels may have been sold at three dollars and seventy-five cents, but the quantity was not large.

Refined Spermaceti opened the year at thirty-five cents, declined to thirty-two and a half cents in March, and to thirty cents in April, from which time it remained at that price until October, when it advanced to thirty-one cents and to thirty-two and a half cents in November, the year closing at those figures.

**IMPORTS OF SPERM OIL, WHALE OIL AND WHALEBONE INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR 1896.**

	<i>Bbls. Sperm.</i>	<i>Bbls. Whale.</i>	<i>Lbs. Bone.</i>
New Bedford, .....	11,744	440	19,000
New York, .....	920	.....	.....
San Francisco, .....	2,460	4,360	188,850
<b>Total, 1896, .....</b>	<b>15,124</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>207,850</b>
Total, 1895, .....	16,585	4,009	114,960
Total, 1894, .....	16,333	8,720	278,800
Total, 1893, .....	15,253	8,110	411,815

**EXPORTS OF SPERM OIL, WHALE OIL AND WHALEBONE FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.**

<i>YEARS.</i>	<i>Bbls. Sperm.</i>	<i>Bbls. Whale.</i>	<i>Lbs. Bone.</i>
1896, .....	215	500	230,627
1895, .....	1,225	825	228,629
1894, .....	1,720	276	147,667
1893, .....	1,165	1,064	216,335
1892, .....	1,787	291	83,869
1891, .....	8,218	608	127,920
1890, .....	2,000	4,366	129,933
1889, .....	5,823	440	201,823
1888, .....	1,845	8,578	230,150
1887, .....	4,955	8,205	154,781

**STATEMENT OF STOCKS OF OIL AND WHALEBONE IN THE UNITED STATES,  
JANUARY 1ST, 1897.**

	<i>Bbls. Sperm.</i>		<i>Bbls. Whale.</i>		<i>Lbs. Bone.</i>
New-Bedford,.....	9,250	....	....	....	51,200
Elsewhere, .....	....	....	....	....	127,800
Total, .....	9,250	....	....	....	179,000

**STATEMENT OF THE AVERAGE PRICES OF SPERM AND WHALE OIL FOR  
EACH MONTH DURING THE YEAR 1896.**

MONTHS.	Sperm Oil.	Whale Oil.	MONTHS.	Sperm Oil.	Whale Oil.
January, . . . .	42½	85	July, . . . . .	88	..
February, . . . .	42½	..	August, . . . . .	88	..
March, . . . . .	42½	..	September, ...	85	..
April, . . . . .	42½	..	October, . . . .	40	85
May, . . . . .	..	..	November, . . .	42½	84
June, . . . . .	40	..	December, . . .	42½	..

Average price of Sperm Oil for 1896, 40 cents.

Average price of Whale Oil for 1896, 85 cents.

Average price of Bone for 1896, \$3.95.

**STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE WHALE  
FISHERY OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1, 1897.**

	<i>Ships and Barks.</i>	<i>Brigs.</i>	<i>Schooners.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>			
New-Bedford,.....	19	..	1	..	12	..	6,410
Provincetown,.....	..	..	1	..	9	..	972
Boston,.....	2	..	1	..	..	..	804
San Francisco,.....	21	..	..	..	1	..	6,498
Total, January 1, 1897,...	42	..	3	..	22	..	14,684

## REVIEW OF THE DRY GOODS TRADE OF NEW-YORK,

## FOR THE YEAR 1896.

THE year 1896 has been one of extraordinary trials for all branches of business, in which the dry goods trade has fully shared. The apprehensions created by the acute phase of the Venezuelan question had brought about a distressing stringency in financial circles, and caused all merchants to reduce their operations to extremely conservative limits. As the year opened with considerable stocks of merchandise in first hands, such conditions had an adverse effect upon values, and prices ruled decidedly irregular in nearly all directions. The successful bond issue in February brought relief and encouraged hopes of a gradual improvement, but both were temporary only, as there soon came to light indications of the existence of a free silver sentiment in the South and West which grew, as the year advanced, to such formidable dimensions as to excite the gravest apprehensions of the outcome of the presidential contest in November. Banks and other financial institutions evinced the greatest timidity in affording accommodation. Merchants had not the ability to operate with any freedom even if they had the disposition. Business was reduced to the dimensions of absolutely imperative requirements, and stocks of goods grew in the hands of manufacturers until the latter were forced into a policy of extraordinary curtailment. During the late summer and early fall there was a greater stoppage of machinery in the country than ever seen before, and all branches of textile manufacturing were alike affected. Cotton, woolen and silk mills and knit goods factories all felt the ill effects and in about the same proportions. The reduced production had a steadying effect upon prices in many directions, but there was nothing like a recovery of the declines in the earlier part of the year. With the defeat of the free silver party at the polls came a general expression of renewed confidence in the future. There was a general resumption of work on the part of the cotton mills and to a smaller extent by woolen and other concerns, but the experiences of the past seven weeks have failed to furnish practical support in the shape of any material expansion of buying, and the year closes with business still in a dull condition. The closing prices in cotton goods are not the lowest of the year, but they are with hardly an exception materially lower than at the close of 1895. In woolen goods, both men's wear and dress fabrics, the market is distinctly lower, and lower all around also for knit goods and silk manufactures. The manufacturing interests with one accord complain of the unprofitable level of prices during the year, and the business of both commission houses and jobbers compares unfavorably with the experiences of the preceding year.



**Cotton Goods.**—The market for staple cotton goods opened the year under discouraging conditions. Stocks in first hands were considerable, and from the slow character of the demand it was evident that buyers were well supplied also. Prices sagged during January and February all around. March saw a development of temporary strength, following the success of the bond issue, and a considerable volume of merchandise changed hands without, however, causing any advance in values. This spurt over, the market dropped back again into a lethargic condition with again weakening prices, until by June there had been a decline, on the average, of 10 per cent. in brown goods, 15 per cent. in bleached shirtings, and 10 to 12½ per cent. in coarse colored cottons, or to within a small per centage of the lowest price ever recorded—the latter being at a time when raw material was fully 20 per cent. cheaper. Manufacturers were forced at this stage to recognize the necessity of drastic measures to arrest the downward course of the market, and a period of curtailment was entered upon exceeding in severity any previous curtailment policy. Fall River and other New-England mills led the way in June, and between June and October 50 per cent. of the productive capacity of the country had more or less shortened output. The effect of this on supplies was noticeable, and brought about some improvement in prices in August and September. The buying, however, fell away again, and the closing months of the year have been dull, with the tendency of prices in buyers' favor, with but a momentary appearance of improvement immediately following the elections. Despite the unprecedented curtailment in production of all lines of staple cottons there are abundant indications at the close that, outside of such brown goods as have been specially favored by the export demand, stocks are still full in first hands, and the market gives little promise of any higher range of prices for some time to come at any rate, even though the average now must be unprofitable to manufacturers.

The following shows the course of prices during the year for a few leading makes of staple cotton goods and wool flannels :

	Opening. Cents.		Highest. Cents.		Lowest. Cents.		Closing. Cents.
Atlantic A.—Brown Cottons,.....	6	..	6	..	5½	..	5½
Lawrence L. L.—Brown Cottons,....	4½	..	4½	..	3½	..	4½
Pepperell R.—Brown Cottons,.....	5½	..	5½	..	5½	..	5½
Boott F. F.—Brown Cottons,.....	5½	..	5½	..	5½	..	5½
New-York Mills—4-4 Ble'd Cottons,.	10	..	10	..	10	..	10
Fruit of the Loom—4-4 Ble'd Cott'ns,	8½	..	8½	..	6½	..	7
Lonsdale—4-4 Bleached Cottons,....	8½	..	8½	..	6½	..	7
Hope—4-4 Bleached Cottons,.....	7½	..	7½	..	6	..	6½
Amoskeag—A. C. A. Tickings,.....	10½	..	10½	..	10	..	10
Everett Denims,.....	10	..	10	..	9½	..	9½
Pepperell Drills,.....	5½	..	5½	..	5½	..	5½
Gilbert's—No. 3, 4-4 White Flannels,	50	..	50	..	45	..	45
Talbot T.—Scarlet Flannels,.....	25	..	25	..	22½	..	22½
F. & C.—Scarlet Flannels,.....	25	..	25	..	22½	..	22½

**Export Trade in Cotton Goods.**—The export business in staple cottons has been the one satisfactory feature of the situation. The

demand assumed large dimensions early in the year, and has been fairly well sustained throughout. The chief increase in exports has been to the China market, which has taken double the quantity taken in the preceding year, British North America and Africa being other chief contributors. Mills turning out brown sheetings and drills specially adapted to the export business have done much better than others with a confined home demand, and have as a rule been fully employed throughout the year. Trade with South America has been indifferent and not up to the volume of the preceding year.

The exports of cotton cloths from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896, were as follows :

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Uncolored.		Colored.	
	Yards.	Value.	Yards.	Value.
China,.....	73,261,149	\$3,854,146	....	....
Chili,.....	11,920,558	603,102	384,244	\$21,028
United Kingdom,.....	2,306,812	240,530	5,662,967	247,946
Quebec, Ontario, &c.,.....	14,724,703	863,010	4,726,935	284,391
Argentine Republic,.....	2,752,850	231,326	878,949	40,637
Brazil,.....	8,267,765	594,067	4,228,786	325,118
Aden,.....	9,072,467	467,192	....	....
Madagascar,.....	9,158,798	462,000	57,232	2,630
Mexico,.....	2,540,396	182,833	5,348,802	311,533
Venezuela,.....	2,358,474	188,207	8,910,000	468,101
Salvador,.....	3,166,748	150,596	92,549	6,414
Guatemala,.....	1,607,261	100,766	445,290	29,894
Colombia,.....	1,820,335	110,490	5,435,936	291,200
British East Indies,.....	2,095,736	118,321	379,200	20,223
Hayti,.....	969,735	77,200	5,567,840	332,692
British West Indies,.....	1,137,116	98,752	3,547,123	187,655
All other Countries,.....	19,820,746	1,203,661	13,051,926	729,688
Total, 1895-96,.....	166,391,639	\$9,539,199	58,747,729	\$3,419,155
Total, 1894-95,.....	125,790,318	7,034,678	58,467,743	3,444,539

The following shows the quantity and value of cotton cloths exported from New-York in comparison with other Customs Districts during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896 :

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.	Uncolored.		Colored.	
	Yards.	Value.	Yards.	Value.
New-York,.....	141,475,766	\$8,028,733	41,080,663	\$2,339,037
Vermont,.....	14,548,835	872,930	3,806,050	223,433
Puget Sound,.....	6,764,410	356,935	....	....
Baltimore,.....	814,485	114,315	23,551	4,016
Corpus Christi,.....	854,014	57,583	1,378	68
Boston and Charlestown,.....	7,645	483	6,526,463	286,296
All other Districts,.....	1,926,484	108,220	7,302,805	411,278
Total, United States, 1895-96,.....	166,391,639	\$9,539,199	58,747,729	\$3,419,155
Total, United States, 1894-95,.....	125,790,318	7,034,678	58,467,743	3,444,539

*Print Cloths.*—The print cloth market has passed through an eventful year. At the opening stocks were light, and prices, on the basis of 3c. for 64 squares, remunerative, but from the opening the situation gradually grew worse, until the price touched 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. in June. At this stage a curtailment of production was entered upon

and persevered in until October, which brought about a temporary rally in prices up to  $2\frac{1}{4}$ c., but did not secure any reduction in stocks, which had by June grown to abnormal dimensions. Following the resumption of full time in October, the market again gave way, and at the close it had dropped to within  $\frac{1}{8}$ c. of the lowest point of the year, or to  $2\frac{1}{8}$ c. for 64 squares, with the aggregate visible supply standing at the enormous figure of 2,300,000 pieces. The total production for the year at Fall River amounted to 10,055,000 pieces, or 1,035,000 pieces less than in 1895, whilst the total sales were 7,819,000 pieces, or 2,052,000 pieces less than in 1895. At the close of the year print cloth manufacturers are facing a most perplexing situation, and unsatisfactory as the year has been, the immediate outlook is still of a discouraging character.

The production at Fall River for 1896 was 10,055,000 pieces, against 11,090,000 pieces in 1895, and the unsold stock on December 31st was 1,802,000 pieces, against 287,000 end of 1895; 140,000 pieces end of 1894, and 142,000 pieces end of 1893. The sales of the year at Fall River were 5,668,000 pieces odd counts, and 2,151,000 pieces  $64 \times 64$ s. The year opened with prices 3c. for  $64 \times 64$ s, and closed at  $2\frac{3}{8}$ c. for  $64 \times 64$ s. The highest price during the year was 3c.; the lowest was  $2\frac{1}{8}$ c., for  $64 \times 64$ s; the average for the year, 2.6001c. Last year the average was 2.8745c. At the close of the year 1,001,000 pieces were sold for future delivery at Fall River. The stock of print cloths in the country (outside of printers) at the end of the years 1887 to 1896, inclusive, were as follows:

1887,.....pieces,	221,000	1892,.....pieces,	9,000
1888,.....	19,000	1893,.....	340,000
1889,.....	328,000	1894,.....	211,000
1890,.....	952,000	1895,.....	464,000
1891,.....	278,000	1896,.....	2,300,000

*Prints and Printed Dress Goods.*—The market for printed fabrics has been by no means satisfactory in either fancy or staple calicoes. In the former, business has again had to contend against the popular demand for specialties, and the sales of the regular fancy calicoes were on a much smaller scale than usual. Printers had to some extent anticipated this by varying their production and turning out fewer regular 64 squares fancies than usual. This prevented an utter demoralization of the market, but could not hold prices quite steady, and the standard grades have sold at as low prices as any previously recorded. The heavy accumulation of print cloths was, of course, a serious burden upon the print market; it induced timidity upon the part of buyers in addition to other restraining influences, and forced sellers into concessions they might not otherwise have made. Whatever satisfactory business has been done in printed fabrics has been where the beaten track has been departed from. Specialties for the shirt waist and allied trades in wide fine finishes, in sheer goods and in fancy weaves have occasionally done well, but even in these the numerous drives during the year testify that some printers have met with disappointing results. The de-

oline on the year in fancy calicoes will average fully 5 per cent., and in indigo blues, shirtings and other more staple lines from 5 to 10 per cent., and the tone dull at the close.

*Ginghams and Woven Fabrics.*—The gingham market has presented the most striking example of demoralization seen in any cotton goods division. As production of these particular fabrics had then been heavily curtailed, it was hoped that supply and demand had been brought more closely into accord. The year had not progressed far before this hope proved delusive, and the presence of very large stocks in the market was made known by a series of extraordinary "drives" inaugurated in March. Several of the most prominent makers in the market closed out their stocks in this way at severe sacrifices, the "drive" prices showing declines of from 20 to 25 per cent. from agents' quotations, whilst another prominent mill distributed its stock through the auction room and then retired from the gingham business altogether. These forced sales were in fancy dress ginghams, and the very low prices at which they were made naturally told upon the market for staples, until such makes as the Amoskeag and Lancaster sold as low as 4½c. per yard, the lowest price ever touched by them. Later in the year staples recovered somewhat, but dress style ginghams continued to a large extent unsalable, and unless there is a marked veering of public favor in their direction, they are certain to hold a very minor place in the cotton dress fabrics business of the coming year. Woven patterned napped fabrics have done much to oust the regular gingham, and in these a comparatively large business was done in both light and dark work, but at the same time, on a low plane of values. Fancy weaves, in silk and cotton, have sold fairly, but not as well as last year.

*Hosiery, Knit Underwear, &c.*—The year opened with a poor demand in all lines, and with domestic manufacturers complaining bitterly of the competition of low priced foreign merchandise. Supplies were abundant on all hands, and the drift of prices downwards. The market dragged in this way during the first two months, then with a better tone, temporarily, some advance in the price of yarns and reports of firmer markets abroad, endeavors were made to secure higher prices in staple lines of hosiery and underwear, and advances of from 5 to 10 per cent. were quoted. These, however, proved but transient, buyers refused to follow the market upwards, and in the competition for orders prices receded to an even lower level than before. During the spring and summer months failures of knitting mills were frequently announced and many more went on short time, until in late summer it was estimated that production had been curtailed fully 60 per cent. The elimination of so large a supply helped matters, but not to such an extent as might have been expected, and during the past few months sellers have had all they could do to market a fair quantity of merchandise without further sacrifice in values. The development of the bicycle and golf crazes has found a market for heavy knitted goods in

sweaters and stockings, but the supply has kept pace with the demand, and an irregular market for these rules at the close.

*Woolen Goods.*—The year opened with heavy, unsold stocks of foreign woolen and worsted goods in port, and with the domestic manufacturers carrying full supplies also. There was no demand of any moment to meet these conditions, and the year was thus entered upon under a discouraging outlook. The introduction of the DINGLEY Bill shed a brief ray of encouragement, but, with its fate settled, the market dropped again into lethargy and weakness. When the light weight season opened buyers showed the greatest indifference. Agents struggled to secure business to keep their mills employed, and prices suffered all around, quotations on such staple goods as clay worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres marking by the middle of the year the lowest point they had ever touched. Even under these conditions the majority of the mills failed to secure sufficient business to keep their machinery running, and, one after the other, either stopped entirely or reduced output, until in the late summer not over 40 per cent. of the productive capacity of the country was employed. This cut down in production did not produce much impression on the market, as there were still abundant supplies of most descriptions of men's wear fabrics to be drawn upon, and prices failed, with but rare exceptions, to respond. The abnormal condition of the trade is well illustrated by the fact that, at the close of the year, there have been very few lines of new heavy weights shown for next fall, whereas there is usually quite a display of low grades during the month of December. The demand for low cost all wool goods has been a feature of the year's business. Satinets have been crowded out by the low prices of all wool fabrics, and cotton warp cassimeres and doeskin jeans have sold in limited quantities and at irregular prices. Overcoatings and cloakings have shared fully in the general poor conditions. As was the case last year, dress goods have fared better than men's wear fabrics, but even in these results have been, on the whole, but moderate in volume and poor in returns to manufacturers. Prices have tended downwards, and close the year at their lowest point. Flannels and blankets also have declined, without recovery at the close. In addition to unprofitable manufacturing, the woolen goods division has had to bear the brunt of an unusually long list of failures among clothiers and other purchasers.

REVIEW OF THE LEATHER TRADE OF NEW-YORK,  
FOR THE YEAR 1896.

At the beginning of the year the accumulations which followed the re-action from unwarrantably high prices to which leather advanced from April to July, 1895, had been in large part worked off. Still there were considerable quantities remaining, so that although prices dropped continuously for nearly six months after the recession began, there was no rally of them worth mentioning. The situation showed some signs of improvement. The arrivals of raw material, which had multiplied immensely while this market was the highest for them in the world, became much smaller because the sources of supply were exhausted. Considerable encouragement was felt that the depression was virtually over, and that a turn for the better might be reckoned upon. But at that juncture fresh calamity befell the country, and its influence was blighting. The repudiation of the national debt—the smirching of the honor of the Republic was threatened. That was utterly destructive to commercial and industrial enterprise. For nine months the country was kept in a state of apprehension lest its reputation might be sacrificed and its good name irretrievably tarnished. During that long interval of suspense the one great thought of every patriotic citizen was to rescue the Republic from a fearful peril. Consequently business was limited closely to the supply of the actual necessities of the people. It was inanimate, perfunctory, and for the most part unremunerative. The leather industry did not suffer so much as some others, because it was checked before the sense of danger was fully realized. It had been held in restraint on account of the experiences of a few months earlier, when the descent was in progress from the extreme of inflation to the depth of depression. It did not change essentially for the worse, but it made little progress towards betterment. The only thing that could be done by those engaged in it was to pursue a waiting policy and possess their souls with patience until the difficulties were lightened by more favorable conditions. The waiting lasted throughout the year. There were a few days of hopefulness after the election; but the reflection that no remedies were available for the present, and that they might be delayed for a long time, darkened the prospect and prolonged the gloom. The year closed with the feeling prevalent that there could be no assurance of genuine prosperity until measures could be enacted providing adequate revenue for the support of the government and an inflexible standard of values. Experience had unfortunately demonstrated that no step in this direction could be taken while the Senate of the Fifty-fourth Congress was in existence. So the year 1896, though it was the witness of a lofty exhibition of American patriotism, ended with the popular mind alternating between hope and fear, and with too much uncertainty in respect of the future to be comfortable.

## EXPORTS OF LEATHER FROM NEW-YORK DURING THE YEAR 1896.

	<i>Great Britain.</i>		<i>Continent.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
January,.....sides,	51,475	....	19,625	....	71,100
February,.....	69,125	....	28,500	....	97,625
March,.....	67,650	....	62,200	....	129,850
April,.....	81,725	....	82,650	....	64,375
May,.....	62,575	....	19,275	....	81,850
June,.....	121,700	....	81,950	....	153,650
July,.....	119,175	....	65,575	....	184,750
August,.....	96,800	....	51,625	....	148,425
September,.....	56,525	....	86,525	....	93,050
October,.....	136,200	....	49,925	....	186,125
November,.....	108,050	....	47,100	....	150,150
December,.....	61,625	....	81,250	....	92,875
Total,.....sides,	977,625	....	476,200	....	1,453,825

The following statement shows the value of sole and upper leather exported from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896 :

## SOLE LEATHER.

	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Austria-Hungary,.....	887,444	\$70,891
Belgium,.....	1,603,058	814,264
France,.....	50,688	10,177
Germany,.....	650,029	182,190
Italy,.....	89,221	15,669
Netherlands,.....	185,740	26,657
Russia, Baltic and White Seas,.....	104,077	20,344
Sweden and Norway,.....	2,558,760	504,179
United Kingdom,.....	82,769,853	5,665,847
Dominion of Canada :		
Quebec, Ontario, etc.,.....	141,047	28,240
British Columbia,.....	20,619	4,817
Newfoundland and Labrador,.....	235,702	41,488
Central American States :		
Costa Rica,.....	19,152	3,418
Guatemala,.....	26,950	5,430
Nicaragua,.....	26,000	5,406
Salvador,.....	48,522	9,974
West Indies :		
British,.....	21,528	4,312
Danish,.....	5,542	1,133
Dutch,.....	20,768	4,823
Hayti,.....	7,995	1,639
Colombia,.....	8,167	1,920
Venezuela,.....	4,925	1,023
China,.....	41,691	8,864
Japan,.....	2,251,353	474,692
British Australasia,.....	239,775	48,905
Hawaiian Islands,.....	174,290	86,239
Philippine Islands,.....	5,750	1,091
British Africa,.....	120,608	22,163
All other Countries,.....	49,254	9,727
Total,.....	41,818,503	\$7,474,021

UPPER LEATHER.

Austria-Hungary,.....	\$13,258	Nicaragua,.....	\$1,060
Belgium,.....	117,659	Salvador,.....	2,222
Denmark,.....	13,020	Mexico,.....	3,775
France,.....	177,252	West Indies :	
Germany,.....	168,044	British,.....	2,037
Italy,.....	52,839	Danish,.....	650
Netherlands,.....	240,373	Dutch,.....	526
Spain,.....	8,272	French,.....	338
Sweden and Norway,.....	16,982	Hayti,.....	1,095
Turkey in Europe,.....	2,010	Spanish—Cuba,.....	3,880
United Kingdom,.....	7,674,015	Porto Rico, ..	1,876
Dominion of Canada :		Brazil,.....	13,216
Nova Scotia, New-		Chili,.....	3,644
Brunswick, etc.,.....	17,850	Venezuela,.....	3,333
Quebec, Ontario, etc.,...	242,208	Japan,.....	11,578
Newfoundland and Labra-		British Australasia,.....	81,768
dor,.....	3,067	Philippine Islands,.....	1,100
Central American States :		British Africa,.....	9,851
Costa Rica,.....	2,636	All other Countries,.....	12,544
Guatemala,.....	175		
Honduras,.....	160	Total,.....	\$8,903,863

PRICES OF HEMLOCK, OAK AND UNION CROP SOLE LEATHER, IN THE NEW-YORK MARKET, FOR EACH MONTH DURING THE YEAR, 1896.

MONTHS.	BUENOS AYRES.						COMMON HIDE.					
	Light.		Middle.		Heavy.		Light.		Middle.		Heavy.	
January,.....	20 @ 21	20 @ 21½	20 @ 21	19 @ 20	18 @ 19	18 @ 20	18 @ 20	18 @ 20	18 @ 20	18 @ 20	18 @ 20	18 @ 20
February,.....	20 @ 21	20 @ 21½	20 @ 21	18 @ 19	18 @ 19½	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19
March,.....	18 @ 19	18 @ 19½	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19
April,.....	19 @ 20	19½ @ 20	19 @ 20	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19
May,.....	20 @ —	20 @ —	20 @ —	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19
June,.....	18 @ 19	18 @ —	18 @ 20	17½ @ 18	18 @ —	18 @ —	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19
July,.....	19 @ 20	20 @ 21	20 @ 21	19 @ —	19 @ —	19 @ —	19 @ 19½	19 @ 19½	19 @ 19½	19 @ 19½	19 @ 19½	19 @ 19½
August,.....	20 @ —	20 @ —	20 @ 20½	18 @ —	18 @ —	18 @ —	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19
September,.....	19 @ 20	19 @ 20	19 @ 21	18 @ —	18 @ —	18 @ —	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19
October,.....	19 @ 20	19 @ 20½	19 @ 20½	18 @ —	18 @ —	18 @ —	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19	18 @ 19
November,.....	21 @ —	21 @ —	20 @ 21	19 @ —	19 @ —	19 @ —	19 @ —	19 @ —	19 @ —	19 @ —	19 @ —	19 @ —
December,.....	19½ @ 20	20 @ 21	19 @ 21	— @ 18	— @ 19	20 @ —	20 @ —	20 @ —	20 @ —	20 @ —	20 @ —	20 @ —

MONTHS.	OAK SLAUGHTER BACKS.						UNION BACKS.			UNION.		
	Light.		Middle.		Heavy.		Light.		Middle.		Bellies.	
January,.....	29	@ 31	31	@ —	31	@ —	27	@ —	27	@ 28	10	@ 11
February,.....	29	@ 31	30	@ 31	30	@ 31	27	@ —	27	@ —	11	@ 12
March,.....	29	@ 30	30	@ —	30	@ —	25	@ 26	25	@ 26	—	@ 12
April,.....	28	@ 30	28	@ 30	28	@ 30	25	@ —	25	@ —	—	@ 12
May,.....	29	@ —	29	@ —	29	@ 30	24	@ 26	24	@ 26	11	@ 12
June,.....	28	@ —	28	@ —	28	@ 30	26	@ 27	26	@ —	11	@ 12
July,.....	28	@ 30	28	@ 30	28	@ 30	26	@ 27	—	@ 27	11	@ 12
August,.....	28	@ 30	—	@ 30	29	@ 30	25	@ —	25	@ 26	10	@ 11
September,.....	28	@ 29	28	@ —	28	@ 29	24	@ 25	24	@ 25	11	@ —
October,.....	28	@ 29	—	@ 30	29	@ 30	27	@ 27½	27	@ 27½	11½	@ 12½
November,....	—	@ 30	—	@ 30	30	@ 31	28	@ 30	30	@ —	—	@ 13
December,.....	31	@ 32	30	@ 32	32	@ —	29	@ 30	28	@ 30	11	@ 12½



## REVIEW OF THE HIDE TRADE OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE YEAR 1896.

THE extraordinary inflation of prices in 1895, which began in April, subsided in July, but the influence of which was felt till near the end of the year, was followed in 1896 by a natural relapse into dullness of traffic. The demand fell off appreciably, and so did the supply. The importations decreased continuously. During the twelve months there were less than half as many hides received from abroad as there were in the preceding year. The surplus stock was essentially lessened, but values tended most of the time rather in the direction of decline than of advance. There was a general disposition among producers of leather to get along with fewer reserves than they had been accustomed to carry, relying on current receipts to meet all their requirements. This practice obtained throughout all branches of the leather industry. It was followed by the manufacturers and distributors of shoes, and it resulted in a heavy draft upon the reserves, which were undoubtedly smaller, relatively, to the quantities consumed at the close of 1896, than they had been at any time before for a great many years. They were ample, nevertheless, and the trade remained to the end steady and moderate. There were no fluctuations of any consequence in prices, and there was scarcely any spirit of speculation. There was a considerable curtailment of production, but the effects of this were not much felt, because the only outcome of it was the using up of previous accumulations. That, however, left the market in a wholesome condition, and justified the anticipation of more satisfactory conditions beyond.

The production of hides in the United States is in the proportion of five to one imported. There have long been immense herds reared upon the plains of the West. The quantities increased during the three decades from 1860 to 1890 far more extensively than the population did. Cattle multiplied in such great numbers that the raising of them, which had been exceptionally profitable, ceased to be at all so. Then, of course, there were fewer grown. The supply has continued superabundant up to the present time, but it is falling off. There were not as many hides procurable in 1896 as there were in 1895 in our own and in other countries. The assumption that the demand will be quite nearly commensurate with the supply has imparted strength to the market values, notwithstanding the general depression of trade, and the prices of the raw material are relatively higher than the fabrics are into which they are convertible.

*Receipts of Hides at New-York for the Years 1895 and 1896.*

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total, 1895.	Total, 1896.
<b>FOREIGN.</b>														
Brazil.....	.....	392	.....	.....	.....	393	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,637	14,118	17,548	11,445
Buenos Ayres, etc.,.....	170,827	11,000	1,000	60,532	47,700	82,187	.....	70,155	9,000	87,636	.....	46,000	488,037	1,391,374
Montevideo.....	195,394	.....	14,000	5,350	35,100	.....	.....	83,500	.....	.....	87,000	139,500	485,844	750,848
Orinoco.....	.....	700	.....	518	1,435	294	.....	.....	.....	28,383	950	4,704	36,894	91,347
Rio Grande,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	196,002
Other South American,*.....	26,370	26,302	40,724	30,617	38,912	49,028	26,187	49,719	64,994	73,936	64,140	75,495	575,424	443,554
Central American,†.....	284	277	3,196	.....	2,504	860	10,627	2,213	10,516	3,025	5,971	1,757	40,740	153,399
Mexico,.....	9,362	10,728	17,049	11,932	4,835	11,133	13,394	12,053	9,520	30,469	14,644	12,038	157,107	188,349
West Indies.....	10,868	8,420	7,410	18,105	8,604	13,251	5,161	3,301	5,929	17,358	15,570	5,928	119,800	48,870
Europe.....	7,709	5,997	6,853	3,096	3,805	4,472	3,024	3,723	586	5,082	18,518	11,968	74,536	663,523
China.....	26,060	6,075	.....	.....	.....	13,000	24,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,955	.....
Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	1,448	.....	.....	1,559	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,007	894
Total foreign.....	456,890	69,886	90,238	131,588	142,915	124,030	84,752	190,573	100,545	135,919	159,430	813,497	2,069,946	3,882,099
<b>DOMESTIC.</b>														
New-Orleans, Texas, Coastwise and Railroads.....	23,593	11,020	47,829	26,622	34,733	41,777	38,686	29,792	39,334	49,358	45,004	54,128	441,139	452,580
Total domestic and foreign.....	480,483	80,906	137,561	158,221	177,648	165,807	123,339	220,275	139,879	285,177	304,434	867,625	2,510,385	4,334,679

\* Under this heading are included principally hides formerly classed as coming from the "Spanish Main," the bulk of them being from Colombia, Venezuela (except Orinoco) and Guiana.

† The table includes as from Central America all hides which come from the Isthmus; although it is well understood that a proportion of the California hides reach New-York by this route, as well as some from the west coast of South America and Mexico, it is not practicable to make such separation as would render the classification exact.

California hides come by rail, by way of New-Orleans, so the bulk of these hides coming to New-York appear under other headings.

REVIEW OF THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE OF NEW-YORK,  
FOR THE YEAR 1896.

NEW-YORK is growing in importance as a shoe mart. There are numerous factories in what is now the city, and in what will be when the vast territory across the East River is conjoined with it. The production is largely of shoes of superior material and workmanship. Prices did not vary essentially last year. They were, on the whole, low considering the quality. They have for a long time been so reasonable that vendors and consumers could have no possible cause to find fault with them. The kinds of leather of which they are made did not rise in price anywhere near as much proportionately as the qualities did of such as are used for shoes that are meant for service simply, and the cost of which is not enhanced by superfluous adornment.

There was a somewhat increased demand for shoes for export last year. We have never had enough of an outlet abroad to amount to anything; but it is expanding, and there is some promise that it will continue to grow. Our manufacturers are evincing a purpose to endeavor to enlarge it. Some of them have visited foreign lands and introduced their productions to advantage. They have acquainted themselves with the tastes and predilections of people abroad to good purpose. They are receiving more orders and from greater distances. Their exertions have been crowned with some measure of success. The exports, though still small, considerably exceed those of the preceding year, or of any former one.

The metropolis is an extensive emporium for the distribution of shoes of New-England production through the entire country. There are some fifty houses, many of them doing a large business in this line. They derive their supplies from the factories in the East, and deal them out suitably selected and graded to accommodate their customers, to whom it is a convenience to buy smaller quantities than they could readily obtain directly from the workshops. Their sales are chiefly of inexpensive shoes, such as are adapted for the uses of the multitudes, who care little for show, but a great deal for substance. The facilities of the metropolis for furnishing consumers with every variety of footwear, from the lowest to the costliest priced, are unsurpassed. The values range all the way from half a dollar a pair to thirty-two dollars, and there are buyers for the lower, the higher and the intermediate grades. There are opportunities, therefore, of getting large equivalents for small outlays, as well as for the display of prodigality by people who are overburdened with money or prone to extravagance.

EXPORTS OF BOOTS AND SHOES FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE  
COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED, DURING THE FISCAL  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1896.

	<i>Pairs.</i>		<i>Value.</i>
Denmark, .....	2,158	....	\$2,508
France, .....	8,986	....	8,064
Germany, .....	4,417	....	7,821
Italy, .....	2,942	....	8,405
Sweden and Norway, .....	4,584	....	5,259
Turkey in Europe, .....	1,706	....	2,020
United Kingdom, .....	180,119	....	278,815
Bermuda, .....	22,145	....	24,827
British Honduras, .....	28,849	....	27,179
Dominion of Canada :			
Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, etc., ....	18,643	....	24,783
Quebec, Ontario, etc., .....	98,479	....	152,531
British Columbia, .....	9,058	....	15,158
Newfoundland and Labrador, .....	1,108	....	1,251
Central American States :			
Costa Rica, .....	4,958	....	6,890
Guatemala, .....	8,890	....	11,815
Honduras, .....	8,877	....	8,742
Nicaragua, .....	39,464	....	41,191
Mexico, .....	27,154	....	45,115
Miquelon, Langley, etc., .....	990	....	8,892
West Indies :			
British, .....	163,853	....	207,224
Danish, .....	12,283	....	12,208
Dutch, .....	1,363	....	1,230
French, .....	805	....	300
Hayti, .....	46,707	....	38,108
San Domingo, .....	4,030	....	8,745
Spanish—Cuba, .....	25,498	....	34,992
Porto Rico, .....	810	....	1,049
Brazil, .....	1,482	....	2,126
Chili, .....	1,201	....	1,456
Colombia, .....	35,690	....	34,469
Ecuador, .....	2,955	....	8,357
Guianas—British, .....	9,515	....	9,822
Dutch, .....	257	....	290
French, .....	180	....	180
Peru, .....	1,169	....	789
China, .....	841	....	1,816
East Indies—British, .....	1,693	....	2,375
Russia, Asiatic, .....	560	....	1,138
British Australasia, .....	143,129	....	227,821
French Oceanica, .....	703	....	1,419
Hawaiian Islands, .....	58,050	....	107,076
British Africa, .....	55,849	....	66,999
Liberia, .....	646	....	811
Portuguese Africa, .....	576	....	617
All other Countries, .....	4,369	....	7,058
Total, .....	1,036,235	....	\$1,436,686

## REVIEW OF THE DRUG TRADE OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE YEAR 1896.

THE past year has not been a prosperous one for the drug trade. Economies and curtailment rather than expansion have been the tendency.

The retail trade has suffered from slack demand as well as from competition, not only amongst themselves, but in large cities, from that of department stores. They have found difficulty in making collections from their customers, and the wholesale druggist has been compelled to be more stringent in giving credit. The effect has been, while but little money has been made, credit losses have been small.

Years in which our national elections are held are proverbially poor ones for business, and 1896 has been no exception to the rule.

One of our old wholesale drug houses, namely, TARRANT & Co., has given up the jobbing branch of its business. One manufacturing perfumery house has failed, but continues under re-organization with fresh capital.

The importations of chemicals, drugs and dyes do not vary very much from those of the year previous, but they exceed those of 1894. The figures given below show the division of dutiable and free goods for years ending December 31st :

	1894.		1895.		1896.
Dutiable,.....	\$11,852,998	..	\$13,798,787	..	\$13,767,887
Free,.....	80,082,297	..	81,668,628	..	83,957,295

The exports of chemicals, dyes and medicines compare as follows :

1894.		1895.		1896.
\$7,772,532	....	\$8,749,090	....	\$9,685,467

*Opium.*—The market opened at \$2.00, and by the latter part of March it had declined to \$1.90. On reports of unfavorable weather for spring sowing, an advance took place to \$2.07½. Early in May estimates were made that the new crop would not yield over 4,000 cases, but, notwithstanding this report, the price sagged, and by July 1st the market was down to \$1.95. It soon became known that the crop estimate was further reduced to 3,300 cases, and the price rose rapidly to \$2.40. Dull trade and absence of speculation caused re-action ; the market declined to \$2.12½ in October ; later it slowly rose to \$2.25, the closing figure.

The importation of opium for the fiscal year ending June 30th shows but a slight increase over that of the previous fiscal year,

which was the smallest of the decade. The proposition to impose a duty of \$1.00 per pound in the new tariff acted as a stimulus to importing, and toward the close of the calendar year the arrivals largely increased, bringing up the total to nearly 600,000 pounds, and large shipments reported on the way from Turkey and England. Although the last crop gave only about 3,600 cases, the favorable weather for sowing, which continued throughout the autumn and winter, prevented speculation, and the market price kept low, considering the light stocks held in the different markets.

*Opium Prepared for Smoking.*—The arrivals far exceeded those of any of the previous ten years. It would seem probable, from the figures presented in the tables, that the decline in the arrivals of the crude article had been made up in this way :

## IMPORTS OF OPIUM DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

YEARS.		Imports. Pounds.		Value in Dollars.	Average value per lb. in Bond.
1887,	Imports for Consumption,...	568,263	dutiable,	\$1,385,418	.. \$2 35
1888,	" " " ..	447,020	"	1,233,775	.. 2 76
1889,	" " " ..	391,568	"	810,535	.. 2 07
1890,	" " " ..	473,095	"	1,088,387	.. 2 29
1891,	Total Imports,.....	621,749	free,	1,579,242	.. 2 54
1892,	" " " ..	587,921	"	1,034,641	.. 1 76
1893,	" " " ..	612,510	"	1,178,305	.. 1 92
1894,	" " " ..	716,888	"	1,691,914	.. 2 36
1895,	" " " ..	357,981	"	729,074	.. 2 04
1896,	" " " ..	364,268	"	683,847	.. 1 87

## IMPORTS OF OPIUM, FOR SMOKING, DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS ENDING JUNE 30TH, AS FOLLOWS :

YEARS.		Pounds.		Value in Dollars.	Average value in Bond.
1887,	Imports for Consumption,...	66,232	dutiable,	\$583,461	.. \$8 81
1888,	" " " ..	65,986	"	555,339	.. 8 43
1889,	" " " ..	96,878	"	644,204	.. 6 67
1890,	" " " ..	34,465	"	269,586	.. 7 82
1891,	" " " ..	61,840	"	453,369	.. 7 38
1892,	" " " ..	78,526	"	558,857	.. 7 12
1893,	" " " ..	66,678	"	471,658	.. 7 07
1894,	" " " ..	50,102	"	340,935	.. 6 60
1895,	" " " ..	115,709	"	734,597	.. 6 35
1896,	" " " ..	123,544	"	905,515	.. 7 33

*Sulphate of Quinine.*—The importations up to December 31st were large, amounting to 3,166,530 ounces, and as the stock was much reduced at the close of the year over what it was at its beginning, the inference to be deduced is that the consumption has been very large. The manufacturers reduced their prices to keep pace with the decline in the cost of Cinchona bark. The market for 1 ounce vials opened at 32 cents, and declined by November to 25 cents per ounce. At the close the demand was active at this figure, notwithstanding the prospect for increased competition from a new French factory and the report that a factory in Java was ready to go to work.

For comparison we add table of importations of Sulphate of Quinine for ten years, ending June 30th :

YEARS.	Ounces.	Value in Dollars.	Average Value per ounce.
1887.....	2,180,157	\$1,098,547	.50.
1888.....	1,608,936	647,654	.40.5
1889.....	2,825,008	917,323	.32.5
1890.....	2,990,239	886,430	.29.7
1891.....	3,079,000	805,821	.26.1
1892.....	2,686,677	542,440	.20.2
1893.....	3,027,819	585,782	.18
1894.....	2,141,180	740,816	.21.9
1895.....	1,808,959	327,501	.25.
1896.....	2,950,078	754,050	.25.5

*Cinchona Bark.*—The importation for 1896 has been 3,166,500 pounds, against 2,018,421 pounds in 1895. The shipments of bark from Java in 1896 were 5,044,500 kilos, against 4,431,350 kilos in 1895. In 1883 the shipments were only 334,270 kilos. The shipments from Ceylon have decreased as rapidly as those from Java have increased, being only 994,602 pounds in 1896, against 11,678,360 pounds in 1885.

The stock in London on December 31st was 18,753 packages, against 44,600 packages at the close of 1891; in Amsterdam it was then 5,279 packages, and at the close of 1896, 17,840 packages—the situation of the two markets being reversed.

The sales of manufacturing barks in Amsterdam for the year represent about 248,694 kilos Sulphate of Quinine, taking the average per centage at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; and the sales in London were 20,720 packages, estimated as representing 6,252 kilos Sulphate of Quinine.

*Sarsaparilla, Mexican.*—The arrivals show a great falling off, having been only 1,879 bales, against 3,119 bales for the previous year, and 4,055 bales in 1894. The heavy stocks carried over from 1896 caused the price to open at 6 cents; it further declined in March to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cents, at which figure the market continued dull until July, when the price advanced to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cents; but after this it declined until November, when  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cents was accepted. At the close of the year,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cents was the asking price, with only a limited demand.

*Sarsaparilla, Honduras.*—This has been in an analogous position, the arrivals being light and the stock declining. The prices, however, were low, and ordinary quality sold in January at 28 cents, but in March it declined to 26 cents, at which figure it remained until the end of the year.

Stock, December 31st, 1895.....	bales,	880
Arrivals.....		876
		<hr/> 1,756
Sales.....		990
		<hr/>
Stock, December 31st, 1896.....		766
In transit.....	bales,	212

*Curacao Aloes.*—The arrivals have again been heavy, amounting to 4,600 boxes, against 4,039 boxes in 1895 and 2,100 boxes in 1894. For the first three months, the price ranged from 3½ to 4 cents, and later declined to 3 cents, closing thereat.

*Jalap Root.*—An important decline has taken place throughout the year, opening at 20 cents and closing at 13 cents. The arrivals were 1,534 bales, equal to about 245,440 pounds, compared with 168,810 pounds in 1895, and 95,760 in 1894.

*Senega Root.*—The market throughout the year has ruled rather flat, opening and closing at 26 cents. During the summer, while new root was coming into market, sales were made at 22 to 23 cents. The low prices paid to the gatherers have had the effect of lessening the quantity dug this season. The amount of old root carried over at the end of the year was large.

*Blood Root and Mandrake Root* have been very scarce during the year under review. Sales of former years were made up to 12 cents, and of the latter at 11 cents per pound.

*Oil of Peppermint.*—The market declined during the year from \$2.00 to \$1.35, the latter being the price at the close of the year. Although the production in New-York State was much reduced, that made in Michigan and Indiana more than made up for the deficiency. Japan produced a large crop, and this affected the price in Europe, which, in turn, reacted on this market, and at the close the market was very dull.

*Tonca Beans, Angostura.*—The stock of this article being mostly held by one firm at the close of 1895, the price was forced up to \$2.50 per pound, but the high price checked the demand. Concessions were made during the year, and the market closed weak at \$1.85.

*Cod Liver Oil.*—The American manufacturers have largely increased their output and improved its quality. The high prices which had been ruling recently for Norwegian oil gave an opportunity for increasing the sale of the domestic article. The price opened at 80 cents per gallon and advanced to \$1.00 in April. The market continued firm during May, after which it weakened, and the price fell until the close, when 85 cents was asked.

*Cascara Sagrada Bark* was flat during the year, with the supply greater than the consumption. 4 to 4½ cents were the ruling prices.

*Balsam Canada Fir.*—A quiet market ruled on this article during the entire year. Opening at \$2.15, the almost total absence of demand caused holders to reduce their prices to \$2.00 in February, from which there was no alteration until August, when \$1.95



was generally quoted, anxiety to secure the few passing orders being responsible. In September \$1.85 was accepted, in sympathy with lower offers received from the primary market. At the close of the year, although the price remained as in September, weakness everywhere was noticeable in the article.

*Balsam Copaiba.*—The market opened steady at 38, 42 and 34 cents respectively for the Para, Angostura and Central American varieties, the various arrivals during the first five months of the year having no effect on prices. In June Para advanced to 40 cents, in sympathy with the position of the Central American variety, which was inquired for freely and advanced to 38 cents. Angostura, meanwhile, remained unaltered. Para, becoming scarce in August, holders increased their ideas to 42 cents, while both Central American and Angostura remained as before. In November extreme scarcity ruled in all varieties, no lots having come to hand for several months, and 48, 42 and 45 cents were paid for the three grades respectively. In December a further advance to 50, 45 and 48 cents was made for the now very light holdings. The market closed strong, with reluctant sellers, in consequence of a good demand. Arrivals of various grades during 1896 were as follows :

Para, .....	lbs.	25,000
Central American, .....		28,000
Angostura, .....		14,000
Total, .....	lbs.	65,000

The above figures show a total decrease of 34,000 pounds on the receipts of 1895, as follows : Of Para, 8,000 pounds more arrived, of Angostura, 3,000 pounds less, and of Central American, 39,000 pounds less.

*Balsam Tolu.*—Sales at 57½ cents were reported in January, but no business of importance was done. In February there were a few small arrivals, and 50 cents was all that could be obtained in a jobbing way. In March 47 cents and in April 45 cents were the prices. June's price was 52 cents. In August there was more demand, and as supplies were again becoming light, an advance to 55 cents was made by jobbers. Further scarcity put the price up to 60 cents in September and 75 cents in October ; at the last named figure, however, but little business was done. New small arrivals eased the market to 65 cents in November and 55 cents in December. The arrivals for the year aggregated 15,000 pounds, against 8,000 pounds in 1895, 18,000 pounds in 1894, 25,700 pounds in 1893, and 41,700 pounds in 1892.

*Balsam Peru.*—With a weak market at \$2.40 in January, the price declined as follows : February, \$2.25 ; March, \$2.20 ; April, \$2.10 ; May, \$1.95 ; June, \$2.00 ; October, \$1.90 ; from which no

change was made during the balance of the year. The arrivals amounted to 6,000 pounds, the same showing neither loss nor gain from the figures of the previous year.

*Canary Seed*, formerly an article of speculation, has settled down to one of comparatively little interest, and throughout the first half of the year the market price was steady at 2½ cents per pound for Turkish seed; for the balance of the year it sold at the unprecedentedly low figure of 2 cents per pound. In former years most of our supplies came to us *via* Marseilles, Trieste and England, but now direct vessels come from Rodosta, the principal shipping port. Sicily seed has sold about ½ cent higher than Turkish, but the demand for it has been light.

We imported, during 1896, 106,693 bushels; 1895, 160,805 bushels.

As an item of interest, we quote from a reprint of a prominent London seeds broker's report:

"During the last few years of depressed values in most food grains it may have escaped the notice of many that a very decided change has taken place in the production of canary seed. The country that is specially responsible for the last heavy reduction in values is the Argentine Republic, where the production has been taken in hand on such a scale that for some time it almost appeared as if the principal price regulator was for the future to be centered in that country. The immediate cause of the Argentine Republic entering this field of enterprise appears to have been the high prices established during the years 1892 to 1893, when the value of canary seed ranged between 70s. and 80s. per qr. (464 lbs.) In the latter year, as a matter of experiment, some 1,000 qrs. were grown, and this was soon followed by the production of about 5,000 qrs. in the following year, and as much as 30,000 to 40,000 qrs. in 1895. The prices then ranged from about 40s. to 50s. per qr. for a short time, and while a small portion of the Argentine producers had the advantage of realizing such prices, the bulk of the seed was thrown on an over-stocked market with such disastrous consequences that the prices dropped down to as low as 22s. to 23s. per qr. for La Plata, and 27s. to 28s. for f. a. q. Turkish seed, and remained at those figures during the best part of last year.

"Considering that canary seed is only cultivated on a small acreage, and that its ingathering and disposal is much more expensive than that of the great food staples, it was found that it would only pay the farmers if they could realize for same a price considerably above that of wheat, and as soon as the Argentine farmers were impressed with the apparently permanent nature of these low figures, they abandoned the production in just as striking a way as they had taken it up a few years previously. According to the latest reports the growing of canary seed has practically been abandoned, and there is nothing obtainable in that country except a very few odd lots, for which owners are looking for prices far above those realizable at present. Concurrently with this move-

ment, one of the leading countries that used to be distinguished for supplying most of our European wants, viz., Holland, has been almost entirely beaten out of the field, so that the acreage in that country, once supplying as much as 70,000 qrs. from a single crop, has dwindled down to next to nothing. In England, likewise, the farmers have given up growing canary seed year by year, and it is now quite a rare thing to see a sample of native seed. Morocco, another country that used to supply Europe with a number of cargoes of this seed, besides regular steamer parcels, has also reduced its production very considerably indeed. Spain, which at one time used to get a special price for its excellent seed, has also been unable to stand the general tendency of low prices, and had to give up growing to a very large extent. The only country that so far has steadily kept on producing this seed, and which has from time immemorial been familiar with its cultivation, is Turkey. During the time when wheat ruled at a very low figure, Turkey has kept on growing this seed, being satisfied with getting for same a little over wheat price, but now that wheat is selling considerably over the value of canary seed, it is hardly to be expected that Turkey will, even providing that the crops are favorable, have anything like its usual acreage under this crop.

“Up to about five years ago, when the value of canary seed had at no time been lower than about 32s., and very frequently double and treble that price, the bulk of supplies used to be in the hands of Greek houses, who, having made advances on it at harvest time, distributed such quantities as were from time to time wanted to the various ports in Western Europe and the United States of America. Now this system has been entirely altered, the seed being mostly thrown on the general market soon after harvest, so that at the moment the visible supply in Turkey itself is most insignificant, and practically the whole of the world's supply is in the hands of either direct consumers, or of the general trade throughout the world. Although at present these available supplies would, perhaps, be sufficient to keep the trade going, it remains very much an open question whether, with no great additions to be expected from this year's crops, the extremely low figures we have seen established now for such an extensive period can be relied upon for the next year or so. It is just a position where the slightest re-consideration amongst a number of holders, or unfavorable reports as to growing crops, may considerably affect values.”

#### IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED DURING THE YEARS ENDING		
	June 30, 1894.	June 30, 1895.	June 30, 1896.
Acid, Boracic,.....lbs.	292,990	925,154	555,769
Acid, Carbolic,.....lbs.	386,289	694,301	966,509
Acid, Citric,.....lbs.	5,502	8,895	89,671
Acid, Oxalic,.....lbs.	2,783,876	2,889,513	3,164,969
Alum, Substitute, Cake, &c.,.....lbs.	1,838,728	2,983,652	5,525,835
Aloes,.....lbs.	267,395	275,577	490,413

IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS—  
(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED DURING THE YEARS ENDING		
	June 30, 1894.	June 30, 1895.	June 30, 1896.
Ammonia, Carb.,.....lbs.	527,839	871,074	643,621
Ammonia, Muriate,.....lbs.	2,770,505	4,690,823	5,338,296
Annatto, Seed and Ext.,.....lbs.	542,525	896,345	464,098
Argols, Crude,.....lbs.	22,450,652	28,171,899	28,269,889
Arrowroot,.....lbs.	91,054	112,623	112,673
Arsenic,.....lbs.	6,127,819	7,242,397	6,422,119
Balsam, Copaiba,.....lbs.	92,367	87,105	108,239
Balsam Fir,.....lbs.	20,250	52,733	62,784
Balsam, Tolu,.....lbs.	13,783	11,192	4,186
Bark, Cinchona, all,.....lbs.	2,502,224	2,012,399	2,669,789
Cochineal,.....lbs.	104,284	130,205	160,422
Cubebs,.....lbs.	83,244	193,876	290,674
Cuttlefish Bone,.....lbs.	149,708	187,729	56,003
Ergot,.....lbs.	108,306	208,755	97,518
Glycerine, Crude,.....lbs.	9,157,205	16,199,483	20,801,917
Glycerine, Refined,.....lbs.	111,401	249,226	371,803
Gum Arabic,.....lbs.	1,096,401	1,462,421	1,470,010
Gum Camphor, Crude,.....lbs.	1,323,932	1,509,713	943,205
Gum Opium,.....lbs.	716,883	357,981	364,248
Gum Opium prepared for smoking, .lbs.	51,647	115,709	123,544
Gum Tragacanth,.....lbs.	595,822	823,909	859,506
Honey,.....galls.	28,788	53,710	46,047
Indigo,.....lbs.	1,717,635	3,411,539	2,707,928
Iodine, Crude,.....lbs.	401,501	31,874	291,895
Lime, Chloride,.....lbs.	81,610,063	92,796,984	102,111,989
Licorice, Paste and in Stick,.....lbs.	803,274	902,912	1,074,907
Magnesia, Carb.,.....lbs.	28,797	43,245	28,057
Magnesia, Sulph., (Epsom Salts,).lbs.	59,294	750	100,859
Manna,.....lbs.	41,661	85,644	30,824
Mercury,.....lbs.	15,000	15,007	75
Morphine,.....ounces.	29,076	16,029	897
Nux Vomica,.....lbs.	1,720,056	595,497	1,275,500
Oil, Vegetable, Expressed, Almond, lbs.	59,730	74,195	71,480
Oil, Vegetable, Expressed, Cocoa, .lbs.	16,262,392	31,722,014	27,407,234
Oil, Vegetable, Expressed, Olive, .galls.	391,691	829,889	846,124
Oil, Vegetable, Expressed, Sesame, .lbs.	110,529	158,348	230,365
Oil, Vegetable, Essential, Anise,....lbs.	11,391	43,453	14,917
Oil, Vegetable, Essential, Bergam't, lbs.	52,644	40,048	43,998
Oil, Vegetable, Essential, Cajeput, .lbs.	6,865	12,747	4,991
Oil, Vegetable, Essential, Cassia,....lbs.	45,317	48,629	50,932
Oil, Vegetable, Essential, Citronella, lbs.	274,279	790,174	539,462
Oil, Vegetable, Essential, Lavender, lbs.	71,252	86,299	116,016
Oil, Vegetable, Essential, Lemon, .lbs.	178,035	202,740	172,886
Oil, Vegetable, Essential, Orange, .lbs.	34,841	35,541	33,770
Oil, Vegetable, Essential, Rose, .ounces.	28,413	33,570	35,275
Oil, Vegetable, Essential, Thyme, .lbs.	48,096	52,464	46,818
Pitch, Burgundy,.....lbs.	283,483	225,840	201,566
Potass, Bicarb.,.....lbs.	2,716	117,674	71,350
Potass, Chlorate,.....lbs.	4,131,055	4,549,899	5,196,575
Potass, Chromate and Bichromate, .lbs.	1,009,499	2,024,776	1,444,716
Potass, Nitrate, Crude,.....lbs.	9,392,044	8,735,340	18,878,218
Potass, Nitrate, partly Refined and Refined,.....lbs.	126,401	85,509	118,125
Potass, Prussiate, Red,.....lbs.	11,135	26,703	30,390
Potass, Prussiate, Yellow,.....lbs.	599,103	878,727	1,056,562

IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS—  
(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED DURING THE YEARS ENDING		
	June 30, 1894.	June 30, 1895.	June 30, 1896.
Quinine,.....ounces,	2,141,180	1,808,959	2,950,078
Roots, Gentian,.....lbs.	867,699	126,823	248,659
Roots, Ginger,.....lbs.	8,056,918	5,525,837	4,827,703
Roots, Ipecac,.....lbs.	34,498	24,360	84,224
Roots, Jalap,.....lbs.	181,410	189,066	243,093
Roots, Licorice,.....lbs.	70,159,207	83,837,323	70,159,207
Roots, Orris,.....lbs.	88,116	292,565	214,323
Root, Rhubarb,.....lbs.	95,076	70,186	76,848
Root, Sarsaparilla,.....lbs.	721,699	1,261,841	689,095
Seed, Anise, and Star Anise,.....lbs.	174,631	214,950	212,260
Seed, Canary,.....bushels,	60,235	160,805	106,693
Seed, Caraway,.....lbs.	1,011,130	1,265,492	1,637,191
Seed, Castor,.....bushels,	47,448	277,231	145,735
Seed, Cumin, Fenugreek and Fennel,.....lbs.	332,490	405,161	516,200
Seed, Hemp,.....lbs.	2,654,303	2,678,846	3,160,889
Seed, Mustard,.....lbs.	1,169,848	1,616,050	2,565,884
Seed, Rape,.....lbs.	931,702	1,154,156	880,993
Soda Ash,.....lbs.	252,573,836	808,234,949	254,063,927
Soda, Bicarb., or Saleratus,.....lbs.	985,176	7,822,767	7,558,139
Soda, Sal,.....lbs.	17,743,813	29,068,079	18,434,024
Soda, Caustic,.....lbs.	87,187,716	55,127,686	60,272,081
Soda, Nitrate,.....lbs.	197,438,083	377,907,840	290,913,280
Soda, Silicate,.....lbs.	485,435	492,207	580,310
Soap, Castile,.....lbs.	4,297,212	4,419,289	4,684,727
Spice, Cassia,.....lbs.	2,680,242	4,291,688	4,809,538
Spice, Cassia Buds,.....lbs.	91,019	99,787	57,713
Spice, Cloves,.....lbs.	2,655,099	2,464,274	3,124,812
Spice, Clove Stems,.....lbs.	169,412	635,542	260,340
Spice, Mace,.....lbs.	181,130	260,010	238,639
Spice, Mustard, ground,.....lbs.	782,162	743,345	853,468
Spice, Nutmeg,.....lbs.	1,139,875	1,650,418	1,354,949
Spice, Pepper, Black and White,.....lbs.	12,538,557	19,737,422	16,600,731
Spice, Pepper, Cayenne,.....lbs.	581,893	557,650	774,377
Spice, Pimento,.....lbs.	4,596,469	4,284,741	5,212,297
Sulphur, Crude,.....tons,	89,169	126,315	146,116
Turpentine, Venice,.....lbs.	51,287	50,285	80,473
Vanilla Beans,.....lbs.	171,555	137,695	237,256
Wax, Bees,.....lbs.	318,710	238,841	274,334

The foregoing statement does not include all drugs and chemicals imported, but a selection from the general list.

On the following page we give the closing prices of a few drugs in the New-York market during the past five years ending December 31st :

CLOSING PRICES OF A FEW DRUGS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

YEAR ENDING DEC. 31ST.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
Acid, Citric,.....	\$0.35	\$0.38	\$0.37	\$0.45	\$0.45
Acid, Oxalic,.....	.07½	.07½	.07½	.06½	.06½
Asafœtida,.....	.16	.20	.35	.20	.15
Balsam, Copalba,.....	.50	.84	.33	.86	.42½
Balsam, Tolu,.....	.50	.58	.27	.25	.26
Borax,.....	.05½	.06½	.05½	.08½	.08½
Camphor,.....	.89	.59	.37	.45	.48
Mercury,.....	.49	.44	.49	.46	.52
Morphine, Domestic, (Vials),..	1.80	1.80	2.20	2.25	1.85
Oil, Anise,.....	1.80	2.60	2.00	1.45	1.50
Oil, Cassia,.....	1.85	2.60	1.00	.85	.85
Oil, Lemon,.....	1.10	1.80	1.80	1.50	2.40
Oil, Peppermint,.....	1.20	2.00	1.85	2.75	2.50
Oil, Sassafras,.....	.45	.88	.85	.88	.40
Oil, Wintergreen,.....	1.20	1.80	1.40	1.55	1.75
Opium, Crude,.....	2.25	1.80	2.85	2.25	1.82½
Roots, Golden Seal,.....	.27	.28	.20	.23	.22
Roots, Ipecac,.....	1.45	1.85	1.10	1.35	1.75
Roots, Jalap,.....	.11½	.20	.25	.26	.35
Roots, Senega,.....	.29	.26	.29	.40	.57½
Roots, Serpentina,.....	.23	.24	.35	.30	.22
Quinine, Domestic, (Vials),....	.25	.32	.32	.29	.27
Saffron, American,.....	.25	.35	....	.42	.25
Tonca Beans, Ang.,.....	1.80	2.50	1.75	1.85	2.00

## REVIEW OF THE IRON TRADE OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE YEAR 1896.

THE iron trade of the past year was greatly disappointing, though the pig iron product was large, and has been exceeded by few preceding years.

Fluctuations in prices were much narrower than in 1895, but various pools and combinations among iron and steel makers came to grief, including billets, beams and nails. There were, however, few failures, which was quite remarkable, considering the large interests involved, and the apparent absence of profits to the makers of pig iron, and of finished iron and steel.

The revival of business, expected in 1896, did not come, and the result of the Chicago Convention put a damper on all branches of the iron trade and intensified the stringency of the money market, which was previously in a quite bad enough condition.

Nevertheless, from the middle of August until about the middle of November, a somewhat more confident feeling prevailed, resulting in quite large speculative purchases of Bessemer pig, pig iron warrants, and old material.

But this was of short duration, and the year closed in a state of stagnation.

The output of Lake Superior ores was nearly as large as in 1895, and prices were about 25 per cent. better than in that year.

Actual exports of pig iron increased considerably, shipments being made chiefly from Southern ports to European countries, and from Northern ports to Canada.

Steel rails also were exported quite largely to Japan, and billets and Ferro-Manganese to Great Britain and to Germany.

*American Pig Iron.*—The opening prices were, for good Pennsylvania makes, \$13 to \$13.50 for No. 1; \$12 to \$12.50 for No. 2, and \$11.25 to \$11.75 for Gray Forge at tide water.

In March and April 1,500 tons of "Kemble," Pa., pig iron was sold on basis of \$12.50, \$12.75 and \$13 for No. 1 foundry at Jersey City, general quotations averaging \$12.50 to \$13.25 for No. 1 of good Northern makes, and \$11.75 to \$12 for Southern makes of same grade.

In May there were some signs of weakness, trade being very dull, without actual change in quotations.

In June there was no improvement in volume of business, but a slight shading of price could be had on desirable orders, say 25 cents per ton.

In this month 1,000 tons "Kemble" iron sold at \$13 for No. 1,

\$12.25 for No. 2, and \$11.75 for No. 3, which was the top of the market.

Product, first half of 1896,.....tons,	4,976,236
“ “ “ 1895,.....	4,087,558
Increase in 1896, (about 21½%),.....tons,	888,678
The unsold stocks at end of June, 1896,.....tons,	644,887
“ “ “ “ 1895,.....	489,290
Increase in 1896, (about 46½%),.....tons,	205,597

Business in the last half of the year was small in volume and unsatisfactory in price, quotations remaining substantially as they were in June, say \$13 for No. 1, \$12 to \$12.50 for No. 2, and \$11.75 for Gray Forge at tide water.

In the last quarter some good orders were received for Southern pig iron for export, which netted the furnaces 15 cents per ton more than their home sales.

The largest weekly output of pig iron was in January, 207,481 tons, and the smallest in October, 112,782 tons, increasing to 142,278 tons at the end of December.

The production of pig iron in the second half of 1896 was 3,646,891 tons, being a decrease of 1,329,345 tons (26½ per cent.) from the first half of 1896, when the product was 4,976,236, and a decrease of 1,711,859 tons (about 32 per cent.) from the second half of 1895, when the output was 5,358,750 tons.

#### CONSUMPTION.

The consumption of pig iron in 1896 was 8,276,175 tons, as shown by the following figures :

Production in 1896,.....tons,	8,623,127
Imports,.....	56,272
	8,679,399
Stocks, January 1, 1896, including 61,800 tons in war- rant yards, not owned by the makers,.....	506,132
	9,185,531
Deduct stocks, December 30, 1896, including 136,037 tons, not owned by the makers,.....	847,636
	8,337,845
Deduct exports in 1896, (foreign 599, domestic 61,071,)	61,670
	8,276,175

#### IMPORTS.

The importation of pig iron (including Spiegel-Eisen and Ferro-Manganese) into New-York in 1896 and the four preceding years was :

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Tons, .....	38,247	28,149	6,873	28,177	32,754



The importation into the United States in the same years was :

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Tons,.....	70,125	54,394	15,582	53,232	56,273

#### UNSOLD STOCKS.

The quantity of pig iron at the furnaces, unsold, in the whole country, at the end of 1896, was 847,686 tons, including all the iron in warrant yards, which amounted to 200,700 tons ; of this quantity of warrant iron 64,663 tons was owned by the makers, and 136,037 was in the control of others.

The unsold stocks, at the close of the past five years was, respectively :

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Tons,.....	506,116	707,218	661,328	550,532	847,686

The production of pig iron in the States from which New-York and the neighboring States chiefly obtain their supplies was, in 1896 and the preceding four years, as follows :

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Virginia,.....	342,847	302,856	298,086	346,581	386,277
Tennessee,.....	300,081	207,915	212,773	248,129	248,338
Alabama,.....	915,296	726,888	592,392	854,667	922,170
New-York,.....	310,395	191,115	175,185	181,702	206,075
New-Jersey,.....	87,975	74,305	63,273	55,503	59,163
Pennsylvania,.....	4,193,805	3,643,022	3,370,152	4,701,163	4,024,166
Lehigh District of Pa.,	558,112	380,815	224,205	388,244	383,175
Ohio,.....	1,221,913	875,265	900,029	1,463,789	1,196,326

The unsold stocks of pig iron in the States above named at the close of 1896, and the preceding four years, was :

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Virginia,.....	43,877	73,921	40,779	33,236	43,236
Tennessee,.....	25,818	25,452	17,853	9,279	29,763
Alabama,.....	68,318	69,067	78,130	67,070	122,079
New-York,.....	45,627	42,976	36,705	30,771	47,837
New-Jersey,.....	23,083	20,417	11,291	9,402	5,467
Pennsylvania,.....	113,115	193,286	188,217	159,758	315,959
Lehigh District of Pa.,	49,244	50,215	58,704	55,409	49,079
Ohio,.....	62,376	111,737	66,046	46,169	118,664

*Furnaces.*—The condition of furnaces at the close of the year 1896 and the preceding four years was as follows :

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
In Blast,.....	253	137	185	242	159
Out of Blast,.....	811	381	826	226	811
Total,.....	564	518	511	468	470

In certain States the condition of the furnaces was as follows at the close of 1896 and the preceding four years :

	1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
New-York,.....	9	29	5	23	4	23	6	16	5	18
New-Jersey,.....	6	9	5	9	4	9	4	8	3	9
Pennsylvania,.....	106	107	61	138	80	116	103	76	64	115
Lehigh District of Pa.,	27	17	11	82	9	32	18	23	12	29

The production in certain States, as related to the total product in the United States, was as follows in 1896 and the preceding four years :

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
New-York,.....(per cent.)	8.39	2.68	2.63	1.02½	2.39
New-Jersey,.....	0.96	1.04	0.95	0.58½	0.70
Pennsylvania,.....	45.80	51.13	50.62	49.76½	46.67
Lehigh District of Pa.,.....	6.00	5.34	3.37	4.11	4.45

The proportion of unsold stocks to total product in 1896 and the four preceding years was :

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Per Cent.,.....	5.50	9.93	9.93	5.83	9.85

#### CONSUMPTION.

The consumption of pig iron in the United States in 1896, as compared with that of the four preceding years, was :

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Tons, .....	9,301,782	6,953,189	6,694,302	9,623,362	8,276,175

*Prices of No. 1 American Pig Iron.*—The following figures show the highest and lowest prices, at tide water, in 1896 and the preceding four years :

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Highest, Northern,.....	\$18.00	\$15.00	\$14.50	\$14.50	\$18.50
Lowest, Southern,.....	14.75	13.00	11.25	11.00	11.25

#### IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1895 AND 1896.

	1895.	1896.
Pig Iron,.....tons,	53,232	56,272
Scrap Iron and Steel, &c.,.....	6,066	8,250
Bar Iron,.....	20,049	16,276
Railway Bars, Iron or Steel,.....	1,447	7,796
Cotton Ties,.....	3,485	7,157
Steel Plates, &c., Bands and Scrolls, .....	15	26
Steel Blooms, &c.,.....	26,255	20,356
Sheets and Plates, Iron or Steel,.....	14,535	6,786
Tin and Terne Plates,.....	219,545	119,171
Wire Rods,.....	26,834	18,977
Wire and Wire Rope,.....	5,778	3,674
Anvils,.....	502	413
Chains,.....	474	346
Total,.....tons,	378,212	265,500
Values,.....	\$16,637,170	\$12,041,348
Iron Ore,.....tons,	524,153	682,306
“ Values,.....	\$786,207	\$1,036,917

## IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL INTO THE PORT OF NEW-YORK DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1895 AND 1896.

	1895.		1896.
Pig Iron,.....tons,	29,557	....	82,754
Scrap Iron and Steel, .....	2,109	....	1,428
Bar Iron,.....	5,255	....	4,380
Railway Bars, Iron or Steel,.....	27	....	9
Cotton Ties,.....	.....	....	.....
Sheets, Plates, &c., Iron or Steel,.....	3,481	....	2,467
Steel Blooms, &c.,.....	15,773	....	.....
Tin and Terne Plates,.....	88,112	....	59,789
Wire Rods,.....	21,004	....	16,040
Wire and Wire Rope,.....	2,046	....	1,391
Anvils, .....	154	....	288
Chains,.....	424	....	294
Total,.....tons,	162,942	....	118,785
Values,.....	\$7,558,678	....	\$4,984,504
Iron Ore,.....tons,	.....	....	4,199
“ Value,.....	.....	....	\$10,499

*Pig Iron Warrants.*—In April 700 tons sold at \$7.00 to \$7.50 for No. 2 at warrant yards, and no business of consequence was done thereafter until August, during which month, and the two following months, about 75,000 tons were sold, the greater part of which went at \$6.40 for No. 2 foundry, \$6.25 for No. 3, \$6.00 for No. 4 and \$5.90 for Gray Forge, all at warrant yards. After these large sales were made prices appreciated from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per ton, though little actual business was done at the advance. The equivalent New-York value is arrived at by adding \$3.75 per ton for freight charges.

	1894.	1895.	1896.
The warrant stock on January 1 was.....	85,700	111,200	106,200
Received into yards during the year,.....	42,500	18,500	119,000
	128,200	129,700	225,200
Delivered out of yards during the year,....	17,000	23,500	24,500
Tons,.....	111,200	106,200	200,700

The total quantity put into warrant yards since their opening is 380,000 tons. Of the quantity in yards at close of 1896, 64,663 tons was in control of the makers.

*Bessemer Pig.*—Early January quotations were \$10.75 to \$11.00, Pittsburgh, but, owing to the facts that coke prices were to be \$2.00 and Lake Superior ores \$4.00 per ton, pig iron advanced to \$12.00 before the month was over.

February opened at \$12.75 to \$13.00. In March values at first declined to \$12.25, but re-sales by large consumers reduced prices to \$11.25 to \$11.50 at Pittsburgh.

In early April an advance occurred to \$13.25 to \$13.50, followed a little later by a decline to \$12.75.

May closed weak at \$12.50, and June was quiet at \$12.00. In July prices were weak at \$11.50 at Pittsburgh, and \$10.75 at the "Valley" furnaces in Ohio.

August prices were weak at \$11.40, Pittsburgh, equal to \$9.65 at the Valley furnaces, the lowest of the year.

In September some improvement was made to \$11.00 to \$12.00 at Pittsburgh. October and November were dull months, with prices unchanged, but in December there was a decline to \$10.65 at Pittsburgh, equal to \$10.00 in the Mahoning Valley, Ohio, at which some sales were made.

The production of Bessemer pig in the United States in 1896 and the preceding four years was :

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Tons, .....	4,444,041	3,568,598	3,808,567	5,623,695	4,654,955

The product in 1896 was 968,740 tons less than that of 1895, a decrease of  $17\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., and was 54 per cent. of the total make of all kinds of pig iron.

*Steel Billets* opened at \$16.75 to \$17.50 at Pittsburgh. In April the "pool" price was fixed at \$20.25, which continued until December, when, on the collapse of the "pool," prices were "all at sea." In the meantime sales had been made by speculators at \$18.75 to \$19.50.

At the end of the year bottom prices were reached, \$15.50 to \$16.00, at which figures it was reported that large sales had been made for 1897 delivery.

*Spiegel-Eisen.*—The most of the importations were in completion of orders given out in 1895, and were as follows :

	1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.
Into New-York.....tons,	18,249	..	2,500	..	18,281	..	29,871

*Ferro-Manganese.*—Prices were nearly uniform during the year—running from \$45.50 to \$47.50, the most of the sales being at \$46 to \$46.50.

Imports at New-York in the past four years were :

	1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.
Tons, .....	1,286	..	1,500	..	8,038	..	1,632

The total imports of Spiegel-Eisen and Ferro-Manganese into the United States in 1896 were 39,167 tons.

The total product in this country in 1896 of Spiegel-Eisen and Ferro-Manganese was 131,940 tons, against 171,724 tons in 1895.

*Steel Rails.*—The price throughout the year was \$28 at Eastern mills until the end of December, when a reduction was made to \$25, for deliveries in 1897 only.

The product in 1896 was 1,102,892 tons, against 1,266,081 tons in 1895, a decrease of 163,189—about 13 per cent.

There were imported in 1896 7,796 tons, valued at \$207,648, as against 1,447 tons in 1895, valued at \$27,076.

The exports of steel rails in 1896 amounted to 33,058 tons, valued at \$772,955.

*Iron Ore.*—The Lake Superior output was 9,934,446 tons, against 10,429,037 in 1895, a decrease of 494,591 tons—4 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Prices were fixed on the basis of \$4 for Bessemer and \$2.75 for non-Bessemer ores at Lake ports, that is, Cleveland and equivalent. Nearly all of the season contracts were made at these figures.

The imports amounted to 682,806 tons, valued at \$1,036,917, the major part coming from Spain and Cuba, with occasional lots from Greece, Algeria and Newfoundland.

The CARNEGIE deal in December for Lake Superior ore property, with the ROCKEFELLERS was an important move, and is expected to result in reducing prices of ore for 1897.

# STATISTICS OF TRADE AND FINANCE.

## FOREIGN IMPORTS, DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND FOREIGN EXPORTS OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

### VALUE OF FOREIGN IMPORTS INTO THE PORT OF NEW-YORK FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS, ENDED DECEMBER 31ST.

YEARS.	Dutiable.	Free Goods.	Specie and Bullion.	Total Foreign Imports.
1877, .....	\$221,401,649 ..	\$92,686,992 ..	\$15,000,227 ..	\$329,088,868
1878, .....	201,540,213 ..	82,495,681 ..	19,150,973 ..	303,186,867
1879, .....	234,775,206 ..	105,217,808 ..	84,196,109 ..	424,189,123
1880, .....	337,250,149 ..	126,926,531 ..	75,210,096 ..	539,386,776
1881, .....	310,103,977 ..	129,297,696 ..	56,023,233 ..	495,424,906
1882, .....	359,357,163 ..	132,876,823 ..	7,694,788 ..	499,928,774
1883, .....	325,199,510 ..	127,485,979 ..	20,174,396 ..	472,859,885
1884, .....	287,165,980 ..	126,591,112 ..	27,010,641 ..	440,767,683
1885, .....	284,142,862 ..	119,897,594 ..	17,701,094 ..	401,241,550
1886, .....	298,234,553 ..	134,846,667 ..	38,999,519 ..	472,080,739
1887, .....	310,399,405 ..	151,136,190 ..	40,575,963 ..	502,110,558
1888, .....	301,008,039 ..	154,865,981 ..	8,206,303 ..	464,080,323
1889, .....	329,210,894 ..	163,820,087 ..	7,948,166 ..	500,979,147
1890, .....	349,210,717 ..	193,155,771 ..	20,369,499 ..	562,735,987
1891, .....	254,102,154 ..	268,329,418 ..	35,154,540 ..	557,586,112
1892, .....	254,360,354 ..	317,939,925 ..	11,407,559 ..	583,707,838
1893, .....	236,490,931 ..	291,999,022 ..	65,827,758 ..	594,317,711
1894, .....	198,646,169 ..	239,767,676 ..	20,671,236 ..	459,085,081
1895, .....	284,036,654 ..	232,350,120 ..	32,856,122 ..	549,142,896
1896, .....	243,285,760 ..	197,236,085 ..	90,733,998 ..	531,205,763

### VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS, ENDED DECEMBER 31ST.

YEARS.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Specie and Bullion.	Total Exports.
1877, .....	\$290,960,048 ..	\$7,973,923 ..	\$27,497,169 ..	\$326,431,140
1878, .....	340,206,868 ..	9,207,432 ..	13,107,788 ..	362,522,088
1879, .....	349,471,680 ..	6,746,885 ..	14,828,044 ..	371,046,609
1880, .....	406,955,884 ..	8,866,943 ..	9,370,272 ..	425,193,099
1881, .....	358,479,834 ..	14,656,536 ..	12,623,831 ..	385,760,201
1882, .....	334,199,006 ..	12,289,577 ..	48,013,279 ..	394,501,862
1883, .....	337,093,193 ..	12,849,233 ..	19,390,005 ..	368,832,431
1884, .....	321,400,682 ..	9,460,694 ..	54,410,573 ..	385,271,949
1885, .....	321,144,580 ..	9,669,113 ..	24,641,266 ..	355,459,959
1886, .....	308,187,092 ..	9,984,519 ..	50,024,339 ..	368,195,950
1887, .....	304,021,758 ..	8,998,923 ..	21,046,701 ..	334,067,382
1888, .....	290,779,161 ..	9,111,569 ..	49,565,852 ..	349,456,582
1889, .....	336,785,463 ..	9,074,152 ..	71,685,395 ..	417,545,010
1890, .....	339,458,578 ..	8,184,783 ..	41,646,121 ..	389,289,482
1891, .....	378,392,937 ..	8,772,099 ..	95,916,277 ..	483,081,313
1892, .....	368,559,145 ..	9,164,829 ..	93,204,967 ..	470,928,941
1893, .....	348,097,228 ..	9,900,460 ..	106,397,995 ..	464,395,683
1894, .....	332,621,123 ..	7,958,055 ..	129,003,594 ..	469,582,813
1895, .....	323,402,003 ..	8,948,318 ..	139,950,607 ..	472,300,928
1896, .....	365,570,818 ..	9,450,831 ..	104,036,418 ..	479,058,063

VALUE OF FOREIGN IMPORTS ENTERED MONTHLY AT NEW-YORK DURING THE  
YEARS 1894, 1895 AND 1896.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MONTHS.	1894.	1895.	1896.
January,.....	\$10,885,888 ..	\$21,566,861 ..	\$18,867,240
February,.....	9,887,860 ..	18,021,840 ..	18,889,600
March,.....	10,292,535 ..	20,062,096 ..	18,763,592
April,.....	9,802,449 ..	18,890,645 ..	14,508,833
May,.....	9,439,188 ..	16,942,025 ..	14,586,509
June,.....	7,601,841 ..	14,748,856 ..	14,314,808
July,.....	8,941,093 ..	21,742,175 ..	15,238,011
August,.....	7,075,534 ..	19,280,081 ..	15,678,300
September,.....	11,621,730 ..	18,148,243 ..	13,201,271
October,.....	14,695,386 ..	18,109,887 ..	12,307,496
November,.....	13,195,280 ..	15,074,277 ..	11,119,916
December,.....	15,229,829 ..	16,478,063 ..	13,431,630
Total,.....	\$127,668,108 ..	\$218,559,499 ..	\$179,902,201

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MONTHS.	1894.	1895.	1896.
January,.....	\$4,483,878 ..	\$5,184,300 ..	\$6,070,092
February,.....	3,744,808 ..	3,008,708 ..	5,476,311
March,.....	4,530,302 ..	4,049,981 ..	5,420,841
April,.....	4,809,725 ..	5,658,249 ..	5,732,838
May,.....	5,674,681 ..	5,797,169 ..	6,965,355
June,.....	6,718,050 ..	5,983,271 ..	7,240,723
July,.....	10,336,045 ..	7,124,898 ..	5,033,074
August,.....	11,609,036 ..	5,482,146 ..	4,037,808
September,.....	3,471,901 ..	5,560,330 ..	4,156,053
October,.....	4,940,124 ..	6,968,630 ..	5,447,830
November,.....	4,607,574 ..	5,403,329 ..	3,715,772
December,.....	6,592,092 ..	5,584,217 ..	4,825,303
Total,.....	\$71,518,216 ..	\$65,805,228 ..	\$64,121,997

FREE GOODS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MONTHS.	1894.	1895.	1896.
January,.....	\$21,101,632 ..	\$19,086,859 ..	\$20,401,556
February,.....	19,044,404 ..	17,795,959 ..	17,115,110
March,.....	28,263,908 ..	21,265,427 ..	18,101,138
April,.....	23,172,465 ..	20,807,106 ..	17,676,388
May,.....	20,154,071 ..	17,818,044 ..	14,281,227
June,.....	16,829,048 ..	17,976,615 ..	14,997,374
July,.....	23,002,187 ..	18,145,372 ..	12,982,834
August,.....	15,598,094 ..	19,175,977 ..	12,583,806
September,.....	17,131,301 ..	17,989,309 ..	15,292,073
October,.....	18,883,112 ..	23,897,411 ..	15,385,120
November,.....	15,357,253 ..	19,095,228 ..	17,622,486
December,.....	20,690,046 ..	18,268,740 ..	20,006,486
Total,.....	\$239,227,531 ..	\$231,922,047 ..	\$196,447,597

SPECIE AND BULLION.

MONTHS.	1894.	1895.	1896.
January,.....	\$617,014 ..	\$1,452,723 ..	\$7,903,909
February,.....	1,749,979 ..	5,177,561 ..	10,467,782
March,.....	889,215 ..	7,373,777 ..	1,018,803
April,.....	2,143,696 ..	4,080,677 ..	1,491,229
May,.....	4,162,919 ..	5,229,695 ..	1,021,273
June,.....	716,774 ..	1,781,992 ..	1,314,947
July,.....	1,898,284 ..	663,097 ..	1,551,418
August,.....	8,639,654 ..	1,870,514 ..	4,531,186
September,.....	1,120,645 ..	963,857 ..	31,535,028
October,.....	1,249,162 ..	2,128,458 ..	24,008,529
November,.....	1,518,434 ..	612,637 ..	4,876,906
December,.....	965,460 ..	1,521,134 ..	1,018,459
Total,.....	\$20,671,236 ..	\$32,856,123 ..	\$90,733,968

TOTAL FOREIGN IMPORTS.

MONTHS.	1894.	1895.	1896.
January,.....	\$86,587,912 ..	\$47,890,743 ..	\$52,742,797
February,.....	33,927,051 ..	44,003,568 ..	51,448,803
March,.....	43,975,960 ..	52,751,231 ..	43,298,873
April,.....	39,928,335 ..	48,936,877 ..	39,409,288
May,.....	39,430,854 ..	45,786,933 ..	36,854,364
June,.....	31,865,713 ..	40,490,734 ..	37,867,846
July,.....	44,177,609 ..	47,675,542 ..	34,805,337
August,.....	37,922,318 ..	45,808,668 ..	36,826,100
September,.....	33,945,577 ..	42,661,739 ..	64,184,424
October,.....	39,767,784 ..	51,104,386 ..	57,148,975
November,.....	34,678,541 ..	40,185,471 ..	37,335,080
December,.....	43,477,427 ..	41,847,154 ..	39,283,876
Total,.....	\$459,085,081 ..	\$549,142,396 ..	\$531,205,763

WITHDRAWALS FROM WAREHOUSE.

MONTHS.	1894.	1895.	1896.
January,.....	\$4,810,639 ..	\$7,806,606 ..	\$6,130,695
February,.....	4,073,189 ..	3,640,556 ..	5,294,342
March,.....	4,565,333 ..	3,763,002 ..	3,867,039
April,.....	4,240,148 ..	3,676,732 ..	4,329,063
May,.....	3,612,959 ..	3,739,939 ..	3,524,913
June,.....	3,294,271 ..	3,603,644 ..	3,477,238
July,.....	4,463,323 ..	4,302,828 ..	4,053,691
August,.....	12,296,988 ..	5,786,030 ..	4,748,475
September,.....	12,397,903 ..	5,784,824 ..	5,196,412
October,.....	4,805,125 ..	5,193,269 ..	5,525,501
November,.....	3,520,129 ..	4,153,094 ..	5,185,556
December,.....	3,242,228 ..	4,733,198 ..	4,267,894
Total,.....	\$65,322,240 ..	\$56,243,722 ..	\$55,600,813

CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW-YORK.

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Dry Goods,.....	\$68,605,874 ..	\$118,847,013 ..	\$36,357,561
General Merchandise,..	369,807,971 ..	397,439,763 ..	354,114,234
Specie,.....	20,671,236 ..	32,856,122 ..	90,733,968
Total,.....	\$459,085,081 ..	\$549,142,396 ..	\$531,205,763



## RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS AT NEW-YORK.

MONTHS.	1894.	1895.	1896.
January,.....	\$8,815,654 71 ..	\$12,876,097 73 ..	\$10,476,017 50
February,.....	7,424,174 08 ..	9,889,778 93 ..	10,126,565 65
March,.....	7,448,490 87 ..	9,852,617 10 ..	9,886,417 85
April,.....	6,738,597 80 ..	8,895,776 74 ..	7,670,103 76
May,.....	6,238,817 97 ..	8,188,887 78 ..	7,446,912 89
June,.....	5,181,442 93 ..	7,587,020 58 ..	7,297,776 77
July,.....	6,175,579 43 ..	10,690,666 66 ..	8,810,989 84
August,.....	8,728,354 94 ..	10,872,078 41 ..	8,510,009 40
September,.....	9,692,660 21 ..	9,884,072 56 ..	7,681,808 11
October,.....	8,229,809 61 ..	9,868,618 22 ..	7,227,898 41
November,.....	6,769,716 78 ..	7,766,418 56 ..	6,705,079 12
December,.....	7,483,102 51 ..	8,890,508 89 ..	7,346,706 90
Total,.....	\$88,865,400 84 ..	\$118,706,982 25 ..	\$98,185,785 70

## VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK, EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE.

QUARTERS.	1894.	1895.	1896.
First Quarter,.....	\$88,784,122 ..	\$80,815,768 ..	\$91,182,319
Second Quarter,.....	86,109,829 ..	79,556,825 ..	90,614,894
Third Quarter,.....	82,059,812 ..	78,872,838 ..	89,385,375
Fourth Quarter,.....	83,675,955 ..	93,605,890 ..	108,889,056
Total,.....	\$340,579,218 ..	\$332,850,321 ..	\$375,021,644

## VALUE OF TOTAL EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK.

## DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

MONTHS.	1894.	1895.	1896.
January,.....	\$29,416,201 ..	\$28,841,715 ..	\$33,033,407
February,.....	26,751,868 ..	28,027,992 ..	26,685,558
March,.....	30,856,376 ..	26,864,099 ..	29,124,224
April,.....	27,177,808 ..	25,408,791 ..	29,078,157
May,.....	27,818,628 ..	27,255,361 ..	28,885,537
June,.....	29,299,709 ..	24,736,118 ..	29,780,682
July,.....	25,817,805 ..	25,047,312 ..	29,628,702
August,.....	28,699,332 ..	25,936,597 ..	27,874,370
September,.....	25,873,578 ..	25,685,669 ..	29,742,700
October,.....	27,041,133 ..	30,864,062 ..	34,819,619
November,.....	27,075,448 ..	28,856,018 ..	32,183,082
December,.....	27,793,242 ..	31,878,274 ..	35,234,775
Total,.....	\$332,621,123 ..	\$323,402,008	\$365,570,813

## FOREIGN FREE.

MONTHS.	1894.	1895.	1896.
January,.....	\$211,685 ..	\$247,153 ..	\$392,056
February,.....	216,730 ..	336,027 ..	379,786
March,.....	246,490 ..	465,254 ..	483,054
April,.....	313,564 ..	430,222 ..	530,998
May,.....	324,031 ..	476,163 ..	539,681
June,.....	286,741 ..	281,098 ..	456,626
July,.....	208,054 ..	256,036 ..	653,108
August,.....	325,491 ..	211,153 ..	398,551
September,.....	224,226 ..	463,302 ..	427,071
October,.....	295,332 ..	372,726 ..	383,874
November,.....	283,877 ..	268,607 ..	204,425
December,.....	262,934 ..	306,795 ..	173,713
Total,.....	\$3,199,155 ..	\$4,114,536 ..	\$5,022,943

FOREIGN DUTIABLE.

MONTHS.	1894.	1895.	1896.
January, .....	\$419,805 ..	\$300,858 ..	\$376,079
February, .....	415,858 ..	257,556 ..	312,618
March, .....	699,114 ..	475,114 ..	895,537
April, .....	495,974 ..	318,967 ..	320,697
May, .....	444,290 ..	381,654 ..	437,780
June, .....	446,089 ..	318,451 ..	584,786
July, .....	312,565 ..	510,111 ..	548,227
August, .....	298,594 ..	337,468 ..	287,251
September, .....	299,667 ..	424,695 ..	325,895
October, .....	142,221 ..	539,070 ..	283,296
November, .....	276,698 ..	598,651 ..	223,053
December, .....	505,070 ..	421,192 ..	338,219
Total, .....	\$4,758,940 ..	\$4,838,782 ..	\$4,427,888

SPECIE AND BULLION.

MONTHS.	1894.	1895.	1896.
January, .....	\$4,975,018 ..	\$23,118,472 ..	\$14,840,709
February, .....	6,408,800 ..	3,896,159 ..	6,272,538
March, .....	6,491,962 ..	5,379,602 ..	4,574,475
April, .....	18,676,741 ..	6,158,072 ..	7,704,637
May, .....	29,733,073 ..	4,940,813 ..	28,229,029
June, .....	24,069,841 ..	3,315,689 ..	9,420,606
July, .....	14,174,487 ..	5,977,960 ..	14,062,345
August, .....	7,920,245 ..	20,260,120 ..	4,946,974
September, .....	2,793,709 ..	19,847,996 ..	4,946,682
October, .....	4,018,780 ..	4,905,788 ..	4,607,510
November, .....	2,866,100 ..	17,968,479 ..	4,685,087
December, .....	12,874,838 ..	19,181,962 ..	4,745,776
Total, .....	\$129,003,594 ..	\$139,950,607 ..	\$104,036,418

TOTAL EXPORTS.

MONTHS.	1894.	1895.	1896.
January, .....	\$35,022,709 ..	\$57,008,198 ..	\$48,642,251
February, .....	33,793,251 ..	27,517,734 ..	33,650,500
March, .....	37,793,942 ..	33,184,069 ..	34,577,290
April, .....	41,667,087 ..	32,316,052 ..	37,634,539
May, .....	57,820,017 ..	33,003,491 ..	53,091,977
June, .....	54,102,380 ..	28,651,356 ..	40,242,700
July, .....	40,512,911 ..	31,791,419 ..	44,892,382
August, .....	37,243,662 ..	46,745,333 ..	33,007,146
September, .....	29,191,130 ..	46,421,662 ..	35,441,848
October, .....	31,497,466 ..	36,681,641 ..	40,094,299
November, .....	30,002,123 ..	47,691,750 ..	37,295,647
December, .....	40,933,084 ..	51,288,223 ..	40,487,433
Total, .....	\$469,582,812 ..	\$472,300,928 ..	\$479,058,062

# DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN IMPORTS, DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND FOREIGN EXPORTS OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1896.

## FOREIGN IMPORTS.

THE following is a detailed statement of all goods, wares and merchandise, the growth, produce and manufacture of foreign countries, that were imported into the Port of New-York during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896, compared with the aggregate of all other ports of the United States for the same period :

FOREIGN IMPORTS—ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1895-96.
Agricultural Implements .....	\$730	\$5,202	\$5,932
Animals—Cattle.....number, 39	5,438	9,653	15,091
Horses....." 105	97,784	112,597	210,081
Sheep....." 264	6,188	36,660	42,848
All other, including Fowls.....	128,095	29,999	158,087
Antimony Ore, Regulus or Metal.....lbs. 3,906,661	204,343	9,947	214,290
Articles, specially imported—			
For Religious, Educational, &c., Institutions.....	250,711	172,380	423,091
Specimens of Natural History, Botany, &c.....	11,811	20,766	32,577
Works of Art for Exhibition, &c.....	25,809	126,712	152,521
Articles, the growth, produce of the United States, returned—			
All other (see Spirits).....	1,039,294	2,395,496	3,434,790
Art Works .....	3,551,088	1,268,752	4,819,840
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	110	219,408	219,518
Asphaltum, or Bitumen, crude.....tons, 63,281	174,968	67,736	242,704
Bark, Hemlock.....	....	214,952	214,952
Beverages, not elsewhere specified—			
Lemonade, Soda Water, &c.....doz. bottles, 44,890	31,742	12,065	43,407
Bismuth.....lbs. 35,647	27,764	79,832	107,596
Bolting Cloths.....	153,691	53,770	207,461
Bones, crude or unmanufactured.....	26,391	181,555	157,946
Books, Music, Maps, &c.....	1,448,480	566,924	2,015,404
Breadstuffs, all other and preparations of, used as food—except—			
Barley, Corn, Oats, Oatmeal, Rye, Wheat and Wheat Flour.....	191,961	65,613	257,574
Bristles—Crude, not sorted, bunched or prepared, lbs. 267	58	1,562	1,620
Burr Stones, rough or unmanufactured.....	19,810	8,733	28,543
Cabinets of Old Coins, Medals and other Antiquities	395,623	102,761	498,384
Chalk, unmanufactured.....tons, 35,922	25,257	42,110	67,367
Chemicals, Drugs and Dyes—			
Alizarine, natural, including Extract of Madder, lbs. 5,360,236	863,157	126,073	994,230
Argal, or Argol, or crude Tartar....." 28,330,665	2,712,065	12,644	2,724,709
Barks, Cinchona or other, from which Quinine may be extracted.....lbs. 1,617,234	109,104	56,595	165,699
Cochineal....." 153,672	49,513	1,475	50,988

FOREIGN IMPORTS—ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1895-96.
<b>Chemicals, Drugs and Dyes—</b>			
Dye Woods—Logwood..... tons, 31,760	\$739,096	\$787,760	\$1,516,855
All other.....	73,685	41,333	114,978
Gums—Arabic..... lbs. 1,464,256	158,502	10,406	168,908
Camphor, crude..... " 867,373	297,964	30,493	328,457
Gambier, or Terra Japonica..... " 24,381,081	805,813	302,799	1,108,611
Shellac..... " 5,324,307	1,068,494	142,308	1,210,802
All other Gums.....	3,802,442	302,891	4,105,333
Indigo..... lbs. 1,197,643	468,701	1,204,469	1,673,170
Licorice Root..... " 79,446,791	1,273,998	127,760	1,401,748
Lime, Chloride of, or Bleaching Powder " 33,015,444	500,858	1,078,500	1,579,358
Mineral Waters, all not artificial..... galls. 1,636,540	409,732	134,012	543,744
Opium, crude, or unmanufactured..... lbs. 309,646	589,033	94,314	683,347
Potash, Chlorate of..... " 3,833,171	331,032	122,977	453,999
Muriate of..... " 40,241,933	618,568	762,376	1,380,939
Nitrate of, or Saltpetre, crude..... " 12,637,015	832,340	57,184	389,524
All other..... " 17,796,187	435,840	367,000	802,840
Quinia, Sulphate of, and all Alkaloids or Salts of Cinchona Bark..... ounces, 3,297,343	778,511	8,376	786,887
Soda, Nitrate of..... tons, 82,885	2,530,574	1,340,150	3,870,724
Sulphur or Brimstone, crude..... " 74,281	914,504	1,015,789	1,930,293
Vanilla Beans..... lbs. 194,486	961,619	51,989	1,013,608
All other Chemicals.....	4,367,296	1,163,421	5,530,717
Chicory Root, raw, unground..... lbs. 15,402,985	204,703	5,525	210,228
Clay, Common Blue, for the manufacture of Crucibles..... tons, 3,099	32,387	18,390	50,777
Cliff-tone, unmanufactured..... " 9,329	16,780	16,525	33,305
Coal, Anthracite.....	.....	346,420	346,420
Charcoal.....	2,726	40,244	42,970
Cobalt..... lbs. 7,694	9,268	.....	9,268
Cocoa, or Cocoa, crude, and Leaves and Shells of, lbs. 20,053,247	2,066,848	320,230	2,387,078
Coffee..... " 493,907,727	72,014,710	12,778,414	84,793,124
<b>Copper, and manufactures of—</b>			
Ore and Regulus..... tons, 5,074	30,036	304,582	334,637
Pigs, bars, ingots, old and other unmanufactured, lbs. 8,645,108	804,116	318,967	1,123,083
<b>Cork Wood, or Cork Bark, unmanufactured.....</b>	<b>1,066,106</b>	<b>143,344</b>	<b>1,209,450</b>
<b>Cotton, and manufactures of—</b>			
Unmanufactured..... lbs. 10,604,164	1,314,632	5,263,580	6,578,212
Waste or Flocks..... " 1,766,051	63,574	141,441	205,015
Diamond Dust or Bort.....	108,220	69	108,289
Fans, common Palm Leaf.....	47,215	2,437	49,652
Feathers and Downs, crude, not dressed, colored or manufactured.....	2,257,484	129,320	2,386,804
Fertilizers—Guano..... tons, 637	4,414	45,575	49,989
Phosphates, crude or native..... " 6,084	43,636	106,831	150,467
All other.....	272,929	633,461	906,390
<b>Fibers, Vegetable, and manufactures of—</b>			
Unmanufactured—Flax, and tow of..... tons, 1,001	231,353	940,305	1,171,653
Hemp and Tow of..... " 3,687	522,194	524,462	1,046,656
Isle, or Tampico Fiber..... " 3,098	206,749	510,836	717,585
Jute and Jute Butts..... " 63,784	1,414,156	587,050	2,001,206
Manila..... " 15,514	1,354,599	2,349,986	3,704,585
Sisal Grass..... " 33,598	2,291,435	1,121,325	3,412,760
All other..... " 2,042	117,176	143,451	260,627
<b>Manufactures of—</b>			
Bags for Grain, made of Burlaps.....	158,634	1,393,321	1,551,955

FOREIGN IMPORTS—ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1895-96.
Fibers, Vegetable, and manufactures of—			
Bagging, suitable for covering cotton.....	\$37,601	\$40,858	\$37,859
Burlaps.....	3,306,290	3,240,826	6,446,616
Cord Yarn.....lbs. 4,854,086	104,506	.....	104,806
Twine, Binding.....	.....	109,160	109,160
Fish, fresh—Salmon.....	.....	160,409	160,409
All other.....	95,889	1,668,738	1,764,123
Fish Bladders or Fish Sounds.....	15,461	37,466	42,927
Fruits, including Nuts—			
Bananas.....	1,250,293	3,252,453	4,502,746
Currants.....lbs. 30,235,723	505,097	400	505,497
All other Fruits, not elsewhere specified.....	587,594	259,208	796,802
Fur Skins, undressed and dressed, suitable only for hatters' furs.....	2,622,633	917,068	3,545,700
Glass Plates, or Disks, unwrought, for Optical In- struments.....	26,392	66,236	92,628
Gold and Silver Sweepings.....	60	25,708	25,768
Gold Beaters' Molds and Skins.....	17,378	8,733	26,011
Grease—Grease and Tallow.....	589,104	601,199	1,190,303
Gut, unmanufactured.....	108,760	91,602	195,362
Hair, unmanufactured.....	694,896	549,182	1,244,077
Hats, Bonnets and Hoods, materials for, composed of straw, chip, &c.....	2,643,555	126,438	2,769,993
Hides and Skins, other than Fur Skins—			
Goat Skins.....lbs. 33,376,271	7,762,375	2,542,020	10,304,395
All other....." 104,516,448	13,986,562	6,927,300	20,215,782
Hide Cuttings, raw, and all other Glue stock.....	123,553	156,189	279,692
Hones and Whetstones.....	26,931	7,593	33,523
Hoofs, Horns, &c., unmanufactured, and Horn Strips and Tips.....	513,618	54,632	568,445
Household and Personal Effects, and Wearing Ap- parel in use, &c.....	633,309	1,952,440	2,585,749
India Rubber and Gutta Percha, and manufactures of—			
Unmanufactured—			
Gutta Percha.....lbs. 3,880,467	163,891	14,622	178,513
India Rubber....." 34,265,483	15,610,870	992,150	16,603,020
India Rubber, old scrap or refuse, fit only for re- manufacture.....lbs. 2,245,193	73,845	49,223	122,068
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of—			
Ties for baling cotton.....	.....	102,327	102,327
Needles, hand sewing and darning.....	285,466	26,632	312,098
Shotgun Barrels, forged, rough, bored.....	64,965	4,261	69,246
Ivory, and manufactures of—			
Unmanufactured—Animal.....lbs. 174,178	493,065	45,682	538,747
Vegetable....." 7,709,715	69,892	10,750	80,642
Jewelry, manufactures of Gold and Silver, and Pre- cious Stones—			
Diamonds, and other Precious Stones, rough or un- cut.....	61,594	52,294	113,888
Lithographic Stones, not engraved.....	96,870	9,668	96,556
Matting for floors, manufactured from round or split straw, including Chinese matting.....	2,041,697	735,730	2,777,417
Meerschaum, crude.....	30,462	8,513	38,975
Minerals, crude, not elsewhere specified.....	22,399	70,739	93,138
Moss, Seaweeds, unmanufactured.....	33,365	134,019	166,384
Oakum.....lbs. 599,072	25,123	5,382	30,504
Oil Cake....." 30,850	449	45,276	45,725

FOREIGN IMPORTS—ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1895-96.
Oils, mineral..... galls. 15,408	\$11,864	....	\$11,864
Vegetable—Fixed or Expressed—			
Other, than Olive, Salad.....	1,356,023	\$567,684	1,923,707
Volatile or Essential.....	1,093,362	90,406	1,183,768
Ores, not elsewhere specified—			
Emery..... tons, 3,356	47,548	86,640	84,198
Chromic Ore.....	....	183,700	183,700
Manganese Ore..... lbs. 21,860,847	95,898	471,484	567,382
Nickel, and Nickel Matte, containing not more than 2 per cent. of copper..... tons, 5	2,095	610,730	612,755
Sulphur Ore, as pyrites, &c., containing in excess of 25 per cent. of sulphur..... tons, 50,112	186,183	412,314	598,497
Paints, Pigments and Colors.....	76,689	12,815	89,504
Paper Stock, crude—			
Rags, other than Woolen..... lbs. 27,665,252	472,471	258,162	730,633
All other.....	764,652	1,960,438	2,715,090
Parchment and Vellum.....	22,940	10,488	33,428
Plants, &c., and Flowers.....	508,761	180,692	689,453
Plaster of Paris, and Sulphate of Lime, unground, tons, 129,055	153,430	67,730	221,160
Platinum, unmanufactured..... lbs. 4,343	627,733	223,394	860,127
Platinum Vases, Retorts, Vessels, &c., for chemical uses.....	73,032	5,096	78,128
Plumbago..... tons, 10,432	362,018	22,536	384,554
Rennets, raw or prepared.....	50,239	884	51,073
Rice, (under Reciprocity Treaty with Hawaiian Islands).....	....	163,571	163,571
Salt..... lbs. 71,272,730	105,838	689,905	745,743
Sauerkraut.....	6,379	1,516	7,895
Sausage, Bologna..... lbs. 341,112	77,636	3,251	80,887
Sausage Skins.....	507,962	80,705	588,657
Seeds, all other, except Linseed or Flaxseed.....	880,929	415,834	1,296,763
Shells of all kinds, unmanufactured.....	562,279	141,866	704,145
Silk, and manufactures of—			
Unmanufactured—Cocoons..... lbs. 279,065	112,897	3	112,900
Raw, or as reeled from the Cocoon.... " 1,639,499	6,452,470	19,794,432	26,246,902
Waste..... " 808,663	327,968	75,658	403,626
Spices—unground—			
Nutmegs..... lbs. 1,217,602	389,711	43,725	433,436
Pepper, black or white..... " 15,396,751	594,847	56,014	650,861
All other..... " 16,211,863	840,878	158,348	999,226
Spirits, distilled, of domestic manufacture, returned, (subject to Internal Revenue Tax) proof galls. 218,819	187,077	752,983	940,060
Stamps.....	10,877	4,239	15,116
Sugar, Molasses and Confectionery—			
Molasses, (under Treaty with Hawaiian Islands,) galls. 2,210	371	26,304	26,675
Sugar—Cane and other, (under Treaty with Hawaiian Islands)..... lbs. 65,615,647	1,938,953	9,507,843	11,386,796
Tanning Materials, not elsewhere specified.....	13,168	10,442	23,610
Tar and Pitch—			
Coal Tar, crude, and Pitch of..... bbls. 77,961	122,107	169,755	291,862
Tar and Pitch, of Wood..... " 1,892	2,737	4,142	6,879
Coal Tar Preparations.....	279,675	31,411	311,086
Tea..... lbs. 57,549,198	7,870,054	4,334,386	12,704,440
Tin, in bars, blocks, pigs or grain, or granulated, lbs. 43,308,345	5,860,124	901,592	6,761,716
Tinsel Wire, large or lahn..... " 108,381	44,164	16,738	60,890

FOREIGN IMPORTS—ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1893-94.
Vegetables—Cabbages.....number, 1,175,970	\$53,356	\$2,386	\$55,644
Wafers, unmedicated.....	7,943	8,805	16,748
Wax, bees.....lbs. 315,720	61,756	14,214	75,970
Wood, and manufactures of—			
Unmanufactured—Cabinet Woods—			
Mahogany.....M. feet, 11,367	648,608	164,455	813,063
All other.....	947,263	36,838	986,103
Logs, and Round Timber.....		2,584,438	2,584,438
Timber, Hewn and Sawed, squared or sided.....		82,022	82,022
Lumber—Boards, Planks, Deals and other sawed Lumber.....M. feet, 53,728	547,570	7,957,723	8,505,293
All other unmanufactured.....	718,164	3,436,125	4,154,289
Wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals, and manufactures of—			
Unmanufactured—			
Class one, Clothing Wool.....lbs. 28,939,693	3,788,395	15,660,076	19,448,471
Class two, Combing "....." 543,352	148,783	3,360,953	3,509,736
Class three, Carpet "....." 52,724,260	4,758,926	4,734,109	9,493,035
Manufactures of Wool—			
Rags, noils and wastes.....lbs. 9,982,367	1,029,444	959,097	1,988,541
All other free articles.....	201,098	233,568	434,666
Total value of merchandise free of duty.....	\$219,909,552	\$149,847,918	\$369,757,470

FOREIGN IMPORTS—ARTICLES PAYING DUTY.			
Animals—			
Cattle.....number, 16	\$3,562	\$1,491,803	\$1,494,765
Horses....." 80	12,806	439,706	452,510
Sheep....." 9	11	810,671	810,682
All other, including Fowls.....	23,444	44,969	68,413
Beverages, not elsewhere specified—			
Cherry Juice, and other fruit Juice, not elsewhere specified.....	14,287	32,996	47,283
Ginger Ale and Ginger Beer....doz. bottles, 240,990	170,948	76,381	247,329
Prune Juice, or Prune Wine.....galls. 27,030	23,836	4,730	28,566
All other beverages, not elsewhere specified, " 34,750	7,737	4,229	11,966
Blackings.....	116,695	20,916	137,611
Bone and Horn, manufactures of.....	127,358	37,455	164,813
Books, Music, Maps, &c.....	1,193,715	281,892	1,477,607
Brass and manufactures of.....	132,398	27,442	159,840
Breadsuffs—			
Barley.....		317,209	317,209
Corn.....		1,877	1,877
Oats.....bush. 1,067	585	12,454	13,039
Oatmeal.....lbs. 250,154	15,218	4,471	19,689
Rye.....bush. 113	268	23	291
Wheat....." 1,065	2,023	1,384,138	1,386,161
Wheat Flour.....bbls. 528	3,940	2,908	6,848
All other, and preparations of, used as food.....	554,069	224,057	778,126
Bristles, sorted, bunched or prepared. ....lbs. 1,374,443	1,261,937	171,791	1,433,728
Brushes.....	650,967	102,961	753,928
Button and Button Forms.....	1,316,368	107,542	1,423,910
Candle Pitch.....	21,258	389	21,647
Candles and Tapers.....	16,642	2,180	18,822
Carbon.....	57,124	7,043	64,167
Cement, Roman, Portland and other Hydraulic, lbs. 414,354,320	1,350,114	2,489,207	3,839,321
For Bicycles.....	56,333	15,016	70,349

FOREIGN IMPORTS—ARTICLES PAYING DUTY.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1895-96.
Chalk, prepared, and preparations of.....	\$16,666	\$6,352	\$23,018
Chemicals, Drugs and Dyes—			
Coal Tar, Colors and Dyes.....	2,756,967	316,048	3,072,915
Dyewoods—			
Extracts and decoctions of..... lbs. 4,121,896	289,941	42,748	282,689
Glycerine..... " 19,319,347	1,307,869	164,933	1,472,803
Opium, prepared for smoking and other, containing less than 9 per cent. of Morphia.....	....	735,134	735,134
Soda, Caustic..... lbs. 17,925,350	325,800	745,369	1,071,169
Sol Soda..... " 3,535,120	17,518	66,905	84,423
Soda Ash..... " 65,121,573	533,143	1,417,838	1,950,981
All other salts of..... " 2,374,941	60,044	89,204	149,248
Sumac, ground..... " 4,989,463	86,175	146,395	232,570
All other Chemicals.....	3,256,774	1,472,193	4,728,967
Chicory Root, burnt or roasted, ground... lbs. 350,087	11,948	3,901	15,849
Chocolate, other than Confectionery, and Sweetened Chocolate..... lbs. 191,009	167,868	30,549	193,417
Clays, or Earths of all kinds, including China Clay or Kaoline..... tons, 25,316	186,625	547,942	736,567
Clocks and Watches, and parts of—			
Clocks and parts of.....	415,833	108,489	524,322
Watches, Watch Materials and Movements.....	1,008,991	89,909	1,098,900
Coal, Bituminous..... tons, 5,197	34,258	3,525,025	3,559,283
Cocoa, or Cacao, crude, and Leaves and Shells of, prepared or manufactured..... lbs. 547,311	136,315	273,934	410,249
Coffee substitutes..... " 1,977,070	74,522	16,010	90,532
Coke..... tons, 2	7	117,354	117,361
Collodion, manufactures of.....	313,832	24,040	337,869
Copper, and manufactures of—			
Manufactures of.....	50,111	22,120	72,231
Corks, and manufactures of Cork Bark.....	380,359	89,528	469,887
Cotton, manufactures of—			
Cloths, not bleached, dyed, colored, &c. sq. yds. 1,841,018	151,109	28,255	179,364
Bleached, dyed, colored, &c... " 31,591,098	3,869,531	1,051,529	4,921,060
Clothing, ready made, and other wearing apparel...	1,730,383	902,932	2,633,315
Knit Goods, Stockings, Hose, Half Hose, Shirts, Drawers, &c.....	3,529,232	2,661,440	6,190,672
Laces, Edgings, Embroideries, Insertings, Neck Ruffings, &c.....	9,634,109	1,224,845	10,878,954
Thread, (not on spools,) Yarn, Warps, or Warp Yarn..... lbs. 1,203,435	472,109	339,958	812,067
All other manufactures of.....	5,157,853	1,554,219	6,712,072
Cycles, and parts of.....	45,233	15,149	60,432
Dice, Draughts, Chessmen, Billiard Balls, &c., of Ivory, Bone, or other material.....	13,784	1,314	15,098
Earthen, Stone and China Ware—			
China, Porcelain, Parian and Blaque, Earthen, Stone and Crockery Ware—			
Not decorated or ornamented.....	592,394	1,212,031	1,804,425
Decorated or ornamented.....	4,604,379	3,710,117	8,314,496
All other.....	237,676	248,764	486,440
Eggs..... dozens, 20,463	665	88,017	88,682
Emery, grains and ground, pulverized or refined, lbs. 208,955	8,597	20,202	28,799
Fans, except Palm Leaf.....	307,997	36,415	344,412
Feathers and Downs, natural, dressed, colored, or manufactured and dressed, and finished Birds for millinery ornaments.....	780,954	78,130	859,084



FOREIGN IMPORTS—ARTICLES PAYING DUTY.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1855-56.
Feathers, Flowers, Fruits, Grains and Leaves, arti- ficial, for millinery use.....	\$1,561,891	\$390,027	\$1,951,918
Fibers, vegetable, and manufactures of—			
Unmanufactured—			
Flax, hackled, &c. .... tons, 741	382,373	250,492	632,765
Hemp, hackled, &c. .... " 73	17,034	5,818	22,847
Manufactures—			
Cables, Cordage and Twine.....lbs. 263,339	23,804	9,702	33,506
Yarns or Thread..... " 1,431,729	369,217	123,373	492,590
All other.....	14,426,497	3,886,752	18,313,249
Fish—Fresh—Salmon.....lbs. 4,200	210	41	251
All other.....	632	177,697	178,329
Cured or Preserved—			
Anchovies and Sardines, packed in oil or other- wise.....	646,306	324,041	970,347
Cod, Haddock, Hake and Pollock, dried, &c., lbs. 5,189,877	182,657	284,402	467,059
Herring, dried or smoked..... " 2,213,785	48,294	26,166	74,460
Herring, pickled or salted..... " 20,136,418	841,626	297,067	1,138,693
Mackerel, pickled or salted..... " 3,832,502	296,064	767,392	1,063,476
Salmon, pickled or salted..... " 396,685	28,528	35,323	63,851
All other Fish.....	216,520	225,782	442,302
Flowers, natural, dressed or undressed.....	10,322	64	10,386
Fruits, including Nuts—			
Currants.....lbs. 2,665,929	43,578	1,997	45,575
Dates..... " 11,744,863	228,077	45,379	273,456
Figs..... " 9,981,351	522,817	116,696	639,512
Lemons.....	3,734,915	1,305,429	5,040,344
Oranges.....	1,656,607	1,037,534	2,694,131
Plums and Prunes.....lbs. 449,683	61,565	7,307	68,862
Raisins..... " 10,136,093	415,880	44,830	460,710
Preserved Fruits.....	412,632	196,296	598,928
All other Fruits.....	925,306	405,946	1,331,252
Nuts—Almonds.....lbs. 7,000,279	674,530	89,274	763,804
Cocoanuts.....	216,738	286,011	442,738
All other Nuts.....	761,737	107,063	868,799
Furs, and manufactures of.....	5,903,055	554,643	6,457,698
Gas, natural.....	.....	90,774	90,774
Gelatine.....	13,583	1,853	15,436
Ginger, preserved or pickled.....	23,487	60	23,547
Glass and Glassware—			
Bottles, Vials, Demijohns, Carboys and Jars, empty or filled.....	258,261	133,840	392,101
Cylinder, Crown and Common Window Glass, un- polished.....lbs. 21,996,493	416,376	651,633	1,067,999
Cylinder and Crown Glass, polished, unsilvered, sq. feet, 687,944	176,742	12,962	190,704
Silvered..... " " 3,779,697	1,139,134	19,187	1,158,321
Plate Glass—			
Fluted, rolled or rough..... " " 299,783	12,008	11,488	23,496
Cast, polished, unsilvered..... " " 3,037,905	709,444	63,806	773,250
Cast, polished, silvered..... " " 33,819	16,639	17,480	34,119
All other Glass.....	3,069,499	736,813	3,806,312
Glue.....lbs. 5,773,940	521,979	24,000	555,979
Grease and Oils, commonly used in soap making, wire drawing or dressing leather.....	4,447	37,261	41,698
Gunpowder, and other explosive substances—			
Firecrackers.....	373,879	36,796	410,675

FOREIGN IMPORTS—ARTICLES PAYING DUTY.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1895-96.
Gunpowder, and other explosive substances—			
Fulminates, and all like articles.....	....	\$77,192	\$77,192
Gunpowder.....lbs. 67,938	\$49,471	886	49,857
Hair, manufactures of.....	648,965	248,751	897,736
Hay.....	....	2,773,535	2,773,535
Honey.....lbs. 78,762	29,599	1,010	30,609
Hops....." 2,068,518	456,237	144,132	600,419
India Rubber and Gutta Percha, manufactures of—			
Gutta Percha.....	74,506	10,726	85,231
India Rubber.....	231,531	62,697	294,228
Ink.....	59,947	13,732	73,679
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of—			
Iron Ore.....tons. 899	3,874	1,216,733	1,220,613
Pig Iron....." 51,767	1,028,990	1,002,437	2,031,427
Scrap Iron and Steel, fit only to be re-manufactured.....tons. 2,694	40,997	114,622	155,619
Bar Iron, rolled or hammered.....lbs. 12,031,624	208,481	653,032	861,503
Bars, railway, of Iron or Steel, or in part of steel, tons. 13	237	21,428	21,665
Hoop, Band or Scroll, Iron or Steel.....	....	6,659	6,659
Ingots, Blooms, &c., of Steel and Iron, in forms not elsewhere specified.....lbs. 42,166,907	1,168,475	776,675	1,945,150
Sheet, Plate and Taggers' Iron or Steel, " 7,417,573	172,135	324,123	496,258
Tin Plates, Terne Plates and Taggers' Tin, lbs. 159,118,369	3,587,145	5,863,511	9,450,656
Wire Rods, of Iron or Steel....." 47,835,734	895,389	200,376	1,095,765
Wire, and Wire Rope and Strand, Iron or Steel....." 3,611,791	276,806	340,170	616,976
Manufactures of—			
Anvils....." 376,696	20,398	42,912	63,310
Chains....." 933,729	87,735	17,124	104,859
Cutlery.....	1,739,319	415,919	2,155,238
Files, File Blanks, Rasps and Floats.....	55,358	8,968	64,326
Fire Arms.....	439,599	177,636	617,235
Machinery.....	511,530	2,306,199	2,816,729
All other.....	1,233,986	1,625,971	2,859,957
Ivory, and manufactures of—			
Manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	20,439	11,693	32,132
Jet, manufactures of.....	326,637	165,446	492,083
Jewelry, and manufactures of Gold and Silver.....	893,078	230,250	1,123,328
Precious Stones, and imitations of, not set.....	6,200,990	397,537	6,598,527
Lead, and manufactures of—			
Pigs, Bars, old and other, in ore.....lbs. 75,937,928	930,842	1,502,392	2,433,234
Manufactures of.....	281	14,060	14,341
Leather, and manufactures of—			
Leather, Bend, or Belting, and other Sole Leather..	10,263	61,439	71,702
Calfskins, tanned, patent, enameled, and japanned	480,183	15,968	496,051
Skins for Morocco.....	225,996	2,919,993	3,145,989
Upper Leather, dressed, and skins dressed and finished.....	1,963,873	430,390	2,394,263
Manufactures of—			
Gloves of kid or other leather.....	5,725,079	1,038,003	6,763,082
All other manufactures.....	331,196	267,859	599,055
Lime.....lbs. 8,856,586	17,130	59,063	76,213
Malt, Barley.....bush. 5,056	4,216	558	4,774
Malt Extract, fluid and solid.....	17,659	6,230	23,889
Malt Liquors—			
In bottles or jugs.....galls. 452,233	469,536	534,610	1,007,146
In other coverings....." 2,123,449	619,841	38,039	657,870

FOREIGN IMPORTS—ARTICLES PAYING DUTY.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1895-96.
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of—			
Marble, and manufactures of.....	\$611,934	\$300,015	\$911,949
Stone, and manufactures of, including Slate.....	175,246	240,944	416,190
Matches, friction or lucifer.....	137,816	19,670	157,486
Metals, Metal Compositions, and manufactures of—			
Bronze manufactures.....	407,790	111,829	519,619
All other.....	8,153,179	942,157	4,095,336
Mineral Substances—			
Mica.....lbs. 368,834	108,102	111,896	214,997
Mineral substances, not elsewhere specified.....	23,436	46,330	69,766
Musical Instruments.....	602,376	504,878	1,307,154
Oils—Animal or Rendered—			
Whale and Fish.....galls. 179,302	212,110	11,702	223,812
Other....." 4,125	3,997	8,216	12,213
Mineral....." 20,229	2,808	24,787	27,595
Vegetable—Fixed or Expressed—			
Olive Salad....." 592,880	710,402	396,647	1,107,049
Other.....	415,009	218,810	633,819
Volatile or Essential.....	326,246	45,275	371,521
Oleostearine.....lbs. 523,341	37,030	.....	37,030
Paints, Pigments and Colors.....	928,050	291,487	1,219,537
Palm Leaf, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	122,841	4,624	127,465
Paper, and manufactures of.....	2,234,240	935,240	3,169,480
Pencils—Pencil Leads, not in wood.....	32,472	11,122	43,594
Pencils of Lead, and of wood filled with lead or other material.....gross. 61,860	113,968	14,013	127,981
Pencils, Slate....." 471,749	84,976	5,753	40,734
Perfumeries, Cosmetics, and all toilet preparations...	573,394	83,968	657,362
Pipes and Smokers' Articles.....	256,857	77,147	334,004
Plants, Trees, Shrubs and Vines, known as nursery stock.....	215,318	50,536	265,854
Plaster of Paris, ground and calcined.....tons. 92	573	22,299	22,871
Polishing and Finishing Powders.....	21,162	3,534	24,696
Provisions, comprising Meat and Dairy Products—			
Meat Products—Meat and Meat Extracts.....	358,757	184,636	493,393
All other.....	104	39,025	39,129
Dairy Products—			
Butter.....lbs. 9,593	1,301	7,333	8,533
Cheese....." 9,043,525	1,257,227	234,111	1,491,338
Milk.....	62,304	228	62,622
Rice.....lbs. 32,425,836	536,460	574,543	1,111,003
Rice Flour, rice meal and broken rice, " 49,895,335	632,575	258,430	911,005
Salt....." 325,450	1,971	11,962	12,933
Seeds—Linseed or Flaxseed.....bush. 632,314	701,811	111,129	812,940
All other.....	199,463	373,968	573,451
Shells, manufactures of.....	33,813	53,529	87,342
Silk, manufactures of—			
Clothing, ready made, and other wearing apparel..	2,430,101	696,705	3,116,806
Dress and piece goods.....	7,577,344	486,086	8,063,390
Laces and Embroideries.....	1,583,459	407,854	1,991,313
Ribbons.....	1,097,595	43,571	1,143,166
All other.....	10,723,034	1,615,079	12,338,103
Soap—Fancy, perfumed, and all descriptions of toilet Soap.....lbs. 308,502	240,399	14,980	235,379
All other.....	294,335	273,174	569,509
Spices, ground, all other not elsewhere specified, lbs. 1,853,968	193,701	101,295	294,996

FOREIGN IMPORTS—ARTICLES PAYING DUTY.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1895-96.
Spirits, distilled—of Domestic manufacture, returned, (subject to Internal Revenue Tax)—			
Brandy.....proof galls. 166,958	\$458,810	\$231,951	\$690,761
All other....." " 642,874	732,078	714,795	1,446,873
Sponges.....	465,940	34,426	499,766
Starch.....lbs. 2,298,976	43,227	19,529	62,756
Straw, unmanufactured.....	.....	31,140	31,140
Manufactures of.....	1,117,798	81,486	1,199,284
Sugar, Molasses, and Confectionery—			
Molasses above 40° polariscope test...galls. 654,792	79,613	630,977	710,590
Sugar not above No. 16, Dutch Standard—			
Beet Sugar.....lbs. 385,873,300	8,960,529	5,068,385	14,048,914
Cane, and other Sugar....." 1,771,316,584	33,030,137	20,450,353	53,480,490
Above No. 16, Dutch Standard.. " 80,690,220	2,331,880	3,081,693	5,353,573
Confectionery.....	15,253	13,726	28,979
Tobacco, and manufactures of—			
Leaf, suitable for cigar wrappers.....lbs. 3,850,673	4,266,719	1,310,069	5,536,778
Other....." 17,068,479	6,265,968	4,640,284	10,906,352
Manufactures of—			
Cigars, Cigarettes and Cheroots.....lbs. 253,287	1,157,204	994,160	2,141,364
All other manufactures of.....	23,691	35,737	59,448
Toys.....	1,690,702	825,706	2,516,410
Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.—			
Covered with silk or other material.....	5,742	12,760	18,502
Sticks, carved and plain.....	52,364	3,148	55,512
Varnishes, spirit and all other.....galls. 34,899	94,305	11,246	105,551
Vegetables—			
Beans and Peas.....bush. 61,409	64,974	593,346	658,320
Potatoes....." 89,567	106,439	21,156	127,595
Pickles and Sauces.....	165,158	159,219	324,377
All other, in their natural state.....	467,511	215,006	693,117
Prepared or preserved.....	532,522	195,275	727,797
Vinegar.....galls. 41,221	13,789	10,763	24,552
Waste, not elsewhere specified.....	24,923	2,910	27,833
Wines—			
Champagne and other Sparkling...dozens. 197,382	2,904,286	724,083	3,628,319
Still Wines, in casks.....galls. 1,920,621	1,250,383	790,387	1,950,770
In bottles.....dozens. 214,047	1,065,894	462,022	1,527,916
Wood, and manufactures of—			
All other unmanufactured, not elsewhere specified.	1,227	36	1,263
Boards, Plank, Deals and other sawed lumber.			
M. feet. 1	77	264	341
Other Lumber.....	.....	21,745	21,745
Manufactures of—			
Cabinet Ware or House Furniture.....	281,430	86,892	368,322
Wood Pulp.....tons. 7,631	313,486	739,343	1,052,829
All other.....	1,470,490	627,769	2,098,259
Wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and all like animals, and manufactures of—			
Manufactures of—			
Wool, carbonized.....lbs. 40,354	11,620	37,491	49,111
Carpets and Carpeting.....sq. yds. 331,726	462,039	431,883	893,944
Clothing, ready made, and other wearing apparel..	727,649	568,887	1,296,536
Cloths.....lbs. 33,050,155	19,233,217	2,053,311	21,886,528
Dress Goods, women's and children's " 24,378,850	18,302,783	1,627,142	19,929,925
Knit Fabrics.....	1,984,814	556,858	2,541,672
Mungo, flocks, shoddy and wastes, garneted and carded.....lbs. 1,017,833	330,633	332,013	662,696
Shawls.....	310,770	141,717	452,487

FOREIGN IMPORTS—ARTICLES PAYING DUTY.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1895-96.
Wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and all like animals, and manufactures of—			
Yarns. ....lbs. 1,294,960	\$667,419	\$283,302	\$1,050,721
All other.....	2,069,137	683,102	2,742,239
Zinc or Spelter, and manufactures of—			
In blocks or pigs and old.....lbs. 486,258	17,961	5,894	22,755
Manufactures of.....	10,178	3,816	13,994
All other articles.....	283,567	187,496	471,065
Total value of merchandise paying duty.....	\$280,023,340	\$129,943,964	\$409,967,304
Total value of merchandise free of duty.....	219,909,552	149,847,918	369,757,470
Total value of foreign merchandise .....	\$499,932,792	\$279,791,882	\$779,724,674
Total value of coin and bullion.....	30,972,139	31,330,112	62,302,251
Total value of foreign imports, 1895-96.....	\$530,904,931	\$311,121,994	\$842,026,925
Value of imports of merchandise and of coin and bullion, brought in cars and other land vehicles....	\$1,561,448	\$57,021,968	\$58,583,416
Value of imports of merchandise and of coin and bullion, brought in American vessels.....	86,672,756	54,171,360	140,844,116
Value of imports of merchandise and of coin and bullion, brought in foreign vessels.....	442,670,727	199,928,666	642,599,393
Total value of foreign imports, 1895-96.....	\$530,904,931	\$311,121,994	\$842,026,925

## DOMESTIC EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

*Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of goods, wares and merchandise, the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, that were exported from the Port of New-York to Foreign Countries during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896, compared with the aggregate of all other Ports of the United States for the same period.*

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1895-96.
Agricultural Implements—			
Mowers and Reapers, and parts of.....	\$2,724,340	\$488,183	\$3,212,423
Plows and Cultivators, and parts of.....	613,210	133,394	746,604
All other, and parts of.....	772,994	444,754	1,217,748
Aluminum, crude, and manufactures of.....	18,692	149	18,841
Animals—Cattle..... number, 121,877	11,954,561	22,606,111	34,560,672
Hogs..... " 599	10,759	216,538	227,297
Horses..... " 14,603	2,319,372	1,311,431	3,630,703
Mules..... " 1,145	125,241	280,920	406,161
Sheep..... " 116,749	944,074	2,132,310	3,076,384
All other, and Fowls.....	22,939	16,798	39,732
Animals and Birds, stuffed.....	190	162	352
Art Works, Paintings and Statuary.....	429,318	94,259	523,577
Asbestos, crude and manufactured.....	8,169	7,510	15,679
Asphaltum, crude and manufactures of.....	369	410	779
Babbitt Metal.....	4,923	580	5,503
Bark, and extract of, for tanning.....	66,321	287,786	354,007
Bauxite.....	....	9,950	9,950
Billiard Balls.....	2,089	46	2,085
Bird Skins.....	80,545	....	80,545

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1895-96.
Bituminous Rock.....	.....	\$1,000	\$1,000
Blacking.....	\$185,310	347,648	533,058
Bones, hoofs, horns, horn tips, strips and waste.....	199,584	123,096	321,680
Books, Maps, Engravings, Etchings and other printed matter.....	1,369,896	968,627	2,338,523
Brass, and manufactures of.....	467,019	405,377	872,396
Breadstuffs—			
Barley..... bush. 2,809,095	1,119,348	1,980,968	3,100,311
Bread and Biscuit..... lbs. 12,738,895	575,039	119,284	694,323
Corn..... bush. 23,527,779	10,039,596	27,797,264	37,836,862
Corn Meal..... bbls. 147,842	364,768	289,353	654,121
Oats..... bush. 7,948,411	2,204,570	1,233,041	3,497,611
Oat Meal..... lbs. 15,903,602	425,202	514,300	939,502
Rye..... bush. 695,287	311,358	133,717	445,075
Rye Flour..... bbls. 3,341	10,092	1,071	11,163
Wheat..... bush. 18,994,834	13,260,788	26,449,080	39,709,869
Wheat Flour..... bbls. 4,574,126	17,202,547	34,222,670	52,025,217
All other Breadstuffs, and preparations of, used as food.....	1,307,793	1,135,217	2,442,940
Bricks—			
Building..... M. 2,296	15,083	18,644	33,677
Fire.....	27,120	67,258	94,378
Broom Corn.....	26,935	154,918	181,853
Brooms and Brushes.....	108,619	71,364	180,183
Candles..... lbs. 1,158,683	101,064	129,062	230,146
Carbons.....	.....	223	223
Carriages and Street Cars, and parts of.....	1,489,425	395,233	1,884,658
Cars, Passenger and Freight, for steam railroads, number, 538	404,513	596,427	1,002,940
Casings for Sausages.....	1,279,603	492,077	1,771,680
Caviar.....	221,011	.....	221,011
Celluloid Manufactures.....	143,784	2,570	146,354
Charcoal.....	243	348	596
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Medicines—			
Acids.....	50,419	49,061	99,500
Ashes, Pot and Pearl..... lbs. 932,521	39,117	2,091	41,208
Dyes and Dyestuffs.....	393,299	174,053	567,352
Ginseng.....	.....	770,673	770,673
Medicines, patent or proprietary.....	2,133,998	345,512	2,479,510
Roots, Herbs and Barks, not elsewhere specified...	118,705	35,191	153,896
All other.....	3,035,115	1,916,104	4,951,219
Cider..... galls. 58,002	7,240	40,430	47,670
Clay.....	150	18,581	18,731
Clocks and Watches—			
Clocks, and parts of.....	822,013	107,382	929,395
Watches, and parts of.....	233,902	242,078	530,980
Coal and Coke—			
Coal—			
Anthracite..... tons, 90,263	310,555	5,406,691	5,717,246
Bituminous..... " 6,152	25,126	4,908,690	4,928,816
Coke..... " 4,095	14,506	485,574	500,169
Coffee and Cocoa, ground or prepared, and Chocolate	29,109	78,631	107,740
Copper, and manufactures of—			
Ore..... tons, 14,849	1,912,519	121,339	2,033,858
Ingots, bars and old..... lbs. 116,331,008	12,240,072	6,406,335	18,646,407
Manufactures of.....	677,061	396,616	1,073,697
Cork, manufactures of.....	465	19,260	19,725
Cottolene.....	.....	78,274	78,274

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1895-96.
Cotton, and manufactures of—			
Unmanufactured—			
Sea Island ..... bales, 20,526; lbs. 8,069,234	\$1,578,466	\$2,237,750	\$3,816,216
Other..... " 663,932; " 322,131,231	26,915,949	159,324,225	186,240,244
Manufactures of—			
Cloths, colored..... yds. 41,060,682	2,869,027	1,030,131	3,419,158
Uncolored..... " 141,475,766	8,028,733	1,610,466	9,539,199
Wearing Apparel.....	411,636	296,463	708,099
All other.....	436,653	2,734,287	3,170,940
Cycles or all kinds, and parts of .....	1,230,194	667,818	1,898,012
Curios, Antiques, &c.....	3,500	150	3,650
Dental Goods.....	149,011	4,341	153,352
Earthen, Stone and China Ware—			
Earthen and Stone Ware.....	31,903	95,001	126,904
China Ware.....	12,263	10,222	22,484
Eggs..... dozens, 42,577	8,331	39,508	48,339
Egg Yolks.....	496	60	556
Emery, and manufactures of—			
Emery.....	2,830	1,869	4,699
Manufactures of—Cloth.....	2,576	....	2,576
Paper.....	84	....	84
Wheels.....	47,513	1,219	48,732
Feathers, crude and prepared..... lbs. 421,025	65,325	127,721	193,046
Ostrich.....	250	....	250
Fertilizers..... tons, 3,366	78,073	4,322,530	4,400,593
Fire Clay.....	....	1,003	1,003
Fish—			
Fresh, other than Salmon..... lbs. 455,492	39,106	45,708	84,814
Dried, smoked or cured—			
Codfish, including Haddock, Hake and Pollock, lbs. 9,710,689	396,075	52,211	448,286
Herring..... " 4,941,143	94,973	1,489	96,462
Other..... " 11,726	447	37,207	37,654
Pickled—			
Mackerel..... bbls. 870	13,319	2,373	15,692
Other..... " 23,372	100,064	4,290	104,374
Salmon, canned..... lbs. 2,666,022	250,618	2,834,271	3,084,889
Other, fresh or cured.....	105,963	62,008	167,971
Canned Fish, other than Salmon and Shell Fish...	155,174	43,025	198,199
Shell Fish—Oysters.....	466,111	280,068	696,179
Other.....	72,354	219,353	291,707
Fish Sounds.....	1,500	....	1,500
Flax, Hemp, Jute and other vegetable fibre—			
Manufactures of—			
Bags.....	173,306	130,765	304,061
Cordage..... lbs. 7,353,397	410,024	85,069	495,093
Twine.....	415,460	112,125	527,585
All other.....	134,674	207,188	341,862
Flowers, cut.....	....	796	796
Fruits, including Nuts—			
Apples, dried..... lbs. 15,737,324	847,594	492,913	1,340,507
Apples, green or ripe..... bbls. 244,580	646,670	363,619	930,289
Fruits, preserved, canned.....	233,394	1,142,987	1,376,381
Other.....	22,901	47,463	70,363
All other green, ripe or dried fruits.....	851,506	1,016,847	1,868,353
Nuts.....	24,401	63,982	88,383
Furs and Fur Skins.....	3,314,952	485,216	3,800,168
Ginger Ale..... dozen quarts, 2,962	4,812	1,606	6,418

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1895-96.
Glass and Glassware—			
Window Glass.....	\$7,798	\$7,704	\$14,994
All other.....	564,782	482,449	1,047,231
Glucose, or Grape Sugar..... lbs. 103,402,827	1,543,115	1,229,220	2,772,335
Glue..... " 765,973	77,493	89,432	166,930
Goldbeaters' Skins.....	1,340	.....	1,340
Grasses, dried (Pampas, Plumes, &c.).....	34,713	9,870	44,583
Grease, Grease Scraps, and all Soap Stock.....	656,932	859,831	1,516,763
Gum, Chewing.....	.....	289	289
Gunpowder and other explosives—			
Gunpowder..... lbs. 230,978	32,162	92,661	124,823
Cartridges and other.....	534,951	721,328	1,256,279
Gypsum, crude and ground.....	7,416	825	8,241
Hair, and manufactures of.....	145,319	310,561	455,880
Hay..... tons, 25,253	431,966	442,063	874,048
Hides and Skins, other than Furs..... lbs. 24,590,349	2,604,202	1,251,744	3,856,946
Honey.....	54,259	36,710	90,969
Hops..... lbs. 14,678,481	1,307,900	171,019	1,478,919
Household Goods, and personal effects.....	68,539	90,234	158,763
Ice..... tons, 231	1,069	47,307	48,376
India Rubber and Gutta Percha, manufactures of—			
Boots and Shoes..... pairs, 147,075	73,685	143,422	216,067
All other.....	1,045,094	597,405	1,642,499
Ink, Printers', and other.....	116,713	48,525	165,238
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, including telegraph, telephone and other electric...	2,037,225	484,992	2,522,217
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of—			
Iron Ore.....	.....	6,403	6,403
Pig Iron..... tons, 2,030	31,669	440,134	471,803
Iron, old and scrap..... " 23	150	11,339	11,389
Band, Hoop and Scroll Iron..... lbs. 132,553	2,666	7,009	9,675
Bar Iron..... " 1,546,916	24,464	150,635	175,099
Car Wheels..... number, 8,168	56,160	48,035	104,215
Castings, not elsewhere specified.....	156,404	637,910	794,314
Cutlery.....	148,246	40,220	188,466
Fire Arms.....	663,334	105,518	770,852
Ingots, Bars and Rods of Steel..... lbs. 722,429	20,956	104,195	125,151
Locks, Hinges and other Builders' Hardware.....	2,576,713	735,025	3,311,738
Machinery, not elsewhere specified.....	9,835,907	5,017,314	14,853,221
Nails and Spikes, cut..... lbs. 15,744,942	300,897	137,733	438,630
Wire, wrought, horseshoe, and all other, including tacks..... lbs. 3,803,703	168,510	152,545	321,055
Plates and Sheets—			
Of Iron..... lbs. 393,253	11,530	22,513	34,043
Of Steel..... " 906,201	25,754	27,537	53,291
Printing Presses, and parts of.....	276,128	71,925	348,053
Railroad Bars or Rails—			
Of Iron..... tons, 82	1,230	114,841	115,571
Of Steel..... " 8,196	204,432	336,365	540,797
Saws and Tools.....	1,915,124	232,326	2,197,450
Scales and Balances.....	861,417	52,054	913,471
Sewing Machines, and parts of.....	2,865,540	273,709	3,139,249
Steam Engines, and parts of—			
Fire Engines..... number, 3	5,895	4,750	10,645
Locomotive Engines..... " 156	1,338,357	1,178,913	2,517,270
Stationary Engines..... " 254	180,955	26,036	216,991
Boilers, and parts of Engines.....	285,250	248,751	534,001
Stoves and Ranges, and parts of.....	204,767	115,892	320,659



DOMESTIC EXPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1896-96.
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of—			
Wire.....lbs. 55,539,373	\$1,157,927	\$348,958	\$1,506,885
All other manufactures of Iron and Steel.....	3,137,739	4,511,154	7,648,893
Ivory, manufactures of, and Scraps.....	5,047	3,097	8,144
Jewelers' Sweepings.....	58,512	20,037	78,549
Jewelry, and manufactures of Gold and Silver.....	461,839	339,013	800,851
Lamps, Chandeliers, and all devices and appliances for illuminating purposes.....	562,333	156,840	719,173
Lardine.....	....	24,005	24,005
Lead, and manufactures of—			
Pigs, Bars, and old.....lbs. 17,198	626	215,093	215,719
Manufactures of.....	91,238	65,964	157,222
Leather, and manufactures of—			
Leather—Buff, Grain, Splits, and all finished Upper Leather.....	1,241,524	7,662,329	8,903,353
Patent or Enameled.....	322,033	47,420	369,452
Sole.....lbs. 30,149,273	5,390,998	2,098,023	7,474,021
All other.....	244,297	773,352	1,017,649
Manufactures of—			
Boots and Shoes.....pairs, 541,015	683,254	753,432	1,436,686
Harness and Saddles.....	143,351	85,814	229,165
All other.....	422,025	389,895	811,920
Lime and Cement.....bbls. 27,332	45,706	76,208	121,914
Magnolia Metal.....	14,753	....	14,753
Malt.....lbs. 1,637,699	30,656	96,286	126,942
Malt Liquors—			
In bottles.....dozens, 128,485	216,536	373,590	590,116
Not in bottles.....galls. 16,330	3,849	66,410	69,759
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of—			
Unmanufactured.....	25,908	48,975	74,873
Manufactures of—Roofing Slate.....	242,559	23,826	266,385
All other.....	511,663	123,588	635,300
Matches.....	73,616	16,699	90,315
Mica.....	....	4,184	4,184
Mineral Specimens.....	125	533	657
Moss and Seaweed, unmanufactured and prepared....	831	13,529	14,360
Musical Instruments—			
Organs.....number, 10,443	553,510	175,893	729,403
Pianofortes....." 445	123,240	123,843	246,083
All other, and parts of.....	96,092	199,563	295,675
Musk.....	18,500	....	18,500
Natural History specimens.....	21,565	15	21,580
Naval Stores—			
Rosin.....bbls. 311,927	693,249	3,458,499	4,151,748
Tar....." 5,683	13,841	30,305	34,046
Turpentine and Pitch....." 8,815	30,315	23,744	43,959
Turpentine, Spirits of.....galls. 1,634,299	555,080	4,058,731	4,613,811
Nickel, manufactures of.....	1,230	....	1,230
Nickel, Nickel Oxide, and Matte.....lbs. 2,011,883	441,946	849	442,795
Notions, not elsewhere specified.....	97,039	16,808	113,847
Oakum.....	1,118	507	1,625
Oil Cake and Oil Cake Meal—			
Cotton Seed.....lbs. 700,102	4,919	3,785,313	3,740,232
Flaxseed, or Linseed....." 223,087,463	2,124,701	2,064,714	4,209,415
Oils—Animal—			
Lard.....galls. 599,347	318,029	106,872	424,901
Whale....." 31,355	14,668	18,204	32,872
Fish....." 655,149	144,096	19,733	163,829
Other....." 50,063	22,504	23,335	50,839

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1896-96.
<b>Oils—</b>			
Mineral, crude, including all natural oils, without regard to gravity.....galls. 1,933,980	\$84,657	\$6,087,179	\$6,181,836
Mineral, refined or manufactured—			
Naphthas, including all lighter products of distillation.....galls. 5,988,886	563,101	497,441	1,060,542
Illuminating....." 448,775,270	29,733,910	18,897,010	48,630,920
Lubricating and heavy Paraffine			
Oil....." 35,941,746	4,960,003	1,573,773	6,533,776
Residuum, including tar and all other from which the light bodies have been distilled..bbls. 4,662	13,592	738	14,330
Vegetable—Cotton Seed.....galls. 10,066,738	2,997,290	2,479,220	5,476,510
Linseed....." 51,964	25,647	7,613	33,260
<b>Volatile or Essential—</b>			
Peppermint.....lbs. 83,862	171,888	2,922	174,810
Other.....96,730	5,757		102,487
All other.....173,580		136,375	309,955
Paints and Painters' Colors.....499,135		381,706	880,841
<b>Paper, and manufactures of—</b>			
Paper Hangings.....22,805		62,052	84,857
Writing Paper and Envelopes.....69,360		38,387	107,747
All other.....1,510,019	1,510,019	1,010,882	2,520,901
Paraffine and Paraffine Wax.....lbs. 82,838,150	3,408,930	997,911	4,406,841
Perfumery and Cosmetics.....332,704		17,412	350,116
Photographic Materials.....109,999		5,428	115,427
Plants, Trees and Shrubs.....42,446		91,289	133,735
Plated Ware.....295,294		113,020	408,314
Platinum, manufactures of, and Scraps.....7,747		60	7,807
<b>Provisions, comprising Meat and Dairy Products—</b>			
<b>Meat Products—Beef Products—</b>			
Beef, canned.....lbs. 34,221,111	2,757,602	2,879,351	5,636,953
Beef, fresh....." 124,625,247	10,019,662	8,954,445	18,974,107
Beef, salted or pickled....." 39,326,202	2,326,784	1,748,329	3,975,113
Beef, other, cured....." 80,890	6,948	52,423	59,371
Tallow....." 28,113,908	1,281,797	1,091,967	2,373,764
<b>Hog Products—</b>			
Bacon.....lbs. 184,919,696	14,483,687	18,959,180	33,442,867
Hams....." 46,771,361	4,668,798	8,000,970	12,669,768
Pork, fresh....." 598,695	34,353	8,896	43,739
Pork, pickled....." 45,080,333	2,534,721	1,438,740	3,973,461
Lard....." 263,221,961	16,441,214	17,148,637	33,589,851
Mutton....." 369,087	28,293	3,500	31,793
Oleomargarine—Imitation Butter....." 3,501,291	369,789	217,500	587,289
Oleomargarine—The Oil....." 72,351,613	5,550,881	2,537,024	8,087,905
Poultry and Game.....22,223		18,424	40,647
All other Meat Products.....1,161,583		605,854	1,767,437
<b>Dairy Products—</b>			
Butter.....lbs. 15,677,534	2,314,750	632,453	2,947,203
Cheese....." 86,605,830	2,210,114	881,600	3,091,714
Milk.....141,243		129,210	270,453
Quicksilver.....lbs. 105,972	50,799	577,874	628,673
Quills, crude and prepared.....9,195		18,735	27,930
Rags and Paper Stock.....38,472		10,619	49,091
Rennets, prepared.....815			815
Rice.....lbs. 83,867	4,307	9,810	14,117
Rice Bran, Meal and Pollah.....79,637			79,637
Rubber, Scrap.....79,595		30,802	110,397
Salt.....lbs. 158,765	1,613	38,929	40,542
Sand.....2,040		11,301	13,341

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1895-96.
Seeds—Clover.....lbs. 2,187,496	\$172,932	\$264,541	\$437,493
Cotton....." 3,746	150	179,471	179,621
Flax or Linseed.....bush. 51,862	42,163	31,044	73,207
Timothy.....lbs. 2,667,166	119,969	398,786	518,755
All other.....	177,574	905,367	882,941
Shells.....	115,304	3,776	119,080
Shoe Findings.....	....	22,566	22,566
Silk, manufactures of.....	69,554	231,330	300,884
Silk Nolls.....	....	1,958	1,958
Silk Waste.....lbs. 103,624	31,163	....	31,163
Silk Worms.....	25	....	25
Soap—Toilet or Fancy.....	112,517	50,865	163,382
Other.....lbs. 16,149,478	604,903	510,360	1,115,263
Spermaceti and Spermaceti Wax.....lbs. 248,168	81,221	....	81,221
Spices.....	27	1,340	1,367
Spirits, distilled—			
Alcohol, including pure, neutral or Cologne Spirits, proof galls. 156,563	45,783	39,509	85,292
Brandy....." " 27,754	30,188	57,106	87,294
Rum....." " 5,859	7,072	1,167,021	1,174,093
Whiskey—Bourbon....." " 12,966	10,583	176,763	187,346
Rye....." " 21,124	89,566	5,702	45,288
All other....." " 323,609	132,142	19,379	151,521
Sponges.....lbs. 35,725	18,846	391	14,237
Starch....." 14,218,805	306,387	578,811	885,198
Stationery, except of paper.....	606,965	167,319	774,284
Stearine.....	....	34,289	34,289
Stereotype and Electrotpe Plates.....	61,400	12,580	73,980
Stove Polish.....	194,825	2,052	196,880
Straw.....	45	5,248	5,293
Straw and Palm Leaf, manufactures of.....	114,436	154,675	269,111
Sugar and Molasses—			
Molasses and Syrup.....galls. 3,046,866	382,158	355,712	737,870
Sugar, brown.....	....	10,389	10,389
Sugar, refined.....lbs. 5,908,025	299,125	151,628	450,753
Candy and Confectionery.....	383,148	132,115	515,263
Sugar Meal.....	....	66,935	66,935
Teasels.....	6,268	19	6,287
Teeth, artificial.....	87,372	371	88,343
Theatrical Effects, &c.....	1,600	750	2,350
Tripoli.....	....	12,868	12,868
Tin, manufactures of.....	109,582	130,944	240,526
Tin, Matte and Scrap.....	8,650	....	8,650
Tobacco, and manufactures of—			
Unmanufactured—			
Leaf.....lbs. 160,554,918	13,663,455	10,741,790	24,405,245
Stems and Trimmings....." 2,400,672	62,277	103,840	166,117
Manufactures of—			
Cigars.....M. 418	14,817	15,396	30,113
Cigarettes....." 625,914	1,877,967	30,856	1,408,823
All other.....	2,512,118	429,307	2,941,425
Toys.....	74,631	68,759	143,390
Trunks, Valises and Travelling Bags.....	95,450	17,668	113,118
Varnish.....galls. 322,784	847,515	15,460	862,975
Vegetables—Beans and Peas.....bush. 317,956	417,985	214,088	632,073
Onions....." 44,116	34,263	26,918	61,181
Potatoes....." 495,462	271,573	99,912	371,485
Vegetables, canned.....	103,464	304,042	407,506

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1895-96.
<b>Vegetables—</b>			
All other, including Pickles and Sauces.....	\$55,083	\$127,722	\$182,805
<b>Vessels sold to Foreigners—</b>			
Steamers..... tons, 459	180,950	19,200	150,150
Sailing Vessels..... " 9	1,000	3,460	4,460
Vinegar..... galls. 61,541	8,615	8,360	16,975
Vulcanized Fiber.....	16,036	....	16,036
Wax, Bees..... lbs. 113,785	32,508	33,336	65,844
Shoemakers.....	1,968	1,059	3,027
Whalebone..... lbs. 282,369	990,148	247	990,395
White Metal.....	14,571	....	14,571
Wine—In bottles..... dozens, 1,835	8,483	60,977	69,460
Not in bottles..... galls. 397,790	196,645	385,182	581,827
<b>Wood, and manufactures of—</b>			
<b>Timber, and unmanufactured Wood—</b>			
Sawed.....	....	3,415,546	3,415,546
Hewn.....	....	1,160,441	1,160,441
Logs, and other.....	469,628	2,326,415	2,796,043
Lumber, Boards, Deals and Planks.. M. ft. 92,684	2,234,576	7,862,023	10,116,598
Joists and Scantling..... " " 235	5,286	355,908	361,194
Shingles..... thousands, 644	1,987	109,115	111,062
Shooks—box.....	173,839	342,137	516,976
Shooks, other..... number, 435,958	362,953	275,386	638,339
Staves and Headings.....	602,303	2,654,250	3,256,553
All other.....	666,122	1,483,769	2,149,891
<b>Manufactures of—Doors, Sash and Blinds.....</b>	211,088	165,872	376,960
Mouldings, Trimmings and other house finish- ings.....	122,291	54,770	177,061
Hogheads and Barrels, empty.....	142,048	144,798	286,846
Household Furniture.....	2,028,238	1,283,971	3,312,209
Wooden Ware.....	853,422	105,229	958,651
All other.....	1,455,492	1,410,256	2,865,748
<b>Wool, and manufactures of—</b>			
Wool, raw..... lbs. 807,712	112,392	743,559	855,950
<b>Manufactures of—</b>			
Carpets..... yards, 242,942	192,951	32,256	225,207
Flannels and Blankets.....	12,798	24,257	37,055
Wearing Apparel.....	110,051	255,320	365,371
All other, manufactures of.....	48,639	237,337	285,976
<b>Yeast.....</b>	....	45,077	45,077
<b>Zinc, and manufactures of—</b>			
Unmanufactured—Dross.....	17,513	200	17,713
Ore..... tons, 30	1,401	....	1,401
<b>Manufactures of—</b>			
Pigs, Bars, Plates and Sheets..... lbs. 2,172,723	105,189	82,129	187,318
All other manufactures of.....	6,848	34,944	41,287
All other articles not elsewhere specified.....	3,608	23,649	27,257
<b>Total value of domestic merchandise exported...</b>	<b>\$344,355,492</b>	<b>\$518,844,995</b>	<b>\$863,200,487</b>
<b>Total value of domestic coin and bullion exported</b>	<b>147,045,289</b>	<b>13,085,606</b>	<b>160,130,895</b>
<b>Total value of domestic exports, 1895-96.....</b>	<b>\$491,400,781</b>	<b>\$531,930,601</b>	<b>\$1,023,331,382</b>
<b>Value of domestic exports, including coin and bullion, shipped in cars and other land vehicles.....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>\$60,614,817</b>	<b>\$60,614,817</b>
<b>Value of domestic exports, including coin and bullion, shipped in American vessels.....</b>	<b>\$68,066,020</b>	<b>32,935,014</b>	<b>101,021,064</b>
<b>Value of domestic exports, including coin and bullion, shipped in foreign vessels.....</b>	<b>423,314,761</b>	<b>438,380,740</b>	<b>861,695,501</b>
<b>Total value of domestic exports, 1895-96.....</b>	<b>\$491,400,781</b>	<b>\$531,930,601</b>	<b>\$1,023,331,382</b>

## FOREIGN EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

*Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of goods, the growth, produce and manufacture of Foreign Countries, exported from the Port of New-York during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896, compared with the aggregate of all other Ports of the United States for the same period.*

FOREIGN EXPORTS—ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1895-96.
Agricultural Implements .....	\$50	....	\$50
Animals—			
Horses .....	....	\$75	75
All other, including Fowls.....	46	12	68
Antimony Ore, and regulus or metal.....	....	100	100
Articles specially imported :			
Philosophical and Scientific Apparatus.....	565	....	565
Specimens of Natural History, Botany, &c.....	897	....	897
Works of Art for Exhibitions, &c.....	....	31	31
Articles, the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, returned, (see Spirits, dis- tilled).....	433	5	438
Art Works, the production of American Artists.....	90,418	66,451	156,869
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	....	460	460
Asphaltum, or Bitumen, crude..... tons, 8	30	959	979
Beverages—			
Lemonade, Soda Water and other similar waters... ..	....	65	65
Boiling Cloths.....	....	4,159	4,159
Books, Music, Maps, Engravings, Etchings, Photo- graphs and other printed matter.....	26,072	23,238	49,310
Breadstuffs—			
All other, and preparations of, used as food, (fari- naceous substances, &c.,) except Barley, Oats, Wheat, Wheat Flour.....	40	4,757	4,797
Cabinets of Old Coins, Medals, and other Antiquities..	53,150	8	53,158
Chemicals, Drugs and Dyes—			
Alizarine, natural or artificial, including Extract of Madder.....	....	223	223
Barks, Cinchona, or other, from which Quinine may be extracted..... lbs. 5,075	840	....	840
Cochineal..... " 862	237	45	282
Dyewoods.....	6,952	8,599	15,551
Gums—Arabic..... lbs. 2,446	356	9,166	9,534
Camphor, crude.....	....	121	121
Gambier, or Terra Japonica.....	....	15,530	15,530
Shellac..... lbs. 301	69	11,322	11,391
All other Gums.....	42,634	135,095	177,729
Indigo..... lbs. 31,443	31,692	26,069	57,751
Licorice Root..... " 464	23	1,597	1,620
Mineral Waters, all not artificial..... galls. 445	234	1,019	1,253
Opium, crude or unmanufactured..... lbs. 4,825	9,396	4,018	13,309
Potash—Chlorate of.....	....	502	502
Muriate of..... lbs. 67,300	1,279	440	1,719
Nitrate of, or Saltpetre, crude.....	....	11,834	11,834
All other.....	....	5,235	5,235
Quinia, Sulphate of, and all Alkaloids or Salts of Cinchona Bark..... ounces, 35,000	9,470	541	10,011
Soda, Nitrate of..... tons, 116	3,850	23,852	27,702
Sulphur, or Brimstone, crude..... " 62	1,030	1,375	2,405

FOREIGN EXPORTS—ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1896-97.
<b>Chemicals, Drugs and Dyes—</b>			
Vanilla Beans.....lbs. 2,997	\$24,986	\$5,397	\$30,383
All other.....	216,022	140,848	356,870
Chicory Root, raw, unground.....lbs. 63,840	920	20	940
Clay, common blue.....tons, 3	30	....	30
Cocoa, or Cacao, crude, and Leaves and Shells of, lbs. 1,163,679	154,067	11,480	165,547
Coffee....." 7,015,789	1,094,407	164,351	1,258,758
<b>Copper, and manufactures of—</b>			
Ore and Regulus.....	....	70,570	70,570
Pigs, Bars, Ingots, old and other, unmanufactured.....	....	20,469	20,469
Cork Wood, or Cork Bark, unmanufactured.....	4,550	78,510	83,060
<b>Cotton, and manufactures of—</b>			
Unmanufactured.....lbs. 10,908	827	111,335	112,162
Fans, common palm leaf.....	947	....	947
Feathers and Down, crude, not dressed, colored or manufactured.....	23,550	70	23,620
Fertilizers—Guano.....	....	657	657
All other.....	....	71	71
<b>Fibers, Vegetable, and manufactures of—</b>			
Unmanufactured—			
Hemp and Tow of.....tons, 175	15,296	92,061	107,347
Isle or Tampico Fiber....." 5,071	343,687	....	343,687
Jute and Jute Butts....." 178	8,754	....	8,754
Manila....." 79	7,220	17,675	24,895
Sisal Grass....." 802	55,998	280,182	296,185
All other....." 193	12,225	10,831	23,056
<b>Manufactures of—</b>			
Bags for grain, made of Burlaps.....	4,501	1,778	6,279
Bagging, Gunny Cloth, and similar material suit- able for covering cotton.....	....	151	151
Burlaps.....	....	2,514	2,514
Coir Yarn.....lbs. 4,237	142	....	142
Twine Binding.....	....	1,466	1,466
Fish—Fresh—all other.....	2,278	688	2,966
Fish Bladders and Sounds.....	....	4,100	4,100
<b>Fruits, including Nuts—</b>			
Bananas.....	8,483	272,185	280,618
All other Fruits, not elsewhere specified.....	48,111	25,305	73,416
<b>Furs—Fur Skins, undressed and dressed, suitable only for Hatters' use.....</b>	108,581	38,887	142,468
Gold Beaters' Molds and Skins.....	60	....	60
Grease—Grease and Tallow, commonly used in soap making, wire drawing, or dressing leather, &c.....	2,118	2,689	4,807
Gut, unmanufactured.....	14	113	127
Hair, unmanufactured.....	17,818	145	17,963
Hats, Bonnets and Hoods, materials for, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, spar- terre or rattan.....	47,376	33,440	80,816
<b>Hides and Skins, other than Fur Skins—</b>			
Goat Skins.....lbs. 79,244	28,748	73,005	100,753
All other....." 3,490,012	433,001	469,325	902,326
Hide Cuttings, raw, and all other glue stock.....	....	440	440
<b>Hoofs, Horns, &amp;c., unmanufactured, and Horn Strips and Tips.....</b>	147	....	147
<b>Household and Personal Effects, and Wearing Ap- parel in use, and Implements, Instruments and tools of trade of persons arriving from foreign countries, and of citizens of the United States dying abroad.....</b>	56,161	13,122	69,283

FOREIGN EXPORTS—ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1895-96.
India Rubber and Gutta Percha, and manufactures of—			
Unmanufactured—			
India Rubber, old.....lbs. 4,531	\$180	\$3,000	\$3,180
India Rubber....." 1,118,239	606,069	842,872	1,448,941
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of—			
Manufactures of—			
Needles, Hand Sewing and Darning.....	220	213	433
Ivory, and manufactures of—			
Unmanufactured—			
Animal.....lbs. 16,070	16,902	2,136	19,128
Vegetable....." 44,947	510	11,018	11,528
Matting for floors, manufactured from round or split straw, including Chinese matting.....	3,350	13,869	17,219
Minerals, crude, not elsewhere specified.....	6,070	....	6,070
Oakum.....	....	25	25
Oils—Vegetable—			
Fixed or Expressed—			
Other than Olive Salad.....	3,056	24,376	27,432
Volatile or Essential.....	36,591	31,392	67,983
Paints, Pigments and Colors.....	1,976	9,140	11,116
Paper Stock, crude—			
Rags, other than woolen.....lbs. 50,934	980	1,071	2,051
All other.....	75	3,107	3,182
Plants, &c., and Flowers.....	28,916	1,144	30,060
Plumbago.....tons, 2	56	....	56
Rice, under Reciprocity Treaty with Hawaiian Islands.....	....	711	711
Salt.....	....	13,922	13,922
Sausage, Bologna.....lbs. 140	86	198	284
Seeds, all other except Linseed or Flax Seed.....	19,516	13,637	33,153
Shells of all kinds, unmanufactured.....	25,501	7,930	33,431
Silk, and manufactures of—			
Unmanufactured—			
Raw, or as reeled from the Cocoon.....lbs. 56,418	164,241	94,066	258,297
Waste....." 13,657	6,177	....	6,177
Spices, unground—			
Nutmegs.....lbs. 25,665	10,431	1,143	11,574
Pepper, black or white....." 501,575	27,045	7,427	34,472
All other....." 1,544,086	98,420	40,211	138,631
Spirits, distilled, of domestic manufacture, returned, (subject to Internal Revenue Tax) . proof galls. 4,332	4,586	1,093	5,679
Sugar, Molasses and Confectionery—			
Molasses.....	....	43,337	43,337
Tanning Materials, not elsewhere specified.....	1,705	....	1,705
Tar and Pitch—			
Coal Tar, crude, and Pitch of.....	....	211	211
Tar and Pitch, of wood.....	....	14	14
Tea.....lbs. 384,253	65,861	52,838	118,699
Tin, in bars, blocks, pigs or grain, or granulated, lbs. 59,155	8,397	36,362	44,759
Wafers, unmedicated.....	25	....	25
Wax, Bees.....lbs. 49,461	14,531	1,292	15,823
Wood, and manufactures of—			
Unmanufactured—Cabinet Woods—			
Mahogany.....M. feet, 63	4,460	53,344	57,804
All other.....	63,485	3,315	66,800
Logs, and round, unmanufactured timber.....	....	58	58
Timber, hewn, sawed, squared or sided.....	....	4,200	4,200

FOREIGN EXPORTS—ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1896-96.
Wood, and manufactures of—			
Lumber—			
Boards, Planks, Deals, and other sawed Lumber, M. feet. 4,330	\$78,325	\$561,444	\$639,769
All other, unmanufactured.....	8,656	2,905	11,561
Wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals, and manufactures of—			
Unmanufactured—			
Class one, Clothing.....lbs. 2,575,994	343,373	476,931	820,194
Class two, Combing....." 24,000	3,500	129,347	132,847
Class three, Carpet.....	....	335	335
Rags, Nolls and Wastes.....lbs. 78,607	9,800	89,267	99,067
All other free articles.....	548	958	1,506
Total value of merchandise free of duty.....	\$4,660,820	\$4,826,110	\$9,486,930

FOREIGN EXPORTS—ARTICLES PAYING DUTY.			
Animals—Horses.....	....	\$47,545	\$47,545
Sheep.....	....	861	861
All other, including Fowls.....	....	2,234	2,234
Beverages—			
Cherry Juice, and other Fruit Juice, not elsewhere specified.....	\$242	148	490
Ginger Ale and Ginger Beer.....doz. bottles, 1,825	1,322	2,339	3,561
All other Beverages, not elsewhere specified, galls. 60	21	176	197
Blacking.....	100	306	406
Bone and Horn, manufactures of.....	11	528	539
Books, Music, Maps, Engravings, Etchings, Photo- graphs and other printed matter.....	2,921	25,313	28,234
Brass, and manufactures of.....	4,452	815	5,267
Breadstuffs—			
Barley.....	....	5,248	5,248
Oats.....	....	6,199	6,199
Wheat.....bush. 177,921	105,493	1,451,921	1,557,414
Wheat Flour.....	....	637	637
All other preparations of, used as food.....	465	1,153	1,618
Bristles, sorted, bunched or prepared.....lbs. 32,736	21,261	204	21,465
Brushes.....	854	373	1,227
Buttons and Button Forms.....	3,508	1,865	5,368
Candle Pitch.....	718	....	718
Candles, Wax, and other.....	....	161	161
Carbon.....	253	....	253
Cement, Roman, Portland and other Hydraulic, lbs. 1,411,948	5,723	13,679	19,402
Cement, other.....	10	....	10
Chalk, prepared, and preparations of.....	15	....	15
Chemicals, Drugs and Dyes—			
Coal Tar, Colors and Dyes.....	20,750	8,330	29,070
Glycerine.....lbs. 1,056	125	1,488	1,613
Logwood and other dyewoods, extracts and decoct- ions of.....lbs. 4,773	277	514	791
Opium—Prepared for smoking, and other contain- ing less than nine per cent. of morphia.....	....	58	58
Soda—Caustic.....lbs. 1,109,527	21,242	8,982	30,224
Sal Soda.....	....	17	17
Soda Ash.....lbs. 18,617	199	4,309	4,508
All other Salts of....." 24,196	332	799	1,131



FOREIGN EXPORTS—ARTICLES PAYING DUTY.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1895-96.
Chemicals, Drugs and Dyes—			
Sumac, ground.....lbs. 7,400	\$155	....	\$155
All other.....	77,455	\$89,177	166,632
Chocolate, other than Confectionery and Sweetened			
Chocolate.....	....	96	96
Clays or Earths of all kinds, including China Clay or Kaolin.....	....	559	559
Clocks and Watches, and parts of—			
Clocks, and parts of.....	....	311	311
Watches, Watch Materials and Movements.....	6,760	4,070	10,830
Coal, Bituminous.....	....	7,888	7,888
Cocoa, prepared or manufactured.....lbs. 134	55	823	878
Coffee, substitute..... " 1,526	64	....	64
Coke.....	....	1,033	1,033
Collodion, manufactures of....	177	49	226
Copper, manufactures of.....	9,159	2,083	11,242
Corks, and manufactures of cork bark.....	16,079	506	16,585
Cotton, and manufactures of—			
Manufactures of—			
Cloths—Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed.....	....	2,986	2,986
Bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed...sq. yds. 162,843	18,136	40,689	58,775
Clothing, ready made, and other wearing apparel, not including knit goods.....	6,735	34,990	41,665
Knit Goods, Stockings, Hose, Half Hose, Shirts, Drawers, and all goods made, fashioned or shaped on knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand.....	2,573	17,180	19,753
Laces, Edgings, Embroideries, Insertings, Neck Ruffings, Ruchings, Trimmings, Tuckings, Lace Window Curtains, and other similar tamboured articles.....	30,919	20,689	51,608
Thread, (not on spools,) Yarn, Warps or Warp Yarn.....lbs. 5,189	2,541	334	2,875
All other.....	27,121	86,379	113,500
Cycles, and parts of.....	166	6,140	6,306
Earthen, Stone and China Ware—			
China, Porcelain, Parian and Bisque, Earthen, Stone and Crockery Ware—			
Not decorated or ornamented.....	2,132	7,216	9,348
Decorated or ornamented.....	7,437	7,315	14,752
All other.....	404	1,266	1,670
Fans.....	8,623	731	9,354
Feathers, natural, crude, dressed, colored or manufactured.....	1,342	1,640	3,482
Feathers and Flowers, artificial.....	1,043	7,519	8,562
Fibers, Vegetable, and manufactures of—			
Manufactures of—			
Cables, Cordage and Twine.....	....	1,735	1,735
Yarns or Threads.....lbs. 27,120	16,271	....	16,271
All other, not elsewhere specified.....	50,591	52,325	102,916
Fish—Fresh—			
All other, not elsewhere specified.....	....	439	439
Cured or Preserved—			
Anchovies or Sardines, packed in oil or otherwise.....	45,835	6,068	51,903
Cod, Haddock, Hake and Pollock, dried, smoked or pickled.....lbs. 5,948,506	227,596	50,334	277,930

FOREIGN EXPORTS—ARTICLES PAYING DUTY.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1895-96.
<b>Fish—Cured or Preserved—</b>			
Herring, dried or smoked.....lbs. 3,333,108	\$59,070	\$314	\$59,384
Herring, pickled or salted..... " 115,521	2,764	2,327	5,091
Mackerel, pickled or salted..... " 13,800	728	15	753
Salmon, pickled or salted..... " 37,150	1,745	720	2,465
All other .....	31,123	92,424	123,547
<b>Flowers.....</b>	140	....	140
<b>Fruits, including Nuts—</b>			
Currents.....lbs. 64,632	1,128	2,637	3,765
Dates..... " 160,587	3,271	453	3,724
Figs..... " 149,837	6,966	911	7,897
Lemons.....	4,333	12,157	16,540
Oranges.....	1,677	8,213	9,890
Plums and Prunes.....lbs. 1,848,025	67,373	8,063	75,366
Raisins..... " 873,529	22,898	876	23,774
Preserved Fruits.....	5,808	2,050	7,358
All other Fruits.....	4,113	9,411	13,524
Nuts—Almonds.....lbs. 117,589	10,353	1,481	12,334
Cocoanuts.....	1,739	1,038	2,327
All other.....	17,955	3,538	20,733
Furs, and manufactures of.....	391,062	7,080	398,142
Ginger, preserved or pickled.....	550	10	560
<b>Glass and Glass Ware—</b>			
Bottles, Vials, Demijohns, Carboys and Jars, empty or filled.....	532	1,320	1,852
Cylinder, Crown and Common Window Glass—			
Unpolished.....lbs. 16,729	518	146	664
Cylinder and Crown Glass, polished, silvered, sq. feet, 13	4	....	4
<b>Plate Glass—</b>			
Cast, polished, unsilvered..... " " 7,213	1,760	....	1,760
All other.....	6,599	4,731	11,370
Glue and Size—Glue.....lbs. 55,031	6,079	536	6,615
Gunpowder and other explosives—Gunpowder, lbs. 143,000	25,000	....	25,000
Firecrackers.....	49,233	2,702	51,935
Fulminates.....	....	144	144
Hair, manufactures of.....	4,481	710	5,191
Honey.....lbs. 35,538	9,046	4	9,060
Hops..... " 30,927	5,259	173	5,432
<b>India Rubber and Gutta Percha, and manufactures of—</b>			
Manufactures of—Gutta Percha.....	2,439	118	2,557
India Rubber.....	1,732	4,664	6,426
Ink and Ink Powders.....	185	106	291
<b>Iron and Steel, and manufactures of—</b>			
Pig Iron.....	....	11,513	11,513
Scrap Iron and Steel, fit only to be remanufactured, tons, 240	2,160	1,024	3,184
Bar Iron, rolled or hammered.....lbs. 763	23	349	372
Ingots, Blooms, Slabs, Billets and Bars of Steel, and Steel in forms, not elsewhere specified, lbs. 13,410	1,895	....	1,895
Sheet, Plate and Taggers' Iron or Steel.. " 12,104	472	9,021	9,493
Tin Plates, Terne Plates and Taggers' Tin. " 33,196	868	44,739	45,607
Wire Rods, of iron or steel..... " 12,372	354	31,747	32,101
Wire, and Wire Rope, and Strand, iron or steel, lbs. 118	11	4,029	4,040
<b>Manufactures of—</b>			
Chains.....lbs. 2,480	3,248	120	3,368

FOREIGN EXPORTS—ARTICLES PAYING DUTY.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1895-96.
<b>Iron and Steel, and manufactures of—</b>			
Cutlery.....	\$2,057	\$3,394	\$5,351
Files, File Blanks, Rasps and Floats.....	4	56	60
Fire Arms.....	4,373	3,461	7,833
Machinery.....	8,696	11,365	20,200
All other.....	76,265	30,498	106,758
<b>Ivory, and manufactures of—</b>			
Manufactures of.....	508	444	952
<b>Jet, manufactures of.....</b>	<b>1,392</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>1,498</b>
<b>Jewelry, manufactures of Gold and Silver and Precious Stones—</b>			
Jewelry, and manufactures of Gold and Silver.....	33,313	7,378	40,590
Precious Stones, and imitations of, not set.....	5,769	1,378	7,147
<b>Lead, and manufactures of—</b>			
Pigs, Bars, old and other, in ore..... lbs. 30,999	738	1,063,215	1,063,953
Manufactures of.....	15	21,468	21,483
<b>Leather, and manufactures of—</b>			
Leather—Bend or Belting, and Sole Leather.....	....	3,744	3,744
Calf Skins, tanned, or tanned and dressed, and japanned.....	1,599	14,615	16,214
Skins, for morocco.....	....	24	24
Upper Leather, dressed, and skins dressed and finished.....	16,533	5,631	22,164
Manufactures of—			
Gloves, of kid, or other leather.....	1,632	2,363	3,995
All other.....	6,967	15,109	22,076
<b>Malt, barley.....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Malt Liquors—</b>			
In bottles or jugs.....	....	5,164	5,164
In other coverings .. .. .galls. 193	69	....	69
<b>Marble and Stone, and manufactures of—</b>			
Marble, and manufactures of.....	365	1,342	1,707
Stone, and manufactures of, including Slate.....	594	8,705	9,299
Matches, Friction or Lucifer.....	2,213	1,968	4,301
<b>Metals, Metal Compositions, and manufactures of—</b>			
Bronze, manufactures of.....	668	19	687
All other.....	11,126	29,563	40,699
<b>Minerals, crude, not elsewhere specified—</b>			
Mica..... lbs. 403	244	30	274
<b>Musical Instruments.....</b>	<b>6,981</b>	<b>5,593</b>	<b>12,574</b>
<b>Oils—Animal or Rendered—</b>			
Whale and Fish..... galls. 9,747	10,771	510	11,281
Mineral.....	....	43	43
<b>Vegetable—Fixed or Expressed—</b>			
Olive Salad..... galls. 937	846	2,141	2,987
Other.....	19,631	11,098	30,929
Volatile or Essential.....	10,129	3,394	13,523
<b>Paints, Pigments and Colors.....</b>	<b>2,599</b>	<b>4,964</b>	<b>7,553</b>
<b>Palm Leaf, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>Paper, and manufactures of.....</b>	<b>7,323</b>	<b>7,064</b>	<b>14,367</b>
<b>Pencils, of Lead, and of Wood filled with lead or other material.....gross, 390</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>688</b>
<b>Perfumeries, Cosmetics, and all Toilet preparations..</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>11,373</b>	<b>17,373</b>
<b>Pipes and Smokers' Articles.....</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>2,256</b>
<b>Plants, etc., and Flowers, cut.....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Provisions, comprising Meat and Dairy Products—</b>			
<b>Meat Products—</b>			
Meat and Meat Extracts.....	945	1,443	2,387

FOREIGN EXPORTS—ARTICLES PAYING DUTY.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1895-96.
Provisions, comprising Meat and Dairy Products—			
All other .....	....	\$310	\$310
Dairy Products—Butter.....lbs. 68	\$9	823	832
Cheese....." 90,583	12,380	1,008	13,363
Milk .....	43	47	90
Rice.....lbs. 8,624,504	137,630	67,641	205,271
Salt.....	....	16	16
Seeds—Linseed or Flaxseed.....bush. 6	10	81,446	81,456
All other.....	366	2,217	2,583
Shell, manufactures of.....	1,495	88	1,533
Silk, and manufactures of—			
Manufactures of—			
Clothing, ready made, and other wearing apparel..	15,794	20,249	36,043
Dress and Piece Goods.....	36,834	2,393	88,217
Laces and Embroideries.....	22,472	5,027	27,499
Ribbons .....	8,123	4,353	12,476
All other.....	160,394	67,036	227,430
Soap—Fancy, perfumed and all descriptions of Toilet			
Soap.....lbs. 135	31	761	792
All other .....	2,385	6,959	9,344
Spices, unground—			
All other, not elsewhere specified.....lbs. 8,326	343	1,565	1,908
Spirits, distilled—			
Of domestic manufacture, returned, (subject to In-			
ternal Revenue Tax)—			
Brandy.....proof galls. 11,061	62,526	15,035	77,561
All other....." " 8,466	16,393	25,823	42,115
Sponges.....	63,006	10,699	73,704
Straw, manufactures of.....	23,510	4,475	32,985
Sugar, Molasses and Confectionery—			
Molasses, above 40° Polariscopic test...galls. 133,124	13,237	45,817	64,104
Sugar—Not above No. 16 Dutch Standard, Cane			
and other.....lbs. 545,140	12,395	1,261	13,656
Above No. 16 Dutch Standard, Cane and other,			
lbs. 76,864	2,393	20,061	22,454
Confectionery.....	...	1,374	1,374
Tobacco, and manufactures of—			
Leaf—Suitable for Cigar Wrappers....lbs. 1,738,677	1,938,013	180,126	2,118,139
Other....." 1,219,448	394,767	185,135	579,902
Manufactures of—			
Cigars, Cigarettes and Cheroots.....lbs. 847	2,045	17,252	19,297
All other manufactures of.....	5,832	841	6,723
Toys.....	387	3,818	4,205
Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.—			
Covered with Silk or Alpaca.....	....	4,512	4,512
Varnishes, Spirit and all other.....galls. 1,043	1,901	....	1,901
Vegetables—			
Beans and Peas.....bush. 33,547	34,826	6,845	41,671
Potatoes....." 500	170	....	170
Pickles and Sauces.....	277	717	994
All other, in their natural state.....	438	368	821
Prepared or preserved.....	10,314	1,712	12,026
Vinegar.....galls. 90	13	88	106
Wines—			
Champagne, and other Sparkling....dozens. 3,446	58,832	14,243	73,080
Still Wines—In casks.....galls. 13,888	10,167	8,188	13,355
In bottles.....dozens. 2,626	18,847	13,003	36,855

FOREIGN EXPORTS—ARTICLES PAYING DUTY.	Port of <i>New-York.</i>	Aggregate of <i>all other Ports of the U. S.</i>	Total <i>U. S. 1895-96.</i>
Wood, and manufactures of—			
Unmanufactured—			
Lumber—Boards, Planks, Deals and other sawed			
Lumber.....	....	\$4,618	\$4,618
Other Lumber.....	\$75	8,636	8,701
Manufactures of—			
Cabinet Ware or House Furniture....	9,568	1,120	10,688
Wood Pulp.....	....	284	284
All other.....	181,824	20,010	151,834
Wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals, and manufactures of—			
Manufactures of—			
Carbonized.....	....	18,270	18,270
Carpets and Carpeting.....sq. yds. 1,743	3,091	496	3,587
Clothing, ready made, and other wearing apparel, except Shawls and knit goods.....	12,976	65,710	78,686
Cloths.....lbs. 287,806	154,820	87,874	192,494
Dress Goods, women's and children's " 43,694	38,342	14,286	52,528
Knit Fabrics.....	2,180	5,261	7,441
Mungo, flocks, shoddy and wastes, garnetted and carded.....lbs. 687	100	....	100
Shawls.....	3,373	12,181	15,554
Yarns.....lbs. 3,412	1,639	4,966	6,505
All other.....	22,350	49,622	71,972
Zinc or Spelter, and manufactures of—			
Manufactures of.....	....	166	166
All other articles.....	1,442	4,049	5,491
Total value of foreign merchandise paying duty..	\$5,268,629	\$4,600,892	\$9,919,521
Total value of foreign merchandise free of duty..	4,660,820	4,626,110	9,286,930
Total value of foreign merchandise exported....	\$9,919,449	\$9,227,002	\$19,406,451
Total value of foreign coin and bullion exported.	7,129,055	5,681,667	12,820,722
Total value of foreign exports, 1895-96.....	\$17,058,504	\$15,168,669	\$32,227,173
Value of exports of foreign merchandise and of coin and bullion, shipped in cars and other land vehicles.	\$1,872,815	\$4,539,391	\$6,512,206
Value of exports of foreign merchandise and of coin and bullion, shipped in American vessels.....	4,319,144	4,453,780	8,772,924
Value of exports of foreign merchandise and of coin and bullion, shipped in foreign vessels.....	11,066,545	5,375,498	16,442,043
Total value of foreign exports, 1895-96.....	\$17,058,504	\$15,168,669	\$32,227,173

*Recapitulation of leading Articles of Merchandise Imported into and Exported from the Port of New-York, for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896, compared with the aggregate of all other Ports of the United States for the same period.*

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1895-96.
Sugar and Molasses—			
Sugar.....lbs. 2,303,395,751 \$51,151,499	\$51,231,433	\$38,725,555	\$89,957,038
Molasses.....galls. 657,002 79,984			
Coffee.....lbs. 495,907,727	72,014,710	12,778,414	84,793,124
Tea....." 57,549,193	7,870,054	4,334,386	12,704,440
Manufactures of Wool.....	45,119,595	8,374,805	53,494,400
Manufactures of Silk.....	23,411,523	3,241,345	26,652,768
Manufactures of Cotton.....	24,614,326	7,823,178	32,437,504
Manufactures of Flax and Hemp.....	18,316,848	8,802,792	27,119,640
Hides and Skins, other than Fur Skins—			
Goat Skins.....lbs. 33,276,271 \$7,762,375	21,750,937	8,769,220	30,520,177
All other....." 104,516,448 13,968,583			
Tin—In Bars, Blocks, Pigs, &c.—			
lbs. 43,308,345 \$5,860,124	9,447,369	6,265,103	15,712,372
Tin Plates, Terne Plates and Taggers' Tin....lbs. 159,118,369 3,587,145			
India Rubber.....lbs. 34,265,485	15,610,870	993,150	16,608,020
Leather and Manufactures of Leather.....	8,395,394	4,465,693	12,861,087
Tobacco and Manufactures of—			
Leaf.....lbs. 20,909,152 \$10,532,687	11,733,583	6,970,360	18,703,942
Manufactures of..... 1,180,895			
Precious Stones.....	6,262,584	449,331	6,712,415
Raw Silk.....lbs. 1,639,499	6,452,470	19,794,432	26,246,902
Wool....." 82,207,305	8,696,104	23,755,138	32,451,242
Furs and Manufactures of Fur..... \$5,203,055	7,831,687	1,471,711	9,303,398
Furs Skins, dressed and undressed, &c. 2,628,632			
Earthen, Stone and China Ware.....	5,434,949	5,170,912	10,605,861
Wines.....	5,220,563	1,866,442	7,107,005
Lemons.....	3,734,915	1,306,429	5,040,344
Art Works.....	3,551,098	1,268,752	4,819,840
Total value of leading articles of foreign merchandise.....	\$356,700,971	\$167,145,548	\$523,846,519
Total value of all other articles of foreign merchandise.....	143,231,821	112,646,334	255,878,155
Total value of coin and bullion.....	20,972,139	31,330,112	62,302,251
Total value of foreign imports, 1895-96.....	\$530,904,931	\$311,121,994	\$842,026,925

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Cotton .....bales, 684,458 ; lbs. 340,180,465	\$28,494,415	\$161,562,045	\$190,056,460
Breadstuffs—			
Wheat Flour.....bbls. 4,574,126 \$17,302,547	46,821,028	94,535,965	141,356,993
Wheat.....bush. 18,994,834 13,260,788			
Corn....." 23,327,779 10,089,598			
All other Breadstuffs..... 6,318,095			

ARTICLES.	Port of New-York.	Aggregate of all other Ports of the U. S.	Total U. S. 1895-96.
<b>Provisions—</b>			
Beef, canned.....lbs. 84,221,111	\$2,787,602		
“ fresh..... “ 124,625,247	10,019,662		
“ salted or pickled “ 39,226,203	2,226,784		
Tallow..... “ 28,113,908	1,231,797		
Bacon..... “ 184,919,696	14,483,687		
Hams..... “ 46,771,261	4,668,798		
Pork, pickled..... “ 45,080,338	2,534,721	\$66,204,917	\$46,324,566
Lard..... “ 262,221,961	16,441,214		\$112,522,463
Oleomargarine, (the oil) “ 72,351,618	5,550,881		
Butter..... “ 15,677,534	2,314,750		
Cheese..... “ 26,605,830	2,210,114		
All other Provisions.....	1,764,912		
<b>Oils, Mineral—</b>			
Illuminating.....galls. 448,775,270	\$29,783,910		
Lubricating..... “ 35,941,746	4,983,002	35,363,670	27,005,403
All other Mineral... “ 7,871,816	646,753		62,363,073
Vegetable—Cotton Seed.....galls. 10,086,738		2,997,290	2,479,220
<b>Tobacco—</b>			
Leaf.....lbs. 180,554,918	\$13,663,465		
Manufactures of..... 3,904,902		17,568,357	11,217,249
Copper, Ingots, bars and old.....lbs. 118,331,008	12,240,072	6,406,335	28,785,606
Manufactures of Cotton.....	11,266,049	5,571,347	18,646,407
Cattle.....number, 121,877	11,954,561	22,606,111	16,537,396
Leather, sole.....lbs. 30,149,273	\$5,380,998		34,560,672
All other, and manufactures.....	8,487,481	11,806,275	30,342,756
Oil Cake and Oil Cake Meal, (Flax Seed)...lbs. 223,087,462	2,124,701	2,084,714	4,209,415
Furs and Fur Skins.....	3,314,952	485,216	3,800,168
Paraffine and Paraffine Wax.....lbs. 82,838,150	3,406,930	997,911	4,406,841
Hides and Skins, other than Furs..... “ 24,590,249	2,604,302	1,254,744	3,868,946
Agricultural Implements.....	4,110,444	1,066,831	5,176,775
Horses.....number, 14,603	2,319,373	1,211,431	3,530,703
Glucose, or Grape Sugar.....lbs. 103,402,827	1,548,115	1,229,220	2,772,335
Total value of leading articles of domestic merchandise.....	\$260,773,456	\$397,843,063	\$658,616,539
Total value of all other articles of domestic merchandise.....	83,582,036	121,001,912	204,583,948
Total value of domestic coin and bullion.....	147,045,289	13,085,606	160,130,895
Total value of domestic exports, 1895-96.....	\$491,400,781	\$531,930,601	\$1,023,331,382

*Recapitulation of the Foreign Commerce of the Port of New-York, compared with all Ports of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896.*

	Port of New-York.	Total all Ports of the U. S.
<b>FOREIGN MERCHANDISE—Including Coin and Bullion—</b>		
Imported.....	\$530,904,981	\$342,086,925
Exported.....	17,053,504	32,237,173
Consumed and on hand.....	\$513,846,427	\$369,799,752
<b>DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Including Coin and Bullion—</b>		
Exported.....	491,400,781	1,023,331,382
Excess of imports over exports at the Port of New-York.....	\$39,504,150	
Excess of exports over imports at all Ports of the United States..	....	\$181,304,457
Total Foreign Commerce, 1895-96.....	\$1,089,364,216	\$1,897,586,480
“ “ “ 1894-95.....	934,390,314	1,709,897,836
Increase at the Port of New-York.....	\$105,073,902	
Increase at all Ports of the United States.....	....	\$187,717,644

*Statement exhibiting the fluctuations in the Foreign Commerce of the Port of New-York during the last ten years, compared with all Ports of the United States for the same period.*

PORT OF NEW-YORK.

	Total Foreign Commerce.	Increase.	Decrease.
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1896.....	\$1,089,864,216	\$105,073,902	....
" " " 1895.....	984,290,314	....	\$37,028,077
" " " 1894.....	961,318,891	....	78,047,018
" " " 1893.....	1,034,366,404	....	26,855,474
" " " 1892.....	1,061,320,878	61,328,243	....
" " " 1891.....	999,692,635	86,327,035	....
" " " 1890.....	913,663,600	36,857,490	....
" " " 1889.....	876,808,110	24,642,419	....
" " " 1888.....	852,165,691	19,717,968	....
" " " 1887.....	832,447,728	29,912,713	....

ALL PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Total Foreign Commerce.	Increase.	Decrease.
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1896.....	\$1,897,585,480	\$187,717,644	....
" " " 1895.....	1,709,867,836	....	\$50,432,855
" " " 1894.....	1,760,300,191	....	147,551,731
" " " 1893.....	1,907,851,912	....	102,489,124
" " " 1892.....	2,010,341,036	133,720,941	....
" " " 1891.....	1,874,610,095	141,346,256	....
" " " 1890.....	1,733,263,839	120,136,206	....
" " " 1889.....	1,613,137,633	87,473,848	....
" " " 1888.....	1,525,663,790	20,992,328	....
" " " 1887.....	1,504,671,462	78,653,430	....

The Foreign Carrying Trade of the Port of New-York and of the United States,  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1896.

*The following statement exhibits the value of Merchandise and of Coin and Bullion Imported into and Exported from the Port of New-York by American and Foreign Vessels, and by Land Vehicles, for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896, compared with all Ports of the United States for the same period.*

PORT OF NEW-YORK.

	American Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Land Vehicles.	Total.
Imports brought in.....	\$86,672,766	\$442,670,737	\$1,561,448	\$530,304,931
Domestic exports shipped in..	68,086,030	423,314,761	....	491,400,781
Foreign exports shipped in...	4,319,144	11,066,545	1,672,815	17,058,504
Total values, 1895-96.....	\$159,077,920	\$877,052,033	\$3,234,263	\$1,039,364,216

ALL PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	American Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Land Vehicles.	Total.
Imports brought in.....	\$140,844,116	\$642,599,393	\$58,583,416	\$842,026,925
Domestic exports shipped in..	101,021,064	861,695,501	60,614,817	1,023,331,382
Foreign exports shipped in...	8,772,924	16,942,043	6,512,206	32,227,173
Total values, 1895-96.....	\$250,638,104	\$1,521,236,937	\$125,710,439	\$1,897,585,480



COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES,  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1896.

*Statement exhibiting the Total Values of Imports from, and the Domestic Exports and Foreign Exports of Merchandise to Foreign Countries, during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896, with a comparison between the Port of New-York and the aggregate of all other Ports of the United States for the same period.*

COUNTRIES.	PORT OF NEW-YORK.			AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.			TOTAL UNITED STATES.		
	Imports.	Domestic Exports.		Imports.	Domestic Exports.		Imports.	Domestic Exports.	
		Foreign Exports.			Foreign Exports.			Foreign Exports.	
Argentina Republic.....	\$5,135,419	\$4,564,417	\$9,911	\$4,177,962	\$928,799	\$477,919	\$9,813,885	\$5,491,216	\$487,890
Austria-Hungary.....	6,519,562	1,661,087	31,866	1,121,592	709,214	36,884	7,644,154	2,370,901	68,750
Belgium.....	9,347,611	14,708,706	637,395	4,435,403	11,683,219	41,805	13,778,014	26,391,925	673,700
Bolivia.....	....	21,899	68	....	....	....	....	31,889	68
Brazil.....	68,712,131	10,639,335	35,184	7,347,915	3,583,599	69	71,060,046	14,223,934	36,353
Central American States:									
Costa Rica.....	3,293,435	840,238	23,558	541,752	317,602	17,214	3,835,187	1,157,840	40,772
Guatemala.....	771,038	894,037	12,098	1,368,989	2,283,286	53,688	2,080,027	3,092,323	66,736
Honduras.....	194,295	235,418	4,079	532,379	231,475	49,649	776,644	553,833	53,728
Nicaragua.....	519,678	432,562	13,110	749,244	606,738	166,583	1,268,922	1,069,380	179,095
Salvador.....	284,281	642,582	1,032	982,689	939,635	36,394	1,166,970	1,585,217	26,356
Chili.....	3,460,007	3,063,984	6,531	1,249,010	341,093	315	4,709,017	3,424,912	6,596
China.....	11,085,316	6,064,056	787	10,387,688	897,080	10	22,023,004	6,921,136	797
Columbia.....	4,486,197	2,818,801	27,854	339,895	491,366	44,567	4,970,092	3,310,167	72,421
Denmark and Dependencies:									
Denmark.....	297,351	3,013,108	23,055	37,235	3,521,285	....	334,586	6,531,393	23,055
Greenland, Iceland and the Faroe Islands.....	....	....	....	93,193	....	....	93,193	....	....
Danish West Indies.....	292,693	393,778	1,399	17,646	182,196	....	310,339	535,974	1,399
Ecuador.....	533,357	603,450	1,374	240,266	84,592	....	763,643	688,042	1,374
France and Dependencies:									
France.....	54,469,076	16,098,278	1,636,627	11,797,591	39,284,446	51,309	66,266,967	45,352,794	1,637,936
French West Indies.....	5,964	1,396,033	11,792	6,932	292,511	....	12,736	1,518,544	11,738
French Guiana.....	4,104	20,917	543	37,315	79,780	2,609	31,419	100,997	3,157
Miquelon, Langley and St. Pierre Islands.....	11,743	4,943	196	159,623	136,973	3,333	164,366	141,916	3,331

France and Dependencies—Continued :

French East Indies.....	163,955	....	78,158	....	....	78,158	....	163,955	....
French Possessions in Africa.....	96,082	13	310,894	....	47,479	....	406,916	256,901	13
French Possessions in Oceania.....	....	....	251,312	....	209,761	9,470	261,312	209,761	9,470
Germany and Dependencies :									
Germany.....	71,948,594	36,147,944	23,292,269	60,316,494	440,175	94,240,838	96,364,366	1,532,869	....
German Possessions in Africa.....	....	180	....	....	....	....	....	180	....
Great Britain and Dependencies :									
United Kingdom.....	100,307,475	138,846,528	2,892,282	69,455,969	262,296,077	3,303,852	169,963,494	401,145,205	4,596,184
Gibraltar.....	30,993	299,781	5,384	121	102,399	....	31,114	402,180	5,384
Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.....	1,293,188	509,895	142,305	5,376,306	3,553,555	187,185	6,669,496	4,065,480	392,490
Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest Territory.....	2,497	11,260	1,613,825	30,078,890	46,606,258	4,573,843	30,081,387	46,617,506	6,186,668
British Columbia.....	86,890	....	6,919	8,499,852	2,380,269	101,597	8,538,668	2,380,269	106,516
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	198,685	721,911	6,764	125,810	669,266	154	324,485	1,391,207	6,918
Bermuda.....	622,117	885,789	30,028	567	11,286	....	529,674	894,094	30,028
British Honduras.....	78,870	254,831	2,640	131,842	300,592	13,642	300,918	555,333	16,263
British West Indies.....	8,378,872	7,895,569	151,964	2,524,746	871,396	15,284	10,800,618	8,566,965	167,188
British Guiana.....	2,641,054	1,614,169	24,149	776,944	106,516	8,839	3,418,578	1,719,705	29,468
British East Indies.....	12,962,389	2,686,662	5,998	7,408,169	639,634	74	20,370,558	8,219,296	6,073
Hong Kong.....	281,146	1,101,991	4,013	1,187,973	3,879,389	5,918	1,419,194	4,681,880	9,881
British Australasia.....	2,779,457	8,793,880	21,435	4,799,892	3,680,321	52,638	7,679,269	12,674,001	74,073
Auckland, Fiji, &c.....	....	....	....	....	18,900	....	....	18,900	....
Malta, Gozo, &c.....	11,416	24,668	....	....	....	....	11,416	24,668	....
Aden.....	1,448,861	510,160	....	297,289	....	....	1,656,100	510,160	....
Falkland Islands.....	....	688	....	....	....	....	....	688	....
British Possessions in Africa.....	1,111,961	8,534,196	2,066	630,166	2,754,728	....	1,782,147	11,288,909	2,066
Greece.....	641,971	2,474	100	78,415	188,472	....	720,886	190,946	100
Hawaiian Islands.....	1,851,090	294,671	....	9,996,614	3,708,516	57,630	11,757,704	3,998,187	57,630
Hayti.....	1,321,673	8,996,632	283,094	375,945	107,509	36,317	1,697,618	4,104,161	319,341
Italy.....	17,810,143	8,938,863	102,601	4,382,844	10,831,705	547	22,149,487	19,040,558	103,048
Japan.....	7,949,229	2,692,194	11,968	18,368,909	4,779,066	87,567	23,587,088	7,640,260	49,435
Korea.....	82	....	....	....	38	....	82	....	....
Libertia.....	10,049	22,653	36	1,498	....	....	11,547	22,653	36

## COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES—CONTINUED.

COUNTRIES.	PORT OF NEW-YORK.			AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.			TOTAL UNITED STATES.		
	Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.
Madagascar.....	\$7,401	\$499,189	.....	\$12,826	.....	.....	\$19,657	\$499,189	.....
Mexico.....	9,019,799	4,410,004	\$198,978	8,436,878	\$14,270,793	\$567,461	17,456,177	18,686,797	\$763,469
Netherlands and Dependencies:									
Netherlands.....	10,697,540	18,967,143	907,734	2,598,227	19,106,788	22,274	13,295,767	38,092,901	929,998
Dutch West Indies.....	148,151	604,915	3,643	17,983	14,308	.....	163,134	619,118	8,643
Dutch East Indies.....	7,733,546	1,514,906	.....	7,130,480	61,410	.....	14,864,026	1,576,316	.....
Dutch Guiana.....	686,455	264,333	1,875	271,792	96,949	.....	957,247	360,282	1,375
Peru.....	598,984	847,458	3,764	113,762	146,159	.....	712,606	995,617	3,764
Portugal and Dependencies:									
Portugal.....	2,130,203	2,594,968	.....	135,638	565,023	.....	2,265,731	3,156,991	.....
Azores and Madeira Islands.....	19,320	22,805	57	2,901	181,092	446	22,121	204,297	503
Portuguese East Indies.....	603	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	603	.....	.....
Portuguese Possessions in Africa.....	.....	400,223	.....	16,006	394,323	1,102	16,006	799,556	1,102
Romania.....	.....	.....	.....	47,305	28,000	.....	47,305	28,000	.....
Russia on the Baltic and White Seas.....	1,096,359	1,364,007	115,586	1,090,168	4,826,415	2,469	2,116,427	6,180,432	118,005
Russia on the Black Sea.....	1,117,791	650,935	.....	892,716	546,733	555	1,510,507	1,197,668	555
Russia, Asiatic.....	.....	29,388	.....	316,649	537,124	1,490	346,649	566,512	1,490
San Domingo.....	2,995,069	960,870	44,842	.....	68,372	32	2,995,069	1,019,942	44,874
Serbia.....	17,314	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,314	.....	.....
Spain and Dependencies:									
Spain.....	3,033,442	1,569,089	39,409	1,097,742	9,883,980	.....	4,131,184	11,453,019	39,409
Cuba.....	25,893,336	6,643,968	218,473	14,189,394	1,669,980	60	40,017,730	7,312,948	218,533
Porto Rico.....	912,068	1,724,543	17,015	1,384,565	353,932	4,679	2,296,633	2,080,400	21,694
Philippine Islands.....	2,612,545	141,594	103	2,370,313	20,817	.....	4,982,867	162,841	105
Canary Islands.....	44,821	207,307	10,586	58	50,194	4,155	44,979	251,801	14,691
Spanish Oceania.....	.....	.....	.....	5,380	11,244	.....	5,380	11,244	.....
Spanish Possessions in Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	16,972	.....	.....	16,972	.....	.....
Sweden and Norway.....	1,878,151	3,366,304	11,516	1,442,170	1,653,284	.....	3,380,221	5,019,486	11,516
Switzerland.....	13,225,196	80,340	69	834,885	2,645	.....	14,060,033	32,885	69

Tonga, Samoa, &c.	.....	830	.....	38,216	51,089	18	38,216	51,869	18
Turkey and Dependencies—									
Turkey in Europe.....	1,674,343	31,890	3,085	990,734	.....	.....	2,605,137	31,890	3,085
Turkey in Asia.....	2,448,611	33,150	386	892,594	7,762	.....	3,366,305	40,912	386
Turkey in Africa :									
Egypt.....	1,896,185	186,494	.....	6,147,612	26,046	.....	8,043,797	215,540	.....
Tripoli.....	71,014	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,014	.....	.....
Uruguay.....	2,769,983	1,154,340	8,588	482,495	246,733	71,859	3,242,428	1,401,073	80,187
Venezuela.....	9,599,592	3,782,876	58,081	50,319	47,389	.....	9,649,911	3,780,771	58,081
All other countries in Asia.....	28,116	242,054	.....	12,655	75	.....	40,771	242,130	.....
All other countries in Africa.....	561,530	518,254	900	248,444	.....	.....	800,964	518,254	900
Total value of merchandise.....	\$499,932,792	\$344,353,492	\$9,919,449	\$510,701,842	\$518,844,695	\$9,487,002	\$779,724,674	\$983,300,487	\$19,406,451
Total value of coin and bullion.....	30,972,139	147,045,389	7,139,055	31,330,112	13,085,006	5,681,667	62,302,251	160,130,895	12,830,723
Total values, 1895-96.....	\$530,904,931	\$491,400,781	\$17,058,504	\$541,131,954	\$531,930,001	\$15,168,669	\$842,026,925	\$1,023,331,382	\$31,237,173

NOTE.—Of coin and bullion, there were imported into the Port of New-York from the United Kingdom, \$11,515,917; from Mexico, \$6,256,854; from Cuba, \$5,190,223; from France, \$3,941,624; from Colombia, \$1,006,698; from Venezuela, \$333,798; from all other countries, \$2,627,025. Of domestic coin and bullion there were exported from the Port of New-York to the United Kingdom, \$103,520,587; to Germany, \$29,021,832; to France, \$38,060,524; to Venezuela, \$1,042,539; to all other countries, \$5,367,517. Of foreign coin and bullion there were exported from the Port of New-York to France, \$2,888,163; to Cuba, \$2,314,843; to the United Kingdom, \$1,143,710; to all other countries, \$797,339.

Of coin and bullion imported into the United States there were received from Mexico, \$29,160,341; from the United Kingdom, \$11,515,917; from Cuba, \$5,200,673; from Quebec, Ontario, &c., \$4,876,220; from France, \$3,941,624; from British Columbia, \$2,545,510; from Colombia, \$1,010,347; from all other countries, \$3,945,719. Of domestic coin and bullion there were exported from the United States to the United Kingdom, \$103,533,168; to Germany, \$29,021,832; to France, \$38,060,524; to Quebec, Ontario, &c., \$5,601,947; to Japan, \$3,014,613; to the Argentine Republic, \$3,500,000; to China, \$2,388,710; to Hong Kong, \$2,056,399; to all other countries, \$3,910,704. Of foreign coin and bullion there were exported from the United States to Hong Kong, \$3,738,145; to France, \$2,888,163; to Cuba, \$2,314,843; to the United Kingdom, \$1,155,099; to China, \$1,152,946; to all other countries, \$1,575,526.

## IMPORTS OF SUGAR AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

*Statement exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Sugar Imported into the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ended June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period.*

Fiscal Year ended June 30.	NEW-YORK.			BOSTON.			PHILADELPHIA.			SAN FRANCISCO.			AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.			TOTAL UNITED STATES.		
	Pounds.	Dollars.		Pounds.	Dollars.		Pounds.	Dollars.		Pounds.	Dollars.		Pounds.	Dollars.		Pounds.	Dollars.	
1877.....	1,070,198,095	56,580,718	299,046,062	11,022,638			54,305,787	2,747,790	52,100,825	1,989,411	168,920,983	8,874,967	1,884,471,612	81,215,547				
1878.....	1,016,692,642	48,715,278	204,870,021	9,361,387			86,945,389	3,970,864	43,815,881	2,017,679	121,579,765	5,064,069	1,476,563,098	69,619,937				
1879.....	1,169,677,992	46,037,470	331,242,423	12,098,175			157,793,599	5,984,117	70,480,779	3,932,667	61,380,922	2,387,003	1,793,477,715	70,636,432				
1880.....	1,261,455,570	54,452,181	285,497,069	12,377,958			124,934,722	5,344,192	68,160,890	4,317,091	52,913,896	2,262,044	1,792,967,147	78,853,466				
1881.....	1,300,296,234	57,294,118	353,918,249	15,181,354			119,954,131	5,330,496	103,860,740	5,807,660	87,532,603	2,667,702	1,894,381,937	86,281,390				
1882.....	1,242,458,196	55,068,717	413,503,117	17,292,072			134,520,510	6,074,923	106,725,188	6,879,889	82,600,194	3,458,447	1,979,807,300	90,072,048				
1883.....	1,357,587,830	56,116,964	436,643,029	15,361,683			164,635,628	7,241,294	134,276,284	7,513,301	50,792,913	2,246,314	2,133,956,284	91,519,476				
1884.....	1,782,742,863	60,630,167	507,296,347	13,419,544			237,294,398	8,412,682	149,777,323	7,949,626	79,807,905	2,880,588	2,756,416,896	98,262,617				
1885.....	1,798,747,164	44,333,031	439,353,978	11,101,872			240,263,546	6,732,542	195,898,060	8,944,174	46,631,905	1,387,575	2,717,884,633	72,519,513				
1886.....	1,784,145,915	50,839,914	392,885,275	10,712,847			268,718,698	8,018,635	205,919,065	9,632,376	48,517,822	1,580,072	2,039,881,768	80,773,744				
1887.....	2,012,323,518	46,996,354	455,673,445	11,065,467			366,239,119	8,732,691	285,304,019	9,817,570	67,003,189	1,767,182	3,136,443,940	78,411,224				
1888.....	1,501,911,158	87,993,072	417,675,515	11,069,885			446,268,463	12,087,314	266,311,323	11,290,515	66,908,823	1,894,420	2,700,284,288	74,245,306				
1889.....	1,463,031,348	42,943,453	344,971,765	10,860,846			581,945,467	18,392,417	315,563,879	13,986,401	66,781,513	2,272,354	2,762,302,267	88,543,971				
1890.....	1,680,302,832	50,603,144	273,546,140	8,559,097			711,048,679	22,398,765	273,299,745	12,844,154	45,920,614	1,750,372	2,094,011,560	96,094,532				
1891.....	1,559,310,185	44,686,935	411,497,063	12,541,196			946,526,504	27,037,575	387,866,668	15,139,893	177,976,698	6,121,784	3,463,477,322	103,726,316				
1892.....	1,697,850,175	47,846,789	404,624,404	13,230,698			1,059,021,696	31,011,199	284,581,563	8,139,321	190,531,396	5,190,036	3,556,509,165	104,408,818				
1893.....	1,660,199,360	51,073,210	869,746,050	12,413,397			1,061,162,668	33,850,374	334,379,138	9,356,092	291,018,231	10,363,801	3,766,445,347	110,255,784				
1894.....	2,267,662,996	64,866,967	417,387,370	12,768,249			1,112,346,980	32,171,800	349,600,263	10,319,508	168,206,273	6,789,065	4,345,103,631	136,871,889				
1895.....	1,900,909,507	58,748,008	381,503,146	8,298,369			968,106,139	19,736,884	262,923,927	7,939,241	61,160,765	1,754,644	3,574,510,454	76,402,896				
1896.....	2,303,395,751	51,151,490	872,140,037	8,304,721			758,475,768	15,773,984	322,380,173	10,402,072	189,946,938	8,496,947	3,896,353,357	80,219,773				

# IMPORTS OF MOLASSES AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

*Statement exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Molasses Imported into the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ended June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period.*

Fiscal Year ended June 30.	New-York.		Boston.		Philadelphia.		Baltimore.		Aggregate of all other Ports of the United States.		Total United States.	
	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.
1877.....	11,808,435	2,922,094	4,468,726	1,127,266	7,095,181	1,777,797	2,716,156	714,990	4,140,465	1,366,090	30,188,963	7,808,257
1878.....	9,730,254	2,412,504	4,141,877	993,799	8,833,196	2,105,943	2,567,922	590,435	2,306,066	671,119	27,490,007	6,764,119
1879.....	12,094,716	2,992,094	4,676,710	895,350	14,854,064	2,675,963	3,890,389	689,078	2,974,468	650,447	38,460,847	7,302,881
1880.....	13,771,493	2,839,801	4,241,637	969,244	15,370,997	3,415,309	2,106,138	486,625	3,730,615	1,013,999	38,130,880	8,725,078
1881.....	10,844,946	2,430,930	3,635,085	926,796	9,892,119	2,136,323	1,932,152	390,523	3,563,879	987,592	28,708,221	6,734,064
1882.....	11,499,149	3,207,567	4,512,803	1,251,432	15,648,197	3,940,611	1,631,419	385,189	3,987,262	1,355,742	37,208,830	10,040,511
1883.....	12,820,719	2,914,637	3,946,374	1,063,568	10,878,003	2,310,935	1,596,810	253,645	3,963,440	1,134,831	33,228,276	7,679,604
1884.....	11,874,183	1,977,939	4,547,047	901,460	13,106,720	1,811,970	1,173,542	117,261	3,417,148	792,022	31,138,640	5,600,685
1885.....	8,963,803	1,240,069	6,583,694	976,760	14,080,680	1,631,930	43,770	3,910	1,730,946	355,717	31,392,893	4,199,266
1886.....	11,152,719	1,410,264	5,596,553	993,132	19,417,569	2,537,390	34,386	4,359	2,836,261	527,945	39,079,808	5,998,770
1887.....	11,870,325	1,668,177	6,008,971	1,028,750	16,890,700	2,933,949	100	10	3,297,604	634,689	38,007,700	5,835,475
1888.....	9,935,062	1,459,319	6,092,926	1,060,854	16,073,230	2,345,434	210,016	28,597	3,291,285	596,841	35,582,539	5,491,095
1889.....	8,496,875	1,434,251	4,367,560	861,948	11,278,450	1,882,850	.....	.....	2,831,506	578,700	26,976,411	4,747,749
1890.....	8,651,656	1,423,875	4,446,456	908,319	16,131,863	2,353,127	19,514	3,345	2,245,294	480,289	31,497,948	5,168,795
1891.....	6,895,391	751,830	4,698,935	805,792	7,676,672	801,615	77,412	10,080	1,815,853	283,905	20,604,463	2,659,172
1892.....	4,532,847	505,517	6,944,519	1,112,477	9,231,459	884,604	.....	.....	1,748,384	375,146	22,446,209	2,877,744
1893.....	4,049,069	381,361	3,687,801	785,369	6,394,504	561,143	26,237	4,293	1,403,068	310,239	15,490,679	1,992,354
1894.....	5,235,311	398,767	4,118,327	631,065	8,494,792	659,128	40,491	5,438	1,761,873	370,050	19,670,663	1,964,778
1895.....	1,160,906	106,108	2,549,631	371,004	10,352,886	619,921	49,694	6,457	962,912	191,656	15,075,879	1,365,146
1896.....	667,092	79,964	1,637,370	350,133	1,220,000	96,950	10	2	1,173,323	210,197	4,667,664	737,265

## IMPORTS OF COFFEE AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

## FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

*Statement exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Coffee Imported into the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ended June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period.*

Fiscal Year ended June 30.	NEW-YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.		AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.		TOTAL UNITED STATES.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1877, .....	201,472,415	32,667,809	863,905	162,344	3,866,588	688,031	70,977,623	11,141,506	54,459,192	8,972,301	331,689,728	53,684,991
1878, .....	191,951,185	31,670,423	604,222	131,693	3,512,646	530,161	53,766,100	9,180,090	60,048,898	10,412,298	309,882,540	51,914,605
1879, .....	259,228,451	32,739,351	890,435	170,121	438,286	66,170	68,565,344	8,078,965	47,798,057	6,300,882	377,843,473	47,356,819
1880, .....	316,041,921	43,512,094	1,297,453	225,105	1,148,414	145,053	67,957,955	8,473,668	60,464,974	8,004,819	446,850,727	60,390,709
1881, .....	328,498,101	41,772,524	859,310	152,700	896,268	124,501	58,050,548	6,737,862	66,355,307	7,947,384	435,189,534	56,764,301
1882, .....	342,840,736	34,601,176	1,192,706	189,495	5,556	947	49,308,142	4,390,150	66,575,628	5,850,841	459,922,768	46,041,609
1883, .....	388,447,816	32,015,336	2,226,020	274,324	17,968	2,705	51,967,258	3,673,825	73,218,833	6,064,263	515,873,515	42,060,513
1884, .....	423,546,458	39,428,050	896,019	154,271	2,318	449	39,498,962	3,261,569	70,900,490	6,842,346	534,785,548	49,688,705
1885, .....	414,441,865	34,117,226	1,103,431	139,614	3,148	189	72,226,460	5,256,719	84,822,646	7,179,570	572,999,538	46,723,318
1886, .....	425,402,968	32,380,659	1,471,298	266,135	18,556	2,930	57,864,635	3,800,370	79,550,106	6,292,843	561,707,538	42,672,987
1887, .....	428,236,396	46,281,302	1,219,893	202,715	98,190	13,327	33,300,141	3,098,023	63,174,060	6,393,233	526,106,170	56,347,600
1888, .....	357,687,532	51,078,178	1,971,624	335,450	108,604	20,615	17,968,832	2,473,067	45,909,402	6,000,390	432,645,794	60,507,630
1889, .....	455,079,016	58,960,319	1,572,663	277,425	42,576	9,253	47,003,879	5,548,701	63,973,896	10,029,164	578,307,454	74,794,883
1890, .....	446,477,389	64,477,389	2,622,081	551,217	50,064	10,390	34,193,203	3,948,073	60,098,125	9,980,474	499,159,190	73,367,432
1891, .....	426,154,897	78,892,715	670,859	178,747	154,140	31,675	38,366,718	5,446,577	63,973,896	11,374,063	640,310,768	96,193,777
1892, .....	562,815,305	112,662,499	2,064,312	423,259	153,512	32,792	17,793,448	3,608,610	57,879,305	11,314,900	653,469,068	90,485,568
1893, .....	469,792,307	66,537,057	1,192,467	239,867	177,092	37,672	39,216,830	3,924,109	63,949,512	9,756,793	550,864,397	90,314,676
1894, .....	445,532,948	72,983,168	1,343,534	271,898	180,599	40,102	31,080,283	4,741,643	72,798,173	12,277,931	652,306,975	96,130,717
1895, .....	542,030,642	79,796,851	1,851,511	370,166	110,940	28,315	31,626,173	4,033,853	76,470,109	11,964,531	569,597,915	94,793,194
1896, .....	405,967,577	72,014,710	1,405,493	261,557	314,262	64,906	25,976,544	3,366,155	56,993,929	9,133,736		

# IMPORTS OF TEA AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

*Statement exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Tea Imported into the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ended June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period.*

Fiscal Year ended June 30.	New-York.		Boston.		Philadelphia.		Baltimore.		San Francisco.		Aggregate of all other Ports of the United States.		Total United States.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1877,.....	88,765,505	10,400,641	2,206,361	609,937	278	142	777	510	16,342,995	5,360,748	81,906	9,469	58,347,112	16,181,467
1878,.....	45,242,543	10,122,729	1,356,409	271,610	3,135	1,611	2,881	1,293	18,891,685	5,235,369	80,051	7,096	63,366,704	16,660,108
1879,.....	43,416,979	9,819,720	7,830	3,885	1,384	722	483	230	16,743,565	4,747,597	94,477	5,964	60,194,673	14,577,618
1880,.....	51,941,410	13,715,368	47,025	13,298	1,663	852	3,521	1,522	20,159,423	6,046,746	11,372	3,534	72,102,996	19,728,681
1881,.....	58,387,271	14,667,670	9,630	4,067	1,529	756	2,519	1,130	23,465,794	6,303,827	27,065	7,373	81,818,968	21,004,813
1882,.....	61,281,341	14,624,983	3,398	1,587	1,271	748	1,226	770	17,399,473	4,746,330	82,411	18,884	78,769,090	19,392,108
1883,.....	48,219,397	11,264,164	30,567	6,665	2,543	1,226	2,763	1,328	22,114,809	6,006,643	109,066	22,794	73,479,164	17,302,849
1884,.....	46,531,532	9,814,546	45,237	11,739	968	579	4,853	2,117	20,343,136	5,593,646	740,181	181,436	67,665,910	13,686,068
1885,.....	55,715,246	11,253,575	203,378	49,666	12,774	6,032	840	144	5,354,431	885,453	10,258,844	1,852,708	72,104,966	14,047,868
1886,.....	60,875,387	12,526,964	264,516	66,723	9,749	1,822	23,692	6,601	8,318,230	1,298,498	12,401,454	2,149,835	81,857,998	16,020,868
1887,.....	63,462,988	12,368,063	388,397	69,634	34,701	6,068	12,366	3,376	7,945,412	1,178,761	17,968,077	3,145,900	89,831,221	16,771,802
1888,.....	59,450,581	9,320,330	334,050	70,979	44,590	9,501	3,868	1,084	8,561,066	1,166,315	16,223,705	2,793,476	84,627,570	13,360,685
1889,.....	58,476,531	9,643,514	268,107	49,053	14,001	3,056	12,631	6,139	6,693,119	942,396	14,102,635	2,110,483	79,575,984	12,654,640
1890,.....	61,170,776	9,177,902	274,377	51,291	108,506	17,264	12,061	81,101	7,635,038	976,474	14,572,051	2,003,461	83,896,829	13,317,493
1891,.....	57,278,602	9,890,360	192,759	45,844	149,063	24,865	134,406	34,877	6,392,666	970,928	19,375,923	2,922,119	83,453,339	13,826,968
1892,.....	63,316,597	10,081,372	303,469	73,445	88,397	16,496	162,380	33,444	7,008,743	1,108,614	19,180,633	3,064,851	90,079,039	14,373,222
1893,.....	60,837,378	9,466,006	238,245	50,652	91,396	19,539	136,130	30,563	6,537,379	975,558	21,377,839	3,815,164	89,061,267	13,837,468
1894,.....	63,820,035	9,477,248	392,917	75,975	110,036	18,411	136,969	31,069	6,156,249	907,569	22,891,511	3,633,971	93,518,717	14,144,243
1895,.....	61,642,856	8,811,225	490,591	90,940	38,663	5,337	114,461	15,908	5,196,798	698,108	26,769,004	3,554,124	97,253,458	13,171,879
1896,.....	57,519,198	7,370,054	640,900	119,290	86,125	11,676	264,245	45,362	6,063,201	831,933	29,374,613	3,826,135	93,968,372	12,701,440



# IMPORTS OF WOOL AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

*Statement exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Wool Imported into the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ended June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period.*

Fiscal Year ended June 30.	NEW-YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.		TOTAL UNITED STATES.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1877, .....	17,114,545	2,518,511	19,646,763	3,508,670	1,421,200	272,258	3,988,684	857,503	42,171,192	7,156,944
1878, .....	21,918,155	3,338,396	22,148,747	4,006,403	757,099	147,136	3,626,078	871,078	48,449,079	8,333,015
1879, .....	17,660,397	2,159,684	16,778,786	2,102,200	1,077,890	118,545	3,468,112	653,978	39,006,155	5,084,545
1880, ..	57,916,682	9,318,866	57,471,570	12,011,450	6,997,663	1,160,686	5,742,732	1,286,708	138,131,747	23,727,650
1881, .....	30,319,966	4,842,153	19,811,088	3,569,299	3,109,762	435,455	3,663,230	887,061	55,064,236	9,703,968
1882, .....	35,126,024	5,462,841	27,111,894	4,498,197	2,443,062	388,296	3,180,164	736,736	67,861,744	11,096,050
1883, .....	32,021,876	4,714,456	31,420,249	4,976,023	4,072,228	568,670	3,048,125	690,177	70,575,478	10,949,331
1884, .....	37,150,111	5,104,870	31,435,318	5,598,712	5,515,292	819,327	4,249,940	871,300	78,350,651	12,384,709
1885, .....	34,330,380	3,909,698	27,890,301	3,583,009	5,527,337	690,350	2,847,642	864,171	70,596,170	8,579,923
1886, .....	59,980,836	6,617,451	48,398,849	7,407,541	14,689,351	1,799,803	6,015,422	921,286	139,084,958	16,746,081
1887, .....	55,762,988	7,325,121	40,194,821	6,555,902	12,517,961	1,778,456	4,842,460	705,100	114,038,030	16,494,479
1888, .....	50,024,351	6,132,967	44,035,587	7,663,944	12,764,186	1,653,731	2,094,680	437,385	113,568,768	15,867,217
1889, .....	53,680,892	6,540,980	48,902,319	8,199,954	21,487,084	2,761,176	2,677,434	472,455	136,487,739	17,974,515
1890, .....	43,377,715	5,592,151	46,827,499	7,390,443	14,616,780	2,004,081	1,909,391	400,458	105,431,285	15,364,083
1891, .....	51,896,412	6,020,276	54,514,353	9,021,300	20,332,051	2,614,080	2,709,392	675,776	129,303,648	18,231,372
1892, .....	60,758,172	6,331,581	70,219,999	10,374,235	14,547,035	2,104,565	3,180,826	877,467	148,670,633	19,688,108
1893, .....	65,996,327	6,719,663	77,175,955	10,912,500	26,892,561	3,891,408	2,977,085	650,409	172,433,898	21,064,180
1894, .....	29,175,124	2,775,286	30,036,303	2,618,968	4,770,037	588,515	1,171,631	191,679	55,162,586	6,107,438
1895, .....	81,130,350	8,018,309	90,839,845	13,079,361	26,100,545	3,045,081	7,064,166	1,413,790	206,083,006	26,556,431
1896, .....	82,307,305	8,696,104	118,363,666	19,300,709	24,350,060	3,404,081	6,090,442	1,150,348	230,911,473	33,461,242

# IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF WOOL AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

## FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

*Statement exhibiting the Value of Manufactures of Wool Imported into the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ended June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period.*

Fiscal Year ended June 30.	NEW-YORK. Dollars.	BOSTON. Dollars.	PHILADELPHIA. Dollars.	BALTIMORE. Dollars.	AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES. Dollars.	TOTAL UNITED STATES. Dollars.
1877,.....	20,842,615	2,615,186	1,510,532	272,924	427,430	25,668,637
1878,.....	20,298,349	2,586,173	1,569,094	289,082	480,375	25,211,068
1879,.....	19,667,185	2,492,144	1,494,951	340,331	509,139	24,333,700
1880,.....	23,183,178	3,077,443	1,776,086	199,069	423,102	28,613,897
1881,.....	25,499,094	3,140,824	1,714,125	222,378	441,642	31,018,063
1882,.....	30,777,296	3,550,580	1,943,250	307,688	525,248	37,003,134
1883,.....	30,409,418	4,301,418	2,392,647	309,942	562,777	43,936,202
1884,.....	33,429,035	3,960,851	2,593,400	253,193	363,410	40,592,889
1885,.....	25,951,689	3,174,340	2,284,084	365,016	3,714,176	33,480,205
1886,.....	30,223,016	3,448,697	2,897,189	332,900	3,482,628	40,384,450
1887,.....	32,969,184	3,340,979	2,865,202	346,815	3,536,715	43,063,895
1888,.....	36,443,539	3,315,967	3,000,730	333,976	4,626,161	47,719,393
1889,.....	41,048,679	4,444,226	3,174,725	283,971	3,613,341	53,564,942
1890,.....	45,778,580	3,551,745	3,106,512	379,739	3,765,856	56,588,432
1891,.....	33,990,492	2,180,327	2,066,205	399,338	2,623,213	41,060,050
1892,.....	20,791,209	1,821,246	1,432,617	210,012	2,360,795	35,565,579
1893,.....	32,019,379	1,963,651	1,564,086	224,374	2,373,175	38,048,515
1894,.....	15,831,218	999,886	866,419	110,169	1,639,678	19,439,373
1895,.....	30,865,766	1,963,649	1,532,564	236,334	2,062,123	36,539,498
1896,.....	45,119,595	2,795,675	2,337,160	312,317	2,629,133	53,491,400

IMPORTS OF RAW SILK AND MANUFACTURES OF SILK AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,  
FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

*Statement exhibiting the Value of Raw Silk and Manufactures of Silk Imported into the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ended June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period.*

Fiscal Year ended June 30.	NEW-YORK. Dollars.	BOSTON. Dollars.	PHILADELPHIA. Dollars.	BALTIMORE. Dollars.	SAN FRANCISCO. Dollars.	AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES. Dollars.	TOTAL UNITED STATES. Dollars.
1877.....	23,156,660	232,877	412,688	54,465	4,699,311	67,065	38,622,096
1878.....	20,352,847	231,227	378,191	38,688	3,573,506	66,597	24,941,056
1879.....	25,236,554	205,202	493,561	31,523	6,430,478	48,105	32,384,423
1880.....	32,727,190	590,999	572,876	35,246	10,216,266	70,822	44,213,389
1881.....	32,168,619	536,330	589,075	38,331	9,516,071	96,539	42,944,965
1882.....	40,407,969	931,296	712,586	31,289	9,695,583	103,134	51,875,969
1883.....	38,724,431	825,181	783,246	40,415	10,381,360	82,993	50,807,616
1884.....	38,002,598	685,288	807,014	34,973	8,543,688	82,636	46,155,143
1885.....	28,853,738	487,471	704,425	69,238	9,163,151	612,296	39,889,304
1886.....	31,737,467	441,499	988,041	58,188	12,274,815	785,125	46,285,155
1887.....	34,758,813	504,597	1,016,405	55,714	12,906,894	793,775	50,085,168
1888.....	36,867,140	510,226	1,205,438	38,496	12,985,925	944,968	52,502,907
1889.....	38,537,760	467,487	1,753,078	53,945	11,873,508	973,018	53,666,791
1890.....	44,675,314	425,060	1,737,496	86,001	13,303,847	1,234,866	61,971,473
1891.....	40,185,635	459,066	2,146,173	62,371	11,917,367	1,102,175	55,874,797
1892.....	36,687,244	359,336	1,066,322	48,602	15,956,808	1,866,081	55,494,388
1893.....	50,139,495	498,405	1,170,369	52,994	14,314,585	1,408,644	68,014,485
1894.....	28,967,315	220,076	789,960	28,008	9,314,440	1,068,701	40,489,586
1895.....	35,312,511	374,170	1,064,046	71,134	9,933,210	6,459,999	53,235,070
1896.....	29,863,998	287,779	1,117,178	35,147	12,083,567	9,567,006	52,899,670

NOTE.—The imports at San Francisco are wholly of raw silk.

# IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF COTTON AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

*Statement exhibiting the Value of Manufactures of Cotton Imported into the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ended June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period.*

Fiscal Year ended June 30.	NEW-YORK.	BOSTON.	PHILADELPHIA.	BALTIMORE.	AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1877.....	16,156,057	787,713	927,509	110,931	941,404	18,923,614
1878.....	16,212,461	689,378	1,188,947	147,187	938,744	19,081,087
1879.....	17,618,454	671,466	905,442	145,929	587,019	19,986,310
1880.....	26,502,501	1,007,570	1,328,021	135,613	933,661	29,920,366
1881.....	27,283,037	1,356,910	1,496,767	186,559	896,056	31,219,389
1882.....	29,366,880	1,794,142	1,662,051	184,257	813,962	34,351,292
1883.....	32,349,358	1,534,767	2,159,757	245,403	564,384	36,853,699
1884.....	25,580,202	1,143,427	1,456,352	219,963	674,482	29,074,686
1885.....	21,307,444	1,555,731	1,004,716	245,642	3,083,708	27,197,341
1886.....	22,440,913	1,561,741	1,227,334	195,688	3,273,640	26,709,366
1887.....	22,868,000	1,596,757	1,262,209	154,109	3,180,278	26,940,333
1888.....	22,620,060	1,360,433	1,278,845	155,303	3,294,158	26,917,799
1889.....	20,599,285	1,327,304	1,561,368	193,356	3,186,629	26,605,942
1890.....	22,968,165	1,808,674	1,708,993	168,325	3,563,696	26,918,655
1891.....	22,957,049	1,430,278	1,355,819	185,171	3,794,307	26,712,624
1892.....	21,357,770	1,370,519	1,406,803	189,919	3,958,830	26,223,841
1893.....	25,070,874	1,388,794	1,914,378	930,471	4,955,640	33,560,293
1894.....	16,912,457	980,772	1,017,799	166,788	3,425,731	22,346,547
1895.....	23,555,567	1,322,157	1,380,661	251,963	4,786,087	33,196,625
1896.....	21,614,326	1,347,515	1,341,940	213,927	5,021,196	32,437,504

IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF FLAX AND HEMP AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,  
FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

*Statement exhibiting the Value of Manufactures of Flax and Hemp Imported into the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ended June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period.*

Fiscal Year ended June 30.	NEW-YORK.	BOSTON.	PHILADELPHIA.	BALTIMORE.	AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1877,.....	11,496,089	756,084	923,154	207,422	332,953	13,915,902
1878,.....	12,111,310	673,783	928,094	146,414	554,029	14,413,600
1879,.....	12,332,617	875,932	874,227	143,332	462,729	14,693,837
1880,.....	18,776,290	1,633,686	1,301,361	252,293	497,967	22,481,407
1881,.....	12,561,167	1,708,990	1,251,068	136,590	503,447	16,159,176
1882,.....	14,183,017	1,691,863	1,300,473	76,360	466,915	17,780,548
1883,.....	14,523,474	1,672,635	1,362,536	70,080	451,978	18,115,703
1884,.....	17,165,780	1,670,622	1,484,855	132,808	681,990	21,186,050
1885,.....	15,064,959	1,533,235	1,018,612	146,978	2,719,592	20,492,370
1886,.....	15,666,727	1,356,653	1,076,591	160,697	2,773,567	20,903,135
1887,.....	15,949,730	1,544,925	1,124,942	283,311	3,080,120	21,983,028
1888,.....	16,766,069	1,666,376	1,363,823	157,738	3,788,165	23,742,171
1889,.....	18,457,906	1,915,083	1,469,067	192,398	3,671,179	25,703,553
1890,.....	20,318,530	2,256,204	1,681,275	297,000	3,968,370	28,421,270
1891,.....	17,564,801	1,923,496	1,372,639	169,218	2,999,950	24,034,094
1892,.....	18,043,664	2,000,848	1,756,578	249,423	4,242,991	26,293,217
1893,.....	19,703,397	1,900,464	1,838,415	229,731	4,458,727	28,180,694
1894,.....	12,968,777	1,293,078	1,180,658	140,816	3,715,742	19,280,021
1895,.....	18,373,876	1,622,908	1,607,847	322,338	4,313,965	26,290,904
1896,.....	18,316,846	1,597,544	1,782,390	411,106	5,011,822	27,119,640

IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL AND MANUFACTURES OF IRON AND STEEL AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

For Statement exhibiting the Value of Iron and Steel, and the Manufactures of Iron and Steel, Imported into the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ended June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period.

Fiscal Year ended June 30.	NEW-YORK.	BOSTON.	PHILADELPHIA.	BALTIMORE.	AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1877,.....	4,885,478	2,037,601	980,966	275,468	1,490,077	9,570,600
1878,.....	4,856,268	2,027,057	773,068	141,660	1,250,589	9,037,633
1879,.....	5,734,574	1,708,637	1,148,066	118,063	738,738	9,447,146
1880,.....	30,082,991	6,735,725	8,221,141	3,716,084	2,966,117	51,714,008
1881,.....	24,638,233	5,601,087	5,970,734	1,896,319	8,363,364	46,439,747
1882,.....	27,840,136	6,253,632	4,234,209	2,186,377	10,363,279	51,377,633
1883,.....	21,784,110	6,696,806	3,011,249	2,431,953	6,961,869	40,796,007
1884,.....	24,536,094	4,347,730	4,838,703	3,090,327	4,631,756	41,464,590
1885,.....	19,087,930	3,961,990	4,193,049	2,167,501	5,153,079	34,563,659
1886,.....	20,110,943	4,602,068	5,602,666	3,430,613	5,093,837	38,840,111
1887,.....	34,440,699	5,564,395	7,825,669	4,539,849	8,920,909	51,321,521
1888,.....	22,679,974	5,592,703	6,983,737	4,017,698	11,381,685	50,810,791
1889,.....	19,900,796	5,106,739	5,689,753	4,161,621	9,046,548	43,885,451
1890,.....	20,569,302	4,538,139	5,764,537	4,425,249	8,761,068	44,095,315
1891,.....	24,980,113	5,272,761	7,719,730	7,844,893	9,093,976	53,544,873
1892,.....	13,454,540	4,193,084	4,153,207	3,197,659	6,529,074	31,530,564
1893,.....	14,866,268	5,274,719	4,961,818	4,259,540	6,313,426	36,130,771
1894,.....	9,288,506	2,632,694	2,372,818	2,182,218	4,386,253	21,314,499
1895,.....	10,284,745	2,865,297	2,529,176	2,105,476	5,363,321	28,048,515
1896,.....	11,811,826	4,473,947	2,339,839	2,277,713	5,655,313	26,565,715

IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF COIN AND BULLION OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,  
FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.  
*Statements exhibiting the Imports, Exports and Re-Exports of Coin and Bullion of the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years,  
ended June 30th, compared with the aggregate of all other Ports of the United States for the same period.*

## PORT OF NEW-YORK.

Fiscal Year ended June 30.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.			RE-EXPORTS.		
	Silver. Dollars.	Silver. Coin.	Gold. Bullion.	Silver. Dollars.	Silver. Coin.	Gold. Bullion.	Silver. Dollars.	Silver. Coin.	Gold. Bullion.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1877, 4,115,960	8,204,382	23,213,470	1,146,969	697,011	7,063,189	13,461,849	686,698	28,847,747	5,060,034
1878, 4,510,548	8,722,431	9,064,701	1,064,410	1,028,045	5,344,591	5,211,491	181,813	11,766,370	1,405,983
1879, 7,913,465	180,065	8,474,651	248,138	11,766,309	2,459,903	7,784	7,784	11,020,727	3,846,301
1880, 6,320,357	145,103	57,864,197	19,298,528	83,068,245	2,248,493	317,264	45,787	2,935,062	2,068,633
1881, 4,405,263	12,300	66,033,615	99,851,835	100,302,013	7,865,670	510,219	50,000	8,646,882	2,112,517
1882, 2,575,816	33,456	19,841,709	5,764,026	26,215,006	9,185,326	27,319,022	1,257,425	38,383,605	2,507,991
1883, 3,934,777	8,068	7,793,023	968,432	12,095,300	117,990	8,418,176	2,632,835	15,263,319	4,059,703
1884, 5,854,041	68,428	11,350,698	2,962,558	21,235,735	663,574	8,440,665	10,955,013	22,978,896	43,039,148
1885, 2,199,925	196,739	15,301,596	7,756,527	25,967,087	1,187,005	13,011,818	959,353	62,822	15,230,998
1886, 1,620,610	303,068	12,180,622	1,146,539	15,200,537	441,701	10,820,322	3,315,239	97,338,405	41,915,728
1887, 2,015,954	852,201	20,064,527	18,755,534	41,238,214	62,950	8,055,416	2,265,727	2,131,130	12,515,128
1888, 1,111,377	967,921	21,287,777	15,914,583	39,841,058	47,140	12,492,106	2,434,683	9,338,532	24,802,460
1889, 978,039	1,041,843	4,893,285	371,453	7,274,618	30,902	15,564,858	3,363,350	30,775,189	69,794,274
1890, 1,865,060	2,252,547	6,106,960	843,486	11,070,503	75,706	16,102,759	2,435,198	9,440,003	30,033,665
1891, 3,390,091	1,473,199	10,063,495	688,990	15,402,705	62,978	13,401,541	61,897,149	17,257,494	93,492,997
1892, 2,598,039	544,453	8,265,339	734,308	13,805,611	6,127	15,593,742	40,963,102	277,490	56,836,461
1893, 1,282,772	566,581	53,999,990	12,290,861	68,039,004	14,743	30,340,441	98,063,915	80,467	113,494,996
1894, 908,430	5,839,059	18,747,414	10,007,503	35,500,064	8,065	83,965,447	59,400,683	82,490	93,451,985
1895, 1,190,736	6,623,795	12,960,390	10,961,998	30,978,139	9,020	31,184,849	51,096,353	1,080,798	83,948,980
					121,300	46,984,678	71,009,088	99,008,988	147,045,359
									1,794,180
									1,410
									5,413,465
									....
									10,940,888
									19,395,913
									....
									14,884,446
									....
									12,610,407
									....
									81,966
									14,131,515
									....
									6,851,339
									....
									8,976,951
									....
									5,816,150
									....
									6,967,308
									....
									31,993
									7,877,156
									....
									4,990,020
									....
									30,886
									....
									2,764,817
									....
									94,638
									8,857,059
									....
									13,800
									7,062,948
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									11,770
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# IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF COIN AND BULLION—Continued.

## AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fiscal Year ended June 30.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.			RE-EXPORTS.								
	Silver Coin.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Total.	Silver Coin.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Total.	Silver Coin.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Total.						
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.						
1877....	5,719,067	1,395,871	913,194	972,701	9,008,833	8,596,792	4,427,705	2,905,716	457,838	16,286,991	3,412,025	334,167	39,600	67,511	3,853,303
1878....	5,008,702	1,605,363	1,918,918	908,253	9,439,224	4,366,225	9,090,154	1,215,760	23,476	15,295,615	2,144,802	429,638	516,877	250	3,121,567
1879....	4,809,699	2,317,883	853,053	1,049,106	8,589,601	1,269,976	3,596,191	1,660,408	10,990	6,534,308	1,710,002	1,298,332	109,793	230	3,106,407
1880....	3,974,132	1,596,262	2,526,754	1,038,917	9,376,065	336,902	4,663,971	1,370,679	41,279	6,412,831	2,657,898	13,900	4,654	....	2,666,452
1881....	3,835,503	2,201,272	2,908,725	1,147,084	10,272,584	388,649	3,987,325	1,231,145	34,945	5,590,063	2,983,001	....	9,720	....	2,972,721
1882....	3,997,737	2,063,277	5,129,392	3,642,028	14,257,384	87,367	2,470,321	2,466,267	40,911	5,084,066	2,166,166	....	9,854	....	2,176,020
1883....	4,341,497	2,467,000	6,606,418	2,376,276	15,794,191	82,964	4,133,202	2,168,619	24,077	6,350,862	3,137,570	....	9,750	....	3,147,320
1884....	5,830,453	2,943,023	5,193,048	2,035,013	10,190,537	26,807	5,800,385	1,387,008	72,287	7,186,487	5,154,779	9,200	82,980	....	5,216,959
1885....	9,820,418	4,333,645	2,087,863	1,092,710	17,284,636	24,622	7,411,106	1,386,456	332,928	9,155,112	9,807,040	12,750	4,063	....	9,823,853
1886....	12,069,259	3,843,352	4,539,269	2,926,919	23,383,799	23,037	7,673,991	2,065,737	26,934	10,006,399	8,791,318	....	6,968	....	8,798,206
1887....	10,311,542	4,550,496	3,065,360	1,015,180	19,932,578	478	8,866,397	1,285,043	23,404	10,130,217	7,638,510	....	....	....	7,638,510
1888....	8,673,256	4,031,035	4,926,208	1,265,749	19,496,398	94,394	8,071,850	776,717	20,153	8,983,044	6,251,376	....	....	....	6,251,376
1889....	11,967,128	4,671,206	8,696,123	1,333,996	21,688,465	35,837	9,653,050	790,609	11,204	10,490,720	8,609,155	328	....	....	8,609,388
1890....	12,061,640	4,953,137	4,443,067	1,547,959	22,905,893	10,940	4,199,152	1,516,588	11,994	5,728,594	5,298,298	....	....	....	5,298,298
1891....	8,474,312	4,815,788	6,064,098	1,409,044	20,856,742	173,450	395,850	2,897,751	13,217	3,460,268	5,298,298	....	....	....	5,298,298
1892....	12,243,596	4,554,066	10,861,564	2,296,677	20,946,533	190,555	1,044,648	1,882,861	201,886	8,246,967	8,723,343	9,939	....	....	8,733,933
1893....	15,434,313	4,659,945	9,790,798	2,412,436	32,001,992	79,765	3,194,305	8,786,172	149,169	12,132,411	11,180,299	....	....	....	11,180,299
1894....	8,079,575	3,357,634	4,059,798	2,199,080	17,696,067	75,613	5,094,963	4,908,887	101,024	10,104,456	8,732,155	61,490	194,794	....	8,928,489
1895....	5,166,205	8,299,896	4,471,387	3,156,397	21,095,375	38,539	8,838,970	4,070,286	90,910	13,093,755	4,967,308	....	....	....	4,967,308
1896....	7,507,383	13,114,788	5,049,544	5,327,905	31,390,112	272,311	6,518,270	6,187,464	107,661	13,085,606	5,608,678	10,843	61,600	546	5,681,667



**IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF COIN AND BULLION—Continued.**

**TOTAL OF ALL PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.**

Fiscal Year ended Sept. 30.	Imports.			Exports.			Re-Exports.										
	Silver Coin.	Silver Bullet.	Gold Bullet.	Silver Coin.	Silver Bullet.	Gold Bullet.	Silver Coin.	Silver Bullet.	Gold Bullet.								
1877....	9,834,927	4,694,253	24,126,661	2,119,570	40,774,414	40,774,414	21,274,565	1,064,536	48,184,738	8,463,089	394,167	4,163,763	67,511	18,027,499			
1878....	9,519,250	7,325,733	11,005,619	1,972,662	29,821,814	29,821,814	5,394,270	15,036,045	6,427,251	29,701,898	3,550,785	553,570	2,570,438	1,450	6,078,940		
1879....	12,283,164	2,447,898	4,327,704	1,297,244	20,296,000	20,296,000	11,893,064	4,120,311	24,774	17,553,083	5,510,263	1,488,614	486,274	6,255	7,442,406		
1880....	10,294,489	1,981,425	60,420,951	20,387,445	93,081,310	93,081,310	659,090	6,912,864	1,087,973	9,347,983	5,604,531	391,509	1,759,783	104,204	7,795,026		
1881....	8,240,766	2,203,473	69,082,340	30,998,919	110,575,497	110,575,497	517,612	11,862,905	1,741,264	14,246,944	4,375,518	65,500	736,068	3,157	5,179,208		
1882....	8,373,608	2,191,733	24,991,001	9,406,053	49,473,390	49,473,390	423,099	11,653,547	29,803,289	11,988,336	44,460,971	1,674,160	1,193,156	2,100	6,387,208		
1883....	9,979,274	2,715,968	14,399,441	3,394,708	28,480,391	28,480,391	150,894	12,551,378	4,802,451	21,623,181	7,197,273	319,900	2,679,979	3,400	10,197,148		
1884....	11,684,494	4,970,451	17,833,746	4,397,757	37,426,262	37,426,262	680,381	14,841,035	12,312,021	23,052,185	50,225,638	10,625,723	494,240	5,753,353	2,400	16,907,748	
1885....	12,020,343	4,590,384	17,844,456	8,649,237	43,346,333	43,346,333	1,311,637	30,432,924	2,815,909	395,750	24,379,110	12,000,612	38,470	5,736,333	....	17,853,415	
1886....	13,068,969	4,151,438	16,669,391	4,073,458	38,593,656	38,593,656	464,738	18,693,313	5,400,976	27,365,000	51,994,117	10,313,918	37,250	10,080,941	146,181	20,539,293	
1887....	12,327,484	4,632,697	23,139,387	19,770,714	60,170,793	60,170,793	32,323	16,911,713	8,550,770	9,154,534	22,710,340	9,391,468	....	3,976,931	18,938	13,367,351	
1888....	9,794,663	5,619,006	26,735,385	17,180,333	59,337,068	59,337,068	71,464	30,833,956	8,211,399	9,848,685	38,195,504	7,370,519	81,960	5,816,150	....	13,318,679	
1889....	12,965,166	5,619,006	8,379,408	1,705,450	90,393,967	90,393,967	66,759	25,317,908	4,143,399	9,798,383	80,214,904	11,373,972	30,614	4,090,000	31,933	16,428,539	
1890....	13,947,200	7,065,684	10,351,917	3,391,265	33,976,326	33,976,326	96,646	22,291,911	8,951,726	9,451,966	35,785,186	12,400,834	94,536	3,857,059	11,900	10,366,231	
1891....	11,704,903	6,321,977	16,127,533	2,105,064	36,259,447	36,259,447	296,322	13,797,391	67,704,000	17,294,051	94,973,266	8,537,980	39,914	1,411,333	11,770	9,960,377	
1892....	14,839,278	5,115,808	38,840,946	11,358,518	69,651,540	69,651,540	126,682	16,638,385	42,811,963	479,898	60,066,418	16,033,303	11,639	6,851,319	21,037	22,919,403	
1893....	16,314,848	4,973,400	18,037,637	3,186,744	44,367,633	44,367,633	94,508	23,464,746	17,814,067	294,066	125,677	17,178,065	....	6,615,091	....	23,720,736	
1894....	9,965,347	8,129,544	27,689,778	14,489,341	86,735,671	86,735,671	78,677	38,990,410	64,806,940	188,514	108,350,441	11,390,068	61,494	12,490,707	....	29,872,683	
1895....	6,071,633	14,130,541	23,218,801	15,159,959	56,568,989	56,568,989	40,409	40,078,919	55,098,639	1,121,668	96,357,738	6,361,465	294,363	....	....	10,250,174	17,420,030
1896....	8,635,610	20,136,567	18,005,868	18,165,203	62,392,361	62,392,361	393,611	64,809,949	77,769,692	30,144,444	160,130,893	7,931,285	13,393	5,475,065	540	12,850,729	....

# EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Cotton Exported from the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ended June 30th, compared with the Exports from the leading Cotton Ports of the United States for the same period.

Fiscal Year ended June 30.	NEW-YORK.		SAVANNAH.		NEW-ORLEANS.		GALVESTON.		AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.		TOTAL UNITED STATES.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1877,....	211,368,777	26,580,056	186,461,752	15,847,470	566,497,765	63,962,294	186,513,801	14,688,810	414,937,085	50,099,648	1,445,869,180	171,118,508
1878,....	193,831,620	24,167,186	167,640,119	17,918,837	686,545,999	75,174,963	118,464,060	11,912,269	446,051,668	50,838,289	1,607,533,511	180,081,484
1879,....	164,546,466	18,410,152	819,564,080	30,384,578	575,894,473	55,852,960	173,308,196	16,140,969	486,039,673	50,965,161	1,693,372,833	162,304,260
1880,....	303,815,321	38,213,941	205,100,016	23,302,185	690,308,145	75,563,195	147,694,548	16,505,283	501,313,090	59,961,802	1,822,061,114	211,585,905
1881,....	282,861,107	33,879,525	242,108,662	26,558,967	771,878,799	85,297,671	240,504,682	26,347,419	653,576,122	76,144,171	2,190,928,773	247,695,746
1882,....	298,753,497	33,865,552	160,190,251	18,395,077	598,053,895	63,609,828	140,894,640	15,218,674	582,214,178	68,733,513	1,730,975,961	199,812,644
1883,....	332,161,937	39,618,165	232,402,118	21,157,217	708,165,712	77,633,166	303,276,002	29,028,673	697,068,798	77,898,500	2,298,075,062	247,398,721
1884,....	273,858,560	30,428,144	168,813,207	17,727,737	703,698,018	71,357,773	190,574,067	19,808,100	531,628,638	57,603,391	1,862,572,530	197,015,304
1885,....	340,324,303	40,944,779	188,013,796	19,187,000	636,183,764	67,760,787	118,044,063	12,190,070	574,093,531	61,989,892	1,891,659,473	201,962,468
1886,....	383,175,760	39,694,769	191,892,882	18,428,702	739,227,878	72,245,019	164,517,624	16,094,099	579,260,500	58,468,063	2,068,037,444	205,066,642
1887,....	404,760,233	38,527,173	232,599,763	21,591,913	706,698,222	66,397,028	300,384,158	18,164,546	634,394,960	61,541,397	2,169,467,330	206,222,057
1888,....	453,945,313	46,537,311	190,115,787	18,018,774	743,186,150	71,432,198	163,477,434	15,118,673	711,896,143	71,909,314	2,264,120,886	223,016,760
1889,....	530,614,048	54,701,315	157,637,836	15,506,493	738,463,628	72,064,182	152,538,008	14,897,083	804,566,661	80,644,298	2,364,816,669	237,776,270
1890,....	400,713,507	41,205,983	268,430,192	27,389,771	901,507,043	92,617,081	241,269,606	22,830,794	669,899,505	68,876,173	2,471,799,833	250,968,798
1891,....	385,501,909	39,794,201	268,759,863	29,465,549	976,130,406	97,169,063	286,776,311	22,567,708	968,187,306	91,696,882	2,907,353,795	290,712,968
1892,....	387,562,466	34,773,859	244,304,012	20,931,180	1,069,024,221	99,149,933	421,070,361	32,771,688	813,353,731	70,885,102	2,985,219,811	298,461,941
1893,....	364,394,030	30,777,598	175,130,994	15,367,132	633,987,593	55,814,566	411,441,087	33,712,076	618,161,422	53,310,083	2,312,115,126	188,771,445
1894,....	397,180,746	32,494,869	264,256,342	20,892,034	892,311,228	63,637,606	412,063,769	31,145,390	786,831,210	62,669,510	2,693,282,285	210,599,289
1895,....	453,087,227	30,097,656	264,305,747	15,513,642	1,044,159,111	87,911,325	717,640,930	58,949,296	1,086,190,094	62,428,671	2,517,433,109	204,900,990
1896,....	340,180,465	28,494,415	181,199,140	15,356,056	807,736,472	64,042,626	397,737,228	31,739,423	606,383,028	50,423,941	2,335,236,395	190,066,460

# EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

*Statement exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Wheat and Wheat Flour Exported from the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ended June 30th, compared with the aggregate of all other Ports of the United States for the same period.*

Fiscal Year ended June 30.	PORT OF NEW-YORK.						AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.						TOTAL UNITED STATES.					
	Wheat.			Wheat Flour.			Wheat.			Wheat Flour.			Wheat.			Wheat Flour.		
	Bushels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	To. Value.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	To. Value.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	To. Value.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1877...	13,561,751	17,425,359	1,463,933	9,619,617	27,044,876	26,763,860	29,881,068	1,879,793	12,044,430	41,873,488	40,826,611	47,256,417	3,345,666	21,663,947	68,920,364			
1878...	30,101,511	32,967,916	2,195,983	13,792,627	66,710,543	83,303,450	43,884,100	1,751,960	11,873,004	53,267,194	72,404,961	90,872,016	3,947,333	25,095,721	121,967,787			
1879...	55,465,183	60,197,408	3,236,262	16,899,547	77,066,955	66,868,753	70,503,671	2,393,422	12,668,166	88,171,887	122,353,936	180,701,079	5,629,714	29,567,713	160,268,798			
1880...	67,307,343	96,398,410	3,628,291	20,715,841	107,103,751	86,943,439	104,157,895	2,393,128	14,617,856	118,773,731	153,252,793	190,546,305	6,011,419	35,333,197	225,979,502			
1881...	57,001,171	68,475,142	4,530,163	25,640,366	94,115,508	93,564,306	99,223,343	3,425,628	19,406,891	118,630,294	150,553,477	167,698,486	7,945,798	45,047,267	212,745,749			
1882...	29,737,053	40,805,358	2,928,868	18,532,319	59,337,557	65,334,749	72,124,380	2,966,818	17,842,896	99,967,216	96,271,502	113,920,718	5,915,686	36,375,055	149,304,773			
1883...	86,854,120	43,547,022	4,588,911	27,124,871	70,671,898	69,531,709	76,382,319	4,619,733	27,699,588	104,031,907	106,835,828	119,879,341	9,303,664	54,894,459	174,703,800			
1884...	20,445,269	22,181,580	3,630,641	20,566,130	42,747,710	49,903,743	52,845,098	5,391,419	30,573,566	83,418,664	70,349,012	73,026,678	9,132,980	51,139,696	126,166,374			
1885...	26,345,661	24,264,161	4,233,693	19,914,819	44,179,000	53,303,063	46,668,916	6,414,453	32,331,517	90,900,483	84,653,714	72,933,097	10,613,145	52,146,336	125,079,433			
1886...	21,890,928	19,692,150	3,166,274	14,303,935	34,006,085	36,628,281	30,610,565	5,012,967	24,069,020	54,699,585	57,769,209	50,263,715	8,179,241	38,442,935	86,706,670			
1887...	40,563,980	37,145,968	3,976,051	19,139,043	41,592,366	40,567,774	33,798,131	7,538,011	35,636,667	69,436,961	63,769,261	56,241,468	11,663,574	54,777,710	111,019,178			
1888...	26,221,487	32,432,323	4,425,563	19,139,043	41,592,366	40,567,774	33,798,131	7,538,011	35,636,667	69,436,961	63,769,261	56,241,468	11,663,574	54,777,710	111,019,178			
1889...	9,098,407	8,449,510	3,335,195	15,498,198	23,917,703	27,327,723	33,203,131	6,089,609	29,790,292	63,001,493	46,414,129	41,633,701	9,374,808	45,290,465	86,949,166			
1890...	13,438,210	12,973,458	4,228,255	18,759,353	31,042,811	40,949,367	33,002,446	8,003,456	38,276,815	71,979,363	54,387,767	45,375,906	12,231,711	57,036,165	106,312,074			
1891...	12,961,086	13,761,477	3,574,983	16,904,475	30,725,952	42,270,912	37,686,705	7,789,323	37,741,141	75,399,936	56,131,946	51,420,372	11,344,304	54,706,616	106,132,968			
1892...	61,705,379	64,544,429	4,977,094	23,758,760	88,903,189	95,394,072	96,854,703	10,219,675	51,608,528	148,428,228	157,280,321	161,399,133	13,166,786	75,362,383	236,761,415			
1893...	39,510,574	33,865,245	6,047,391	26,967,692	58,968,937	77,801,535	60,639,725	10,572,946	49,626,635	110,166,380	117,121,109	93,584,970	16,620,359	78,494,347	169,090,317			
1894...	30,604,226	31,951,802	6,044,500	36,819,740	46,771,048	57,410,974	37,465,739	9,915,088	49,435,080	79,967,769	88,416,320	80,407,041	16,869,538	69,371,770	193,678,811			
1895...	30,799,512	18,166,359	5,281,866	19,006,385	32,172,644	55,300,193	30,689,404	9,987,506	32,645,543	63,964,947	76,102,704	43,805,068	15,266,893	51,651,928	95,467,591			
1906...	18,994,634	13,900,798	4,574,126	17,202,547	30,469,335	41,653,946	26,440,060	10,016,738	31,282,670	61,271,750	60,650,080	39,709,868	14,620,864	52,023,217	91,733,083			

# EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

## FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

*Statement exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Tobacco Exported from the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ended June 30th, compared with other leaving Ports of the United States for the same period.*

Fiscal Year ended June 30.	NEW-YORK.		BOSTON.		BALTIMORE.		NEW-ORLEANS.		AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.		TOTAL UNITED STATES.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1877,.....	149,347,670	15,745,539	11,175,412	1,531,376	74,442,825	6,389,835	16,062,137	1,588,124	31,338,682	3,972,057	882,886,426	94,823,321
1878,.....	148,084,153	13,303,979	14,689,610	1,979,677	73,442,085	5,138,371	16,416,236	1,167,114	31,341,099	3,219,124	283,973,193	24,803,165
1879,.....	172,650,786	12,840,945	18,507,558	2,469,269	85,076,363	6,198,398	9,910,356	546,564	36,164,477	3,102,188	322,379,540	28,187,364
1880,.....	121,706,772	8,898,270	8,398,945	946,568	59,149,631	4,107,405	696,080	61,273	26,013,769	2,312,592	215,910,187	16,379,107
1881,.....	144,164,271	11,500,123	6,920,457	946,012	51,535,442	3,710,402	7,442,452	616,295	16,963,988	1,874,211	227,026,605	18,737,043
1882,.....	142,566,017	11,057,059	12,797,646	1,997,656	40,482,879	2,730,468	12,867,578	1,068,128	14,951,860	1,034,396	223,665,980	19,067,731
1883,.....	162,831,661	13,218,179	10,428,011	1,622,506	40,805,644	2,683,000	4,833,168	303,827	17,151,876	1,606,554	225,628,360	19,438,066
1884,.....	122,799,350	10,655,506	10,280,766	1,491,478	31,083,969	2,722,455	12,221,533	1,031,447	15,739,908	1,501,346	192,130,320	17,405,234
1885,.....	149,191,363	13,800,948	15,858,963	2,211,736	33,370,262	2,862,563	3,833,051	388,375	17,067,668	2,565,720	219,231,307	21,799,261
1886,.....	178,813,943	16,360,716	19,261,095	2,459,156	46,598,218	3,949,095	8,498,229	772,162	28,637,635	3,385,445	231,787,130	26,926,544
1887,.....	177,226,118	15,048,777	20,296,255	2,297,318	61,145,056	4,456,384	10,824,616	918,419	24,174,950	2,917,185	233,666,995	25,637,983
1888,.....	134,251,475	11,936,722	7,014,963	862,646	58,160,700	4,290,842	9,435,131	775,728	40,333,412	3,741,634	249,125,631	21,507,776
1889,.....	138,937,318	11,967,085	6,542,636	773,466	40,861,716	3,115,212	6,630,363	587,951	18,513,686	2,113,357	211,521,051	18,546,991
1890,.....	141,531,255	11,917,535	11,841,426	1,402,609	55,297,903	3,927,378	6,806,963	615,820	28,098,473	3,296,527	244,343,740	21,149,969
1891,.....	135,457,716	11,113,367	8,083,276	990,083	46,861,657	3,803,979	13,049,274	1,143,797	31,567,766	3,669,235	226,969,589	20,710,911
1892,.....	145,970,904	11,247,877	3,271,286	333,919	64,138,960	4,291,545	11,964,399	1,311,961	30,066,528	3,464,748	255,432,077	20,670,045
1893,.....	144,757,356	12,392,877	3,521,863	380,877	48,886,175	4,063,776	13,490,467	1,990,645	38,302,377	4,155,629	248,367,258	22,292,704
1894,.....	147,602,216	12,610,966	3,982,865	471,003	59,896,584	4,761,379	9,825,668	796,548	47,784,969	4,310,560	268,791,312	22,988,856
1895,.....	140,136,658	13,428,445	2,621,644	318,112	66,500,338	5,974,693	8,483,136	734,833	64,974,079	5,867,194	238,805,855	22,622,776
1896,.....	160,554,918	13,663,455	4,186,966	426,046	67,907,722	5,250,960	8,521,742	816,727	46,526,923	4,348,057	287,700,301	24,405,345

## EXPORTS OF CHEESE, BACON AND HAMS FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

*Statement exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Cheese, Bacon and Hams Exported from the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ended June 30th, compared with the aggregate of all other Ports of the United States for the same period.*

Fiscal Year ended June 30.	PORT OF NEW-YORK.				AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.				TOTAL UNITED STATES.			
	Cheese.		Bacon and Hams.		Cheese.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Bacon and Hams.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cheese.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.							Pounds.	Dollars.
1877,.....	108,281,661	12,199,893	283,481,647	25,604,394	4,119,005	529,722	206,575,499	23,008,018	107,864,606	12,739,615	460,037,146	49,512,412
1878,.....	117,454,038	13,375,856	379,466,605	31,648,717	6,399,698	727,073	213,847,746	20,108,351	123,788,736	14,103,539	592,814,351	51,732,068
1879,.....	131,282,419	11,779,423	511,906,924	36,890,196	9,305,055	800,145	290,899,032	14,694,237	141,654,474	12,579,968	732,249,576	51,074,483
1880,.....	119,760,142	11,505,321	513,404,966	34,766,617	7,793,765	668,369	246,368,153	16,221,006	127,533,007	12,171,720	759,773,109	50,967,623
1881,.....	122,276,539	14,726,865	490,699,614	36,876,325	15,719,075	1,653,363	256,044,331	21,284,860	147,995,614	16,380,246	746,944,545	61,161,205
1882,.....	112,988,974	12,428,931	290,693,151	28,894,274	16,100,308	1,630,044	177,333,489	19,391,500	127,980,788	14,056,075	463,086,640	46,678,774
1883,.....	84,051,168	9,421,120	233,676,073	24,754,102	15,169,305	1,713,406	116,582,597	13,401,860	99,280,467	11,184,588	340,288,670	38,155,963
1884,.....	94,125,842	9,602,669	225,253,253	22,056,018	18,743,723	2,061,014	164,247,116	17,628,837	112,960,575	11,663,713	389,499,368	39,654,845
1885,.....	90,699,281	8,382,465	249,051,773	22,112,639	21,293,709	2,061,994	151,076,216	13,971,319	111,990,990	10,444,409	400,137,119	37,083,948
1886,.....	77,973,751	6,502,330	259,987,471	20,532,392	13,903,464	1,159,625	159,801,825	11,077,319	91,877,285	7,662,145	419,788,796	31,640,311
1887,.....	70,073,828	6,518,988	247,001,346	20,311,187	11,182,166	1,075,745	172,331,609	13,003,468	81,252,991	7,594,633	419,922,935	33,314,670
1888,.....	70,948,944	7,360,930	218,988,944	19,492,544	12,759,544	1,345,374	158,010,739	12,863,089	84,009,456	8,796,304	375,430,683	32,175,633
1889,.....	68,800,038	6,298,367	212,296,101	18,796,099	16,190,738	1,591,334	158,016,156	15,365,748	84,999,628	7,899,671	400,324,646	34,051,817
1890,.....	70,589,838	6,236,968	305,088,568	24,895,150	24,786,325	2,354,084	302,453,366	22,161,610	95,276,033	8,591,042	608,460,356	47,196,760
1891,.....	64,085,923	5,714,537	274,644,548	21,944,902	17,444,933	1,690,319	294,441,122	22,705,772	82,133,876	7,405,376	590,085,065	45,660,674
1892,.....	66,462,539	6,140,217	286,464,529	22,864,309	15,647,633	1,536,440	299,311,980	24,226,341	82,100,231	7,676,637	584,776,389	47,092,650
1893,.....	64,711,018	5,990,718	295,990,186	19,690,033	16,639,905	1,633,330	266,946,141	26,046,984	81,260,923	7,634,648	473,986,339	43,714,596
1894,.....	56,475,560	5,478,397	299,900,347	22,439,723	17,876,584	1,704,064	263,617,901	26,694,193	73,532,124	7,131,331	503,628,148	46,138,905
1895,.....	44,970,621	4,049,958	259,048,888	22,532,000	15,477,351	1,447,351	299,035,211	25,304,260	60,448,421	5,497,539	555,044,099	43,732,860
1896,.....	36,005,830	3,310,114	231,680,967	19,152,450	10,171,461	881,900	232,037,531	23,940,130	36,777,591	3,091,914	554,386,538	46,112,610

# EXPORTS OF BEEF AND PORK FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Beef and Pork Exported from the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ended June 30th, compared with the aggregate of all other Ports of the United States for the same period.

Fiscal Year ended June 30.	PORT OF NEW-YORK.				AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.				TOTAL UNITED STATES			
	Beef.		Pork.		Beef.		Pork.		Beef.		Pork.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1877.....	68,153,388	5,864,548	39,293,294	3,473,554	30,212,755	1,688,987	30,432,870	2,882,860	88,866,143	7,508,475	69,671,894	6,396,414
1878.....	71,350,161	6,240,632	43,298,068	3,001,596	31,557,969	1,742,468	28,650,578	1,912,063	92,873,160	7,963,060	71,889,355	4,913,637
1879.....	71,662,734	5,864,315	40,963,536	2,796,604	19,513,661	1,354,643	34,439,140	2,008,964	90,970,398	7,319,468	84,401,676	4,807,568
1880.....	93,867,403	7,873,081	53,442,156	3,151,477	38,087,263	3,750,884	43,507,624	2,778,775	129,964,666	10,392,965	98,949,730	5,930,268
1881.....	92,191,939	7,911,762	55,388,174	4,047,060	54,508,582	4,614,268	52,589,912	4,225,195	146,703,461	12,540,045	107,928,068	8,272,266
1882.....	92,453,188	7,538,509	43,613,118	3,771,494	33,031,065	3,144,968	36,834,353	3,429,846	116,486,308	10,671,437	90,447,466	7,301,870
1883.....	88,850,251	6,951,994	34,249,401	3,259,047	33,984,746	3,132,419	27,866,901	2,833,231	122,744,306	12,094,418	63,116,303	6,124,268
1884.....	113,043,660	11,301,413	34,067,663	2,897,111	45,120,315	3,888,168	26,365,660	2,062,547	163,163,575	15,189,006	60,363,313	4,749,658
1885.....	110,392,607	10,257,028	38,472,161	2,716,909	53,531,394	4,461,566	33,601,307	2,467,094	163,934,541	14,818,096	73,073,468	5,303,948
1886.....	86,201,609	7,606,426	36,469,767	2,104,609	72,046,123	5,338,965	50,727,199	3,014,817	158,236,728	12,835,390	87,196,966	5,119,436
1887.....	89,750,194	6,917,576	35,580,422	2,335,563	73,340,647	5,763,726	50,312,870	3,305,765	163,060,841	12,681,603	86,393,297	5,641,327
1888.....	112,940,313	9,106,370	35,841,574	2,694,780	70,896,604	5,073,467	49,999,392	2,683,316	152,966,917	14,178,337	85,896,966	4,398,691
1889.....	144,301,967	11,473,463	31,841,466	2,650,100	90,239,093	7,438,749	62,969,378	2,083,915	244,121,090	18,913,217	64,110,845	4,733,415
1890.....	156,640,388	13,195,866	43,304,737	2,719,253	106,735,137	11,704,279	36,484,131	2,094,235	353,864,522	24,839,645	79,788,868	4,733,468
1891.....	219,271,332	15,965,300	46,247,066	2,828,704	174,047,012	13,584,548	38,070,298	1,938,641	393,913,344	29,439,748	81,317,364	4,737,343
1892.....	173,486,464	13,451,776	46,486,483	2,920,893	131,144,217	12,376,411	31,850,948	1,871,156	307,638,701	26,090,186	90,336,481	4,732,049
1893.....	200,968,270	15,213,676	38,764,495	2,961,042	142,819,910	12,943,510	15,695,327	1,155,904	343,506,180	28,162,163	83,469,729	4,116,946
1894.....	168,260,464	12,814,499	46,116,000	3,860,796	144,369,947	12,578,696	15,459,981	1,306,977	312,540,401	26,396,066	63,576,881	5,067,773
1895.....	170,969,490	13,146,937	41,606,864	2,961,341	147,776,926	13,040,536	17,473,610	1,367,719	318,735,748	26,185,682	56,085,474	4,196,060
1896.....	198,072,560	15,004,048	45,080,833	2,534,721	161,632,357	13,641,496	26,163,696	1,438,479	389,704,917	28,645,544	70,243,029	4,017,300

Note.—Canned Beef included from the year 1883.

## EXPORTS OF BEEF CATTLE FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

*Statement exhibiting the Number and Value of Beef Cattle Exported from the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ended June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period.*

Fiscal Year ended June 30.	NEW-YORK.		BOSTON.		BALTIMORE.		PHILADELPHIA.		ALL OTHER PORTS.		TOTAL UNITED STATES.	
	Number.	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars.
1877.....	4,863	483,183	1,566	175,575	12	562	700	67,550	42,860	664,210	50,001	1,568,080
1878.....	13,387	1,233,223	13,887	1,346,748	504	44,127	1,007	100,460	51,235	1,172,960	80,040	3,896,518
1879.....	27,210	2,340,997	35,593	3,515,069	3,361	309,293	7,005	586,898	69,551	1,618,503	198,720	8,379,200
1880.....	65,151	6,047,914	52,462	5,110,563	8,457	777,846	4,334	354,220	52,332	1,053,653	182,766	13,344,195
1881.....	56,921	5,830,502	70,072	6,934,838	7,502	688,360	652	57,220	50,560	1,243,273	185,707	14,304,103
1882.....	33,412	3,332,004	32,568	3,316,848	3,688	444,130	....	....	38,442	707,245	108,110	7,800,227
1883.....	29,584	2,968,093	37,613	3,785,782	8,714	862,676	7	565	28,526	704,325	104,444	8,341,431
1884.....	73,161	7,615,714	78,060	7,793,705	17,466	1,897,750	721	99,250	21,070	476,076	190,518	17,856,496
1885.....	46,182	4,946,375	53,963	5,399,269	16,385	1,891,745	5,532	447,320	11,638	321,981	135,800	12,906,090
1886.....	56,567	4,943,782	40,716	4,078,967	14,726	1,372,610	3,282	275,160	3,774	88,445	119,065	10,938,954
1887.....	39,942	3,692,860	42,663	3,747,300	14,127	1,448,405	1,119	98,700	9,608	197,881	106,459	9,172,186
1888.....	51,199	4,941,185	45,985	3,996,998	21,683	1,899,335	5,449	433,220	15,912	376,210	140,208	11,577,578
1889.....	75,004	6,304,624	74,464	6,354,106	30,945	2,635,125	9,505	760,400	15,968	662,660	205,796	16,616,917
1890.....	150,694	12,404,224	106,868	8,730,963	85,918	7,139,050	16,415	1,367,280	36,011	1,649,544	394,896	31,261,131
1891.....	149,393	12,042,552	110,555	9,216,543	77,718	6,453,370	14,641	1,316,830	23,372	1,417,064	374,679	30,445,249
1892.....	153,605	14,227,753	125,377	11,168,544	68,436	5,272,503	28,179	2,813,990	24,110	1,616,305	354,607	35,099,096
1893.....	109,835	10,467,053	106,944	9,482,860	43,554	3,664,001	20,646	1,968,965	7,113	470,019	267,094	26,032,428
1894.....	132,068	12,900,116	119,433	10,689,721	54,961	5,391,190	21,687	2,032,576	32,109	2,608,379	359,378	33,461,922
1895.....	129,716	11,696,061	123,033	10,981,093	47,145	4,834,845	17,092	1,563,850	23,726	1,776,463	331,723	30,603,736
1896.....	121,577	11,364,461	149,126	13,168,133	50,808	5,086,910	19,800	1,891,875	31,036	2,560,193	372,461	34,560,679

# EXPORTS OF LARD AND TALLOW FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Lard and Tallow Exported from the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ended June 30th, compared with the aggregate of all other Ports of the United States for the same period.

Fiscal Year ended June 30.	PORT OF NEW-YORK.				AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.				TOTAL UNITED STATES.			
	Lard.		Tallow.		Lard.		Tallow.		Lard.		Tallow.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1877.....	166,924,925	17,683,102	60,796,359	5,355,649	67,817,008	7,879,563	30,708,444	2,627,967	934,741,383	25,262,665	91,472,803	7,883,616
1878.....	260,692,342	22,859,283	59,178,674	4,698,188	81,976,578	7,154,971	24,327,245	2,006,269	342,667,930	30,014,254	85,505,919	6,693,377
1879.....	219,358,426	17,480,387	70,823,575	4,940,887	77,800,960	5,376,286	29,140,177	1,985,063	391,658,686	22,864,673	99,968,752	6,984,940
1880.....	205,758,447	19,891,134	74,393,840	4,927,120	109,192,839	8,029,283	36,373,287	2,739,112	374,979,286	27,920,367	110,767,627	7,689,282
1881.....	276,813,000	23,635,391	63,710,896	4,302,012	101,329,496	9,591,164	32,692,476	2,636,616	378,142,496	35,226,575	94,403,372	6,800,628
1882.....	192,391,961	22,371,680	29,761,011	2,292,324	57,475,779	6,704,022	20,713,199	1,733,474	250,367,740	28,975,902	50,474,210	4,015,798
1883.....	165,866,192	19,582,772	24,535,271	2,065,859	58,852,282	7,035,276	14,274,827	1,179,990	224,718,474	26,618,048	38,810,098	3,946,749
1884.....	161,635,469	16,903,611	40,425,297	3,153,579	83,259,250	8,402,342	22,665,806	1,636,796	295,094,719	25,305,963	63,091,108	4,793,375
1885.....	205,429,074	16,127,332	29,369,370	1,977,266	77,787,305	6,467,887	20,472,349	1,345,290	293,216,389	22,696,219	50,481,719	3,822,476
1886.....	813,813,682	14,629,715	20,433,100	1,120,539	79,914,335	5,732,071	19,966,831	1,023,947	293,728,019	20,361,786	40,919,961	2,144,499
1887.....	225,140,003	15,758,815	22,915,353	1,316,134	96,393,743	6,946,106	33,383,050	1,520,166	321,533,746	22,703,921	63,278,403	2,886,300
1888.....	202,872,865	15,314,305	56,587,533	2,563,968	94,967,122	7,466,800	36,925,519	1,668,665	297,740,007	22,751,105	92,483,053	4,362,653
1889.....	201,068,330	16,964,676	51,074,089	2,640,115	117,174,660	10,364,497	26,770,516	1,301,906	318,242,990	27,359,178	77,844,535	3,942,084
1890.....	319,367,050	21,498,208	54,812,213	2,522,383	185,696,546	11,819,312	57,216,775	2,717,775	471,063,506	33,455,620	112,745,370	5,242,158
1891.....	319,464,140	21,498,892	56,966,620	2,863,656	178,679,787	12,954,521	54,322,631	2,617,368	498,342,927	34,414,323	111,689,210	5,501,049
1892.....	299,555,152	20,907,447	36,655,532	1,867,417	160,400,624	12,294,174	53,124,478	2,563,213	460,045,776	33,301,621	89,730,010	4,425,630
1893.....	230,196,034	21,554,803	29,041,115	1,526,866	185,497,467	13,086,190	38,776,088	1,604,193	365,686,501	34,643,983	61,819,153	3,159,059
1894.....	296,388,346	25,208,709	28,211,727	1,211,322	161,178,521	14,881,100	31,440,797	1,534,842	447,666,367	40,069,899	54,661,594	2,706,164
1895.....	289,177,945	22,029,744	9,586,584	485,711	185,717,359	14,791,794	16,277,716	797,346	474,895,274	36,891,598	28,864,300	1,998,059
1896.....	302,221,961	16,441,214	23,113,906	1,231,797	247,312,266	17,146,637	24,946,304	1,091,967	509,534,266	33,889,351	53,729,213	2,822,764



## EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Petroleum, (Crude and Refined,) Exported from the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ended June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period.

Fiscal Year ended June 30.	NEW-YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.		AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.		TOTAL UNITED STATES.	
	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.
1877.....	198,277,042	30,643,826	4,198,869	1,021,896	58,607,314	11,700,462	37,736,503	7,749,288	7,182,576	1,397,631	306,002,904	61,472,083
1878.....	297,943,962	32,535,961	4,081,119	817,230	47,627,595	6,241,821	44,180,368	5,797,085	6,100,469	866,790	334,873,513	46,258,887
1879.....	237,493,477	26,045,007	5,622,619	780,079	83,731,734	8,384,241	84,699,411	3,428,741	13,525,731	1,455,855	375,002,972	40,094,323
1880.....	310,284,604	36,060,462	5,213,155	645,047	82,216,342	6,550,601	18,971,490	1,504,868	2,513,108	281,117	419,197,699	35,942,135
1881.....	308,591,124	31,421,041	8,415,226	1,094,598	61,641,778	5,058,214	14,148,227	1,373,166	1,916,047	279,189	394,412,402	40,131,198
1882.....	400,942,731	37,349,125	9,192,419	1,101,818	124,714,349	10,690,177	18,336,943	1,403,711	3,032,786	416,073	556,239,288	51,019,304
1883.....	404,511,384	36,075,873	6,419,643	773,742	74,887,989	6,396,583	11,079,460	887,545	2,868,850	430,980	490,736,266	44,470,433
1884.....	406,855,947	37,272,620	4,895,284	610,748	88,329,678	7,354,288	11,170,667	939,991	2,165,314	343,922	508,382,968	46,750,569
1885.....	306,038,761	35,663,845	8,977,373	946,160	147,555,281	11,843,449	13,856,021	1,034,721	2,658,064	305,668	568,106,520	40,883,883
1886.....	394,536,599	35,246,246	7,733,853	908,850	154,734,084	12,343,879	11,305,389	891,080	6,395,605	730,868	574,555,493	50,040,943
1887.....	399,387,063	32,593,095	6,033,227	691,113	155,074,514	11,303,182	11,725,109	839,565	16,709,418	1,401,441	589,554,441	46,668,356
1888.....	368,472,068	33,071,311	5,365,239	589,674	146,299,875	10,847,728	8,494,404	615,343	23,343,735	1,891,021	573,982,396	45,965,076
1889.....	420,181,967	35,977,573	6,489,866	623,305	145,891,687	10,604,089	6,975,216	503,210	26,092,009	2,104,111	614,511,805	49,517,188
1890.....	463,822,727	37,449,973	4,269,757	464,384	163,097,556	11,076,082	11,765,065	860,631	18,989,903	1,613,079	661,846,698	51,268,019
1891.....	473,555,585	37,299,460	3,040,968	303,026	190,140,659	11,648,990	15,530,027	846,563	30,938,538	1,961,263	703,230,737	51,949,312
1892.....	446,327,416	30,498,960	2,293,562	211,566	221,111,269	11,808,287	11,707,064	557,295	29,309,169	1,663,177	714,903,479	44,708,385
1893.....	469,424,794	27,944,581	1,902,051	170,499	208,715,946	13,519,492	21,489,306	835,830	18,147,427	1,340,005	803,660,186	49,100,397
1894.....	527,734,581	36,363,940	1,293,566	106,096	276,556,355	11,097,616	29,039,224	941,765	73,426,560	2,975,695	903,041,206	41,438,108
1895.....	600,571,501	39,291,287	1,043,993	114,519	248,157,188	11,081,843	49,857,476	2,142,007	93,784,468	4,047,268	884,364,374	46,547,019
1896.....	494,568,823	35,363,610	1,638,077	199,958	255,062,670	18,100,795	46,679,033	3,311,560	85,686,463	5,333,090	890,354,034	63,569,073

# FOREIGN IMPORTS AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

## FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

*Statement exhibiting the Value of Foreign Merchandise (including Coin and Bullion) Imported into the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ended June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period.*

Fiscal Year ended June 30.	NEW-YORK.	BOSTON.	PHILADELPHIA.	BALTIMORE.	NEW-ORLEANS.	SAN FRANCISCO.	AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1877,.....	330,031,969	42,275,125	19,673,049	22,327,928	9,538,450	86,946,237	31,913,892	498,067,510
1878,.....	318,179,649	40,350,600	19,333,531	16,083,688	11,323,325	82,592,313	33,314,790	468,872,846
1879,.....	314,115,393	40,516,961	24,377,271	14,042,768	7,220,597	35,046,579	30,753,917	468,073,775
1880,.....	533,753,318	63,606,656	35,961,392	19,955,256	10,842,254	41,263,317	40,798,861	760,989,066
1881,.....	521,275,897	64,102,830	32,583,106	16,197,401	12,338,992	44,663,281	49,595,694	733,240,126
1882,.....	508,700,476	60,776,147	34,147,579	14,940,373	12,325,496	51,644,597	63,132,073	767,111,964
1883,.....	468,335,355	66,133,536	33,738,556	14,600,494	9,807,366	54,553,778	57,318,302	751,670,305
1884,.....	406,035,435	53,535,114	33,657,216	11,426,464	10,998,985	44,560,993	51,991,416	703,133,955
1885,.....	431,548,789	58,582,702	36,562,557	11,706,868	8,315,392	46,423,313	66,545,304	680,799,632
1886,.....	497,938,945	61,069,721	39,962,635	12,544,199	9,901,576	46,802,576	81,279,953	674,029,793
1887,.....	510,266,438	63,065,153	41,772,121	11,745,545	12,020,387	54,432,122	96,101,340	783,295,100
1888,.....	479,428,125	66,770,494	48,530,888	15,229,265	14,538,592	55,372,440	93,860,011	771,094,795
1889,.....	527,497,106	62,925,980	53,938,315	13,149,961	15,151,445	56,773,072	83,881,776	828,296,735
1890,.....	553,168,712	71,222,852	59,434,728	20,537,799	20,790,345	60,956,628	95,065,379	881,175,643
1891,.....	578,246,110	71,793,433	60,010,126	18,421,190	19,237,770	59,959,262	96,389,102	877,037,028
1892,.....	560,364,324	79,366,961	66,136,931	16,126,268	22,387,058	53,461,111	112,390,073	910,768,555
1893,.....	493,886,595	50,760,081	53,796,963	11,979,975	18,518,911	42,997,225	78,941,533	740,730,268
1894,.....	513,241,192	66,895,587	48,808,570	12,860,706	14,271,120	40,701,600	92,392,129	788,565,904
1895,.....	530,304,931	79,298,400	43,851,276	13,176,630	13,978,975	45,246,923	115,279,781	842,096,925

## FOREIGN EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

## FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

*Statement exhibiting the Value of Foreign Merchandise (including Coin and Bullion) Exported from the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ended June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period.*

Fiscal Year ended June 30.	NEW-YORK.	BOSTON.	PHILADELPHIA.	BALTIMORE.	NEW-ORLEANS.	SAN FRANCISCO.	AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1877,.....	17,370,761	1,327,401	510,370	67,984	190,061	4,430,660	2,034,738	25,382,496
1878,.....	12,823,872	1,429,818	45,755	140,994	221,567	3,970,043	2,302,689	20,334,798
1879,.....	12,106,385	1,063,645	64,951	84,027	187,187	4,117,516	1,584,046	19,541,057
1880,.....	12,192,062	1,237,404	37,498	34,356	203,518	3,145,459	2,637,136	19,467,331
1881,.....	16,430,268	1,848,439	82,409	27,380	321,406	2,834,074	2,587,696	28,631,302
1882,.....	16,162,827	893,601	173,597	19,391	278,535	2,860,776	2,880,966	23,238,733
1883,.....	21,166,859	1,083,648	15,599	48,949	298,680	3,871,261	3,352,946	29,812,922
1884,.....	21,537,810	969,829	24,769	15,077	238,199	5,924,152	3,726,669	32,456,505
1885,.....	17,838,096	622,970	80,745	11,270	745,420	10,769,751	3,303,972	33,362,294
1886,.....	21,573,887	670,535	33,456	2,959	1,036,417	9,344,508	1,427,812	34,099,594
1887,.....	15,153,385	1,224,349	64,980	11,012	479,071	8,110,603	1,402,239	26,447,639
1888,.....	16,106,015	974,720	119,446	36,157	474,844	6,431,609	1,173,781	26,311,068
1889,.....	16,727,580	965,186	67,474	11,256	680,982	9,073,858	1,086,989	26,545,305
1890,.....	15,845,974	836,989	170,893	22,941	864,934	9,932,102	1,187,284	28,901,067
1891,.....	13,404,649	300,561	225,716	56,437	1,102,499	6,114,041	976,996	22,190,904
1892,.....	28,302,538	564,110	80,531	52,409	2,089,198	9,197,768	2,279,061	37,465,605
1893,.....	30,965,507	865,265	28,085	25,307	443,313	11,572,463	6,530,376	40,425,165
1894,.....	24,837,896	1,123,189	328,133	34,685	321,811	8,756,737	11,462,077	46,808,580
1895,.....	19,898,308	479,178	134,370	45,889	335,991	5,121,687	5,566,637	31,571,598
1896,.....	17,068,504	1,384,836	131,967	87,870	801,703	5,746,864	7,725,379	32,927,173

# DOMESTIC EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

*Statement exhibiting the Value of Domestic Merchandise (including Coin and Bullion) Exported from the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ended June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period.*

Fiscal Year ended June 30.	NEW-YORK.	BOSTON.	PHILADELPHIA.	BALTIMORE.	NEW-ORLEANS.	SAN FRANCISCO.	AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1877,.....	300,965,561	42,748,595	45,524,946	39,206,374	70,186,543	43,488,479	147,048,992	689,167,390
1878,.....	338,992,748	46,542,044	44,509,119	45,492,527	88,398,466	35,392,703	126,514,208	722,811,815
1879,.....	338,817,546	46,100,019	47,013,751	57,478,495	65,794,436	35,548,417	126,341,123	717,093,777
1880,.....	368,441,664	56,023,887	49,612,195	76,220,570	90,249,874	37,213,448	138,582,613	838,294,346
1881,.....	402,305,090	72,100,193	44,149,126	72,444,413	103,707,065	39,143,194	164,303,740	898,132,891
1882,.....	370,497,741	61,614,526	37,957,661	39,412,648	70,701,927	55,857,855	140,677,651	776,730,003
1883,.....	362,871,653	61,273,201	38,132,145	54,960,050	94,840,484	48,898,769	165,282,561	825,816,513
1884,.....	353,055,394	62,528,000	36,467,799	43,064,317	81,630,080	42,675,268	145,769,679	775,190,467
1885,.....	349,939,225	61,378,893	38,012,510	45,041,834	78,403,154	45,656,910	131,996,594	751,059,056
1886,.....	346,412,339	53,429,513	33,732,991	35,841,829	81,524,479	38,430,380	128,554,245	717,888,646
1887,.....	319,357,498	57,777,356	35,362,309	51,608,968	79,060,660	42,203,252	140,363,480	725,733,263
1888,.....	325,781,244	55,482,664	28,754,295	46,212,836	80,805,571	38,068,508	143,981,500	717,097,608
1889,.....	380,652,925	65,868,495	29,712,857	50,603,215	83,224,734	47,497,963	152,988,990	810,497,608
1890,.....	370,325,420	70,361,955	37,241,645	73,967,736	107,300,637	41,672,648	180,205,012	881,076,017
1891,.....	438,390,274	77,969,517	33,441,389	64,361,007	108,007,428	41,310,219	212,854,714	971,213,548
1892,.....	461,772,331	96,612,476	58,467,926	96,800,190	129,197,525	41,801,431	190,166,660	1,075,818,439
1893,.....	452,535,663	96,845,407	49,374,447	71,483,922	77,396,766	34,551,959	184,467,998	956,638,192
1894,.....	452,644,968	84,991,346	40,890,353	73,840,963	81,211,243	39,490,992	204,801,564	972,761,378
1895,.....	491,150,796	85,089,218	35,008,723	61,933,309	68,146,400	33,803,766	204,046,122	880,730,384
1896,.....	491,400,781	94,638,178	39,436,059	66,398,553	90,713,291	38,464,049	212,299,472	1,023,331,393

# RECEIPTS FROM DUTIES ON IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

*Statement exhibiting the Receipts from Duties on Imports of Merchandise at the Port of New-York for the last Twenty Years, ended June 30th, compared with other leading Ports of the United States for the same period.*

Year ended June 30.	NEW-YORK. Dollars.	BOSTON. Dollars.	PHILADELPHIA. Dollars.	BALTIMORE. Dollars.	NEW-ORLEANS. Dollars.	SAN FRANCISCO. Dollars.	AGGREGATE OF ALL OTHER PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES. Dollars.	TOTAL UNITED STATES. Dollars.
1877,....	90,877,987 48	12,746,776 60	6,411,010 96	3,332,588 95	1,601,912 87	7,866,219 83	7,944,380 22	129,899,745 60
1878,....	90,878,383 15	12,816,710 69	6,790,275 12	2,611,946 13	1,475,907 63	6,337,236 28	7,857,403 73	128,767,884 72
1879,....	96,633,098 86	13,481,263 61	8,776,061 77	1,890,128 73	1,287,608 14	6,151,186 12	7,364,338 43	135,691,885 64
1880,....	130,431,007 56	20,579,160 98	12,517,227 30	2,900,146 76	2,061,204 87	5,616,141 10	10,794,714 77	184,919,603 84
1881,....	138,300,312 45	21,145,120 58	11,004,877 53	2,867,690 49	2,492,307 33	6,167,493 04	14,408,243 69	198,471,064 04
1882,....	151,529,898 83	23,661,267 66	11,776,725 05	2,103,922 82	3,061,189 74	8,372,254 89	17,674,913 09	219,032,137 07
1883,....	146,531,223 14	23,216,343 40	12,060,912 49	2,984,583 00	1,975,502 35	10,183,165 19	16,360,205 10	213,871,939 67
1884,....	133,866,902 91	21,892,630 20	12,614,741 62	2,241,441 66	1,991,761 98	6,849,318 55	14,066,704 97	193,716,231 89
1885,....	124,313,677 43	19,673,993 42	12,379,290 11	1,884,630 53	1,494,610 02	6,635,990 08	13,537,642 61	180,815,743 15
1886,....	132,635,360 33	20,925,074 12	14,510,760 17	2,531,984 41	1,304,392 88	5,871,481 55	14,868,781 99	198,397,844 45
1887,....	146,165,530 32	22,367,384 15	17,613,517 84	2,994,779 48	2,312,937 16	6,604,223 10	17,789,816 26	216,723,719 31
1888,....	144,036,619 94	21,236,204 03	18,569,060 61	2,923,890 74	2,761,873 23	5,965,684 47	19,695,844 27	218,599,867 37
1889,....	146,909,382 97	20,806,220 87	22,806,725 43	2,863,416 80	2,765,400 67	9,667,933 04	18,089,612 75	223,357,701 03
1890,....	153,900,063 00	19,262,718 93	24,984,774 11	2,865,010 76	2,634,731 63	8,365,338 15	17,706,648 95	230,102,794 47
1891,....	146,781,704 18	17,963,014 27	20,596,896 13	3,669,880 86	2,043,044 08	7,549,383 54	20,144,019 71	219,001,871 77
1892,....	119,989,366 57	14,367,269 25	9,941,516 19	3,073,308 79	1,499,695 38	7,921,232 79	30,784,222 74	176,816,931 71
1893,....	137,261,567 65	15,662,150 71	11,433,877 73	4,656,016 83	1,450,028 93	7,491,151 50	24,367,970 26	202,815,788 99
1894,....	67,434,445 71	8,909,676 21	7,767,081 48	2,990,750 36	1,271,303 30	5,926,084 90	17,669,265 76	131,818,830 63
1895,....	103,633,983 83	9,405,934 85	11,692,337 28	2,905,163 50	1,082,839 54	5,619,450 70	17,818,908 75	154,158,617 45
1896,....	106,710,413 23	11,137,561 33	13,033,064 23	2,785,373 16	1,700,833 19	5,491,517 03	17,162,004 51	160,021,731 67

# NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES,

WHICH HAVE ENTERED THE PORTS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

*Statement exhibiting the number of American and Foreign Vessels, Steam and Sail, with their Tonnage, which Entered the Ports of the State of New-York from Foreign Countries, during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896, compared with the total Entrances into all other Ports of the United States for the same period.*

PORTS.	ENTERED.									
	AMERICAN VESSELS.			FOREIGN VESSELS.					TOTAL.	
	Sail. Number.	Tons.	Steam. Number.	Tons.	Sail. Number.	Steam. Number.	Tons.	Number.		
New-York,.....	664 ..	828,015 ..	336 ..	836,735 ..	875 ..	516,070 ..	2,503 ..	5,380,922 ..	4,378 ..	6,911,788 ..
Buffalo Creek,.....	380 ..	69,015 ..	461 ..	229,739 ..	206 ..	30,467 ..	130 ..	11,805 ..	1,177 ..	841,026 ..
Cape Vincent,.....	41 ..	1,001 ..	325 ..	31,459 ..	96 ..	7,285 ..	425 ..	150,468 ..	887 ..	190,333 ..
Champlain,.....	1,282 ..	127,157 ..	53 ..	2,765 ..	87 ..	10,464 ..	3 ..	47 ..	1,425 ..	140,433 ..
Dunkirk,.....	.....	.....	1 ..	7 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 ..	7 ..
Genesee,.....	119 ..	44,438 ..	15 ..	3,881 ..	226 ..	54,305 ..	243 ..	97,339 ..	603 ..	199,363 ..
Niagara,.....	8 ..	808 ..	9 ..	917 ..	13 ..	8,499 ..	331 ..	129,364 ..	356 ..	184,663 ..
Oswegatchie,.....	49 ..	15,550 ..	244 ..	18,745 ..	205 ..	72,254 ..	306 ..	22,550 ..	804 ..	129,099 ..
Oswego,.....	168 ..	46,128 ..	119 ..	38,343 ..	927 ..	174,518 ..	247 ..	46,349 ..	1,461 ..	307,327 ..
Total State of New-York,.....	2,706 ..	632,107 ..	1,563 ..	1,162,580 ..	2,635 ..	868,842 ..	4,188 ..	5,690,894 ..	11,092 ..	8,354,393 ..
Total entrances into all other Ports of the United States,.....	2,414 ..	870,031 ..	5,341 ..	2,531,602 ..	5,265 ..	2,124,301 ..	7,318 ..	7,108,967 ..	20,328 ..	12,684,621 ..
Total United States,.....	5,120 ..	1,502,138 ..	6,904 ..	3,694,182 ..	7,899 ..	2,993,043 ..	11,406 ..	12,799,861 ..	31,320 ..	20,969,184 ..

## NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—(Continued.)

WHICH HAVE CLEARED FROM THE PORTS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

*Statement exhibiting the number of American and Foreign Vessels, Steam and Sail, with their Tonnage, which Cleared from the Ports of the State of New-York for Foreign Countries, during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896, compared with the total Clearances from all other Ports of the United States for the same period.*

PORTS.	CLEARED.										TOTAL.
	AMERICAN VESSELS.					FOREIGN VESSELS.					
	Sail. Number.	Tons.	Steam. Number.	Tons.	Sail. Number.	Tons.	Steam. Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	
New-York,.....	456 ..	288,127 ..	340 ..	850,415 ..	954 ..	545,945 ..	2,315 ..	4,893,127 ..	4,065 ..	6,552,614 ..	
Buffalo Creek,.....	360 ..	54,221 ..	405 ..	153,217 ..	200 ..	28,406 ..	121 ..	7,702 ..	1,098 ..	245,846 ..	
Cape Vincent,.....	53 ..	1,194 ..	327 ..	36,017 ..	91 ..	6,733 ..	432 ..	124,976 ..	912 ..	196,919 ..	
Champlain,.....	1,366 ..	185,702 ..	40 ..	2,018 ..	85 ..	10,363 ..	81 ..	15,015 ..	1,548 ..	168,098 ..	
Dunkirk,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Genesee,.....	126 ..	47,385 ..	17 ..	4,031 ..	228 ..	57,561 ..	242 ..	100,353 ..	622 ..	215,260 ..	
Niagara,.....	.....	.....	8 ..	870 ..	12 ..	2,969 ..	321 ..	128,529 ..	351 ..	122,058 ..	
Oswegatchie,.....	16 ..	3,124 ..	160 ..	14,809 ..	73 ..	25,244 ..	295 ..	22,100 ..	544 ..	65,077 ..	
Oswego,.....	189 ..	49,069 ..	92 ..	7,179 ..	1,044 ..	225,644 ..	226 ..	49,690 ..	1,581 ..	320,512 ..	
Total State of New-York,.....	2,586 ..	550,763 ..	1,399 ..	1,067,065 ..	2,697 ..	902,855 ..	4,092 ..	5,879,401 ..	10,706 ..	7,900,074 ..	
Total clearances from all other Ports of the United States, .. .. .	2,890 ..	1,028,699 ..	5,445 ..	2,863,068 ..	5,227 ..	2,067,835 ..	7,287 ..	7,724,893 ..	21,089 ..	13,514,511 ..	
Total United States, .. .. .	5,416 ..	1,579,461 ..	6,844 ..	3,750,133 ..	7,924 ..	2,970,690 ..	11,610 ..	13,114,296 ..	31,794 ..	21,414,585 ..	

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN  
TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—(Continued.)

*Statement exhibiting the number of American and Foreign Vessels, Steam and Sail, with their Tonnage, which Entered the Port of New-York, and the Countries from which they Arrived, during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896.*

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS.

ENTERED THE PORT OF NEW-YORK FROM	AMERICAN VESSELS.		FOREIGN VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Argentine Republic.....	9	6,855	15	8,694	24	15,549
Brazil.....	8	4,390	29	17,915	37	22,305
Central American States :						
Costa Rica on the Caribbean Sea.....	1	104	..	....	1	104
Honduras on the Caribbean Sea.....	4	638	..	....	4	638
Nicaragua on the Caribbean Sea.....	1	217	..	....	1	217
Chili.....	9	3,289	18	27,373	20	80,612
China.....	3	4,351	3	3,959	6	8,310
Colombia on the Caribbean Sea.....	7	1,755	8	1,150	15	2,905
Denmark and Dependencies :						
Denmark.....	..	....	9	9,494	9	9,494
Danish West Indies.....	11	2,255	2	724	13	2,979
France and Dependencies :						
France on the Atlantic.....	1	1,087	6	8,173	7	9,260
France on the Mediterranean.....	..	....	5	5,508	5	5,508
French West Indies.....	4	1,374	2	2,150	6	3,524
French Guiana.....	4	1,068	..	....	4	1,068
French East Indies.....	1	1,376	..	....	1	1,376
French Possessions in Africa.....	..	....	3	2,369	3	2,369
Germany.....	..	....	30	39,891	30	39,891
Great Britain and Dependencies :						
England.....	13	24,919	24	35,894	37	60,813
Scotland.....	..	....	2	611	2	611
Ireland.....	1	639	10	11,682	11	12,321
Bermuda.....	1	461	6	1,554	7	2,015
British West Indies.....	70	28,485	39	14,267	109	42,752
Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, etc.....	205	45,126	381	107,014	586	152,140
Quebec, Ontario, etc.....	1	326	5	1,447	6	1,773
British Guiana.....	25	12,868	8	4,545	33	17,413
British East Indies.....	15	18,803	31	58,565	46	77,368
Hong Kong.....	10	14,750	8	14,021	18	28,771
British Australasia :						
Australia.....	1	1,590	..	....	1	1,590
New-Zealand and Tasmania.....	7	5,322	3	2,024	10	7,346
British Possessions in Africa :						
West Coast.....	4	1,268	1	1,190	5	2,457
Cape Colony.....	4	3,081	0	3,193	10	6,274
East Coast.....	..	....	3	1,841	3	1,341
Hawaiian Islands.....	9	16,251	2	3,044	11	19,295
Hayti.....	40	8,968	23	6,461	63	15,429
Italy.....	..	....	13	11,087	13	11,087
Japan.....	10	18,377	5	10,134	15	28,511
Madagascar.....	1	683	..	....	1	683
Mexico on the Gulf.....	24	12,380	5	1,730	29	14,110



## AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS—(Continued.)

ENTERED THE PORT OF NEW-YORK FROM	AMERICAN VESSELS.		FOREIGN VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Netherlands and Dependencies :						
Netherlands, .....	..	....	1	1,268	1	1,268
Dutch West Indies, .....	2	738	11	3,068	13	3,806
Dutch Guiana, .....	3	1,136	..	....	3	1,136
Dutch East Indies, .....	2	2,530	16	20,427	18	22,957
Portugal, .....	..	....	7	4,705	7	4,705
Russia on the Black Sea, .....	..	....	3	3,223	3	3,223
San Domingo, .....	49	12,657	26	7,843	75	20,500
Spain and Dependencies :						
Spain on the Atlantic, .....	3	1,784	4	2,330	7	4,014
Spain on the Mediterranean, .....	..	....	4	2,549	4	2,549
Cuba, .....	94	54,156	47	17,001	141	71,157
Porto Rico, .....	3	966	6	1,095	9	2,061
Philippine Islands, .....	4	7,421	9	13,158	13	20,579
Canary Islands, .....	..	....	2	1,136	2	1,136
Sweden and Norway, .....	..	....	3	2,537	3	2,537
Turkey in Asia, .....	..	....	20	14,849	20	14,849
Uruguay, .....	3	2,626	5	3,110	8	5,736
Venezuela, .....	4	1,135	1	198	5	1,333
Total Port of New-York, .....	664	325,015	875	516,060	1,539	841,065
Total of all other Ports of the United States, .....	4,456	1,174,123	7,015	2,476,993	11,471	3,651,116
Total United States, .....	5,120	1,502,138	7,890	2,993,043	13,010	4,495,181

## AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STEAM VESSELS.

Argentine Republic, .....	..	....	23	35,039	23	35,039
Austria-Hungary, .....	..	....	12	20,734	12	20,734
Belgium, .....	1	1,739	86	320,324	87	322,063
Brazil, .....	..	....	176	243,903	176	243,903
Central American States :						
Costa Rica on the Caribbean Sea, .....	..	....	82	79,156	82	79,156
Guatemala on the Caribbean Sea, .....	..	....	5	3,176	5	3,176
Honduras on the Caribbean Sea, .....	2	1,160	1	592	3	1,752
Nicaragua on the Caribbean Sea, .....	..	....	6	3,495	6	3,495
Chili, .....	..	....	12	22,201	12	22,201
China, .....	..	....	3	6,303	3	6,303
Colombia on the Caribbean Sea, .....	56	116,903	24	11,940	80	128,843
Denmark, .....	..	....	28	53,175	28	53,175
France and Dependencies :						
France on the Atlantic, .....	..	....	67	219,615	67	219,615
France on the Mediterranean, .....	..	....	21	43,241	21	43,241
French West Indies, .....	..	....	1	1,228	1	1,228
Germany, .....	..	....	356	1,048,396	356	1,048,396
Great Britain and Dependencies :						
England, .....	50	299,142	478	1,429,709	528	1,728,851
Scotland, .....	..	....	97	244,264	97	244,264
Ireland, .....	..	....	2	4,264	2	4,264
Bermuda, .....	..	....	50	50,777	50	50,777
Gibraltar, .....	1	837	10	13,061	11	13,948
Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, etc., .....	2	375	25	21,079	27	21,454
Quebec, Ontario, etc., .....	..	....	3	3,107	3	3,107
Newfoundland and Labrador, .....	..	....	14	14,398	14	14,398

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STEAM VESSELS—(Continued.)

ENTERED THE PORT OF NEW-YORK FROM	AMERICAN VESSELS.		FOREIGN VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Great Britain and Dependencies—(Continued.)						
British West Indies,.....	81	41,974	180	190,444	211	232,418
British Honduras,.....	..	....	10	6,694	10	6,694
British Guiana,.....	..	....	14	15,608	14	15,608
British East Indies,.....	..	....	5	8,969	5	8,969
Hong Kong,.....	..	....	8	6,081	8	6,081
British Possessions in Africa :						
Cape Colony,.....	..	....	2	3,586	2	3,586
Hayti,.....	8	11,214	38	34,068	41	45,282
Italy,.....	..	....	169	319,287	169	319,287
Japan,.....	..	....	14	29,407	14	29,407
Mexico on the Gulf,.....	25	55,586	46	64,675	71	120,261
Netherlands and Dependencies :						
Netherlands,.....	..	....	148	399,726	148	399,726
Dutch West Indies,.....	2	818	..	....	2	818
Dutch Guiana,.....	..	....	5	5,237	5	5,237
Dutch East Indies,.....	..	....	17	33,355	17	33,355
Portugal and Dependencies :						
Portugal,.....	..	....	13	25,012	13	25,012
Azores and Madeira Islands,.....	..	....	1	587	1	587
Portuguese Possessions in Africa,.....	..	....	3	4,763	3	4,763
Russia on the Black Sea,.....	..	....	2	3,425	2	3,425
San Domingo,.....	16	29,984	18	6,890	34	36,874
Spain and Dependencies :						
Spain on the Atlantic,.....	..	....	13	19,053	13	19,053
Spain on the Mediterranean,.....	..	....	3	1,908	3	1,908
Cuba,.....	97	201,530	198	185,338	295	386,868
Porto Rico,.....	..	....	15	17,223	15	17,223
Canary Islands,.....	..	....	2	3,827	2	3,827
Philippine Islands,.....	..	....	3	6,497	3	6,497
Sweden and Norway,.....	..	....	2	2,511	2	2,511
Turkey in Asia,.....	..	....	3	4,357	3	4,357
Turkey in Africa :						
Egypt,.....	..	....	4	6,452	4	6,452
Venezuela,.....	45	76,083	..	....	45	76,083
Total Port of New-York,.....	336	836,795	2,508	5,230,922	2,839	6,067,717
Total of all other Ports of the United States,.....	6,568	2,867,387	8,903	7,568,599	15,471	10,436,286
Total United States,.....	6,904	3,694,182	11,406	12,799,521	18,310	16,494,003

# NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—(Continued.)

*Statement exhibiting the number of American and Foreign Vessels, Steam and Sail, with their Tonnage, which departed from the Port of New-York, and the Countries for which they Cleared, during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896.*

## AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS.

CLEARED FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK FOR	AMERICAN VESSELS.		FOREIGN VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Argentine Republic,.....	11	7,753	11	9,381	22	17,134
Austria-Hungary,.....	..	....	1	900	1	900
Belgium,.....	..	....	1	1,734	1	1,734
Brazil,.....	37	24,712	51	24,818	88	49,530
Central American States :						
Guatemala on the Caribbean Sea,.....	1	545	1	334	2	879
Honduras on the Caribbean Sea,.....	4	656	..	....	4	656
Nicaragua on the Caribbean Sea,.....	3	497	1	157	3	654
Salvador,.....	..	....	1	363	1	362
Chili,.....	2	2,304	2	2,265	4	4,569
China,.....	20	31,268	12	21,393	32	52,651
Colombia on the Caribbean Sea,.....	8	2,447	6	1,066	14	3,513
Denmark and Dependencies :						
Denmark,.....	..	....	12	9,962	12	9,962
Greenland, Iceland, etc.,.....	..	....	1	296	1	296
Danish West Indies,.....	16	3,559	3	1,208	19	4,767
France and Dependencies :						
France on the Atlantic,.....	1	1,037	7	8,031	8	9,068
France on the Mediterranean,.....	..	....	2	1,712	2	1,712
Miquelon, Langley, etc.,.....	..	....	1	197	1	197
French West Indies,.....	20	8,579	7	2,426	27	11,005
French Guiana,.....	2	375	..	....	2	375
French East Indies,.....	1	1,805	2	2,495	3	3,300
French Possessions in Africa,.....	..	....	3	1,577	3	1,577
Germany,.....	..	....	4	5,030	4	5,030
Great Britain and Dependencies :						
England,.....	..	....	30	34,293	30	34,293
Ireland,.....	1	496	26	22,991	27	23,377
Bermuda,.....	..	....	5	798	5	798
Gibraltar,.....	2	991	2	837	4	1,846
Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, etc.,.....	43	10,766	474	133,855	517	144,611
Quebec, Ontario, etc.,.....	1	251	..	....	1	251
Newfoundland and Labrador,.....	..	....	1	194	1	194
British West Indies,.....	67	27,665	23	7,268	90	34,913
British Guiana,.....	19	9,317	10	3,914	29	13,231
British East Indies,.....	3	3,841	20	37,976	23	41,817
Hong Kong,.....	10	16,467	6	10,075	16	26,542
British Australasia :						
Australia,.....	5	5,734	46	65,145	51	70,999
New-Zealand and Tasmania,.....	9	6,437	9	7,036	18	13,463
Auckland, Fiji and Norfolk Islands,.....	1	628	..	....	1	628
British Possessions in Africa :						
West Coast,.....	3	1,078	2	344	5	1,422
Cape Colony,.....	14	14,027	14	12,335	28	26,362
East Coast,.....	..	....	1	527	1	527

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS—(Continued.)

CLEARED FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK FOR	AMERICAN VESSELS.		FOREIGN VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Hawaiian Islands,.....	2	1,974	1	1,178	3	3,152
Hayti,.....	38	8,924	38	7,794	76	16,718
Italy,.....	..	..	9	6,220	9	6,220
Japan,.....	9	15,800	10	22,135	19	37,925
Mexico on the Gulf,.....	13	5,870	1	446	14	5,816
Netherlands and Dependencies :						
Dutch West Indies,.....	..	....	14	3,314	14	3,314
Dutch Guiana,.....	3	1,846	1	470	4	1,816
Dutch East Indies,.....	5	5,872	25	35,685	30	41,537
Portugal and Dependencies :						
Portugal,.....	..	....	5	3,068	5	3,068
Portuguese Possessions in Africa,.....	2	496	..	....	2	496
Russia on the Atlantic and White Seas, ....	..	....	1	673	1	673
San Domingo,.....	21	4,565	13	3,823	34	7,888
Spain and Dependencies :						
Spain on the Atlantic,.....	1	546	..	....	1	546
Spain on the Mediterranean,.....	..	....	1	609	1	609
Cuba,.....	35	18,699	5	1,837	40	20,536
Porto Rico,.....	9	2,344	7	1,956	16	4,800
Philippine Islands,.....	..	....	2	2,764	2	2,764
Canary Islands,.....	5	2,943	2	568	7	3,511
Sweden and Norway,.....	..	....	15	16,081	15	16,081
Turkey in Africa :						
Egypt,.....	..	....	2	1,459	2	1,459
Uruguay,.....	3	2,388	2	1,906	5	4,294
Venezuela,.....	5	1,331	1	635	6	1,966
All other Ports in Africa,.....	2	2,322	1	1,032	3	3,354
Total Port of New-York,.....	456	268,127	954	545,945	1,410	804,072
Total of all other Ports of the United States,.....	4,960	1,321,324	6,970	2,424,745	11,930	3,746,079
Total United States,.....	5,416	1,579,461	7,924	2,970,890	13,340	4,550,151

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STEAM VESSELS.

Argentine Republic,.....	..	....	34	51,725	34	51,725
Belgium,.....	..	....	82	310,865	82	310,865
Brazil,.....	..	....	92	131,470	92	131,470
Central American States :						
Costa Rica on the Caribbean Sea,.....	..	....	29	15,516	29	15,516
Costa Rica on the Pacific,.....	..	....	13	6,690	13	6,690
Guatemala on the Caribbean Sea,.....	..	....	2	1,306	2	1,306
Honduras on the Caribbean Sea,.....	2	1,122	2	801	4	1,923
Nicaragua on the Caribbean Sea,.....	..	....	6	3,901	6	3,901
Chili,.....	..	....	16	27,961	16	27,961
China,.....	..	....	4	8,345	4	8,345
Colombia on the Caribbean Sea,.....	53	106,009	14	7,943	67	115,252
Denmark and Dependencies :						
Denmark,.....	..	....	42	79,856	42	79,856
Danish West Indies,.....	..	....	2	5,720	2	5,720
France and Dependencies :						
France on the Atlantic,.....	..	....	81	238,669	81	238,669
France on the Mediterranean,.....	..	....	30	59,793	30	59,793
French West Indies,.....	..	....	4	5,493	4	5,493

## AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STEAM VESSELS—(Continued.)

CLEARED FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK FOR	AMERICAN VESSELS.		FOREIGN VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Germany,.....	..	....	247	767,147	247	767,147
Great Britain and Dependencies :						
England,.....	58	816,119	499	1,458,852	552	1,774,971
Scotland,.....	..	....	108	258,259	108	258,259
Ireland,.....	..	....	11	15,707	11	15,707
Bermuda,.....	..	....	47	47,170	47	47,170
Gibraltar,.....	..	....	18	18,433	18	18,433
British Honduras,.....	..	....	5	8,633	5	8,633
Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, etc.,.....	..	....	75	76,086	75	76,086
Quebec, Ontario, etc.,.....	2	1,807	4	6,360	6	8,167
Newfoundland and Labrador,.....	..	....	11	9,617	11	9,617
British West Indies,.....	29	38,471	192	219,250	221	257,721
British Guiana,.....	..	....	10	10,706	10	10,706
British East Indies,.....	..	....	5	8,498	5	8,498
Hong Kong,.....	..	....	6	17,506	6	17,506
British Australasia :						
Australia,.....	..	....	1	1,308	1	1,308
British Possessions in Africa :						
Cape Colony,.....	..	....	37	84,004	37	84,004
Hayti,.....	13	17,361	81	85,898	94	102,759
Italy,.....	..	....	69	161,743	69	161,743
Japan,.....	..	....	3	6,319	3	6,319
Mexico on the Gulf,.....	9	18,353	5	8,538	14	22,181
Netherlands and Dependencies :						
Netherlands,.....	..	....	167	394,999	167	394,999
Dutch West Indies,.....	3	1,552	..	....	3	1,552
Dutch East Indies,.....	..	....	1	1,732	1	1,732
Portugal and Dependencies :						
Portugal,.....	..	....	35	58,610	35	58,610
Azores and Madeira Islands,.....	..	....	1	1,415	1	1,415
Russia on the Black Sea,.....	..	....	5	7,589	5	7,589
San Domingo,.....	14	26,250	18	6,400	32	32,650
Spain and Dependencies :						
Spain on the Mediterranean,.....	..	....	6	14,516	6	14,516
Cuba,.....	115	243,343	170	154,790	285	398,133
Porto Rico,.....	..	....	17	22,000	17	22,000
Sweden and Norway,.....	..	....	7	12,096	7	12,096
Uruguay,.....	..	....	6	8,814	6	8,814
Venezuela,.....	47	78,028	..	....	47	78,028
Total Port of New-York,.....	340	850,415	2,315	4,898,127	2,655	5,748,542
Total of all other Ports of the United States,.....	6,504	2,899,723	9,295	8,216,169	15,799	11,115,892
Total United States,.....	6,844	8,750,138	11,610	13,114,296	18,454	16,864,434

# RECAPITULATION OF THE ENTRANCES AND CLEARANCES OF AMERICAN VESSELS AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

Statistics of Trade and Finance—1896.

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Statement exhibiting the Number and Tonnage of American Vessels, Sail and Steam, which Entered and Cleared at the Port of New-York from and to each Country, during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896.

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	Sail. Number.	Tons.	Total. Number.	Sail. Number.	Tons.	Total. Number.
Argentine Republic,.....	9	6,865	9	11	7,703	11
Belgium,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil,.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Chili,.....	8	4,390	8	.....	.....	.....
China,.....	2	2,339	2	.....	.....	.....
Colombia,.....	8	4,351	8	.....	.....	.....
Costa Rica,.....	7	1,705	63	.....	.....	.....
Denmark and Dependencies,.....	1	104	1	.....	.....	.....
France and Dependencies,.....	11	2,325	11	.....	.....	.....
Germany,.....	10	4,865	10	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain and Dependencies,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Havli,.....	937	157,698	441	.....	.....	.....
Japan,.....	40	8,968	48	.....	.....	.....
Mexico,.....	10	18,377	10	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands and Dependencies,.....	24	12,890	25	.....	.....	.....
Nicaragua,.....	7	4,404	9	.....	.....	.....
Portugal and Dependencies,.....	1	217	1	.....	.....	.....
San Domingo,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain and Dependencies,.....	49	12,657	65	.....	.....	.....
Venezuela,.....	104	64,327	201	.....	.....	.....
All other Countries,.....	4	1,135	49	.....	.....	.....
	17	30,196	19	.....	.....	.....
Total Port of New-York,.....	664	333,015	1,000	456	353,127	796
					850,415	1,108,543

## RECAPITULATION OF THE ENTRANCES AND CLEARANCES OF FOREIGN VESSELS AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

Statement exhibiting the Number and Tonnage of Foreign Vessels, Sail and Steam, which Entered and Cleared at the Port of New-York, from and to each Country, during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1898.

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.			Cleared.		
	Sail Number.	Tons.	Total Number.	Sail Number.	Tons.	Total Number.
Argentine Republic.....	15	8,694	23	35,039	38	43,733
Austria-Hungary.....	.....	.....	12	20,794	13	20,794
Belgium.....	.....	.....	86	320,224	86	320,224
Brazil.....	29	17,915	176	243,303	205	261,818
Chili.....	18	27,373	12	23,201	30	49,574
China.....	3	8,969	3	6,303	6	10,162
Costa Rica.....	.....	.....	82	79,156	82	79,156
Denmark and Dependencies.....	11	10,218	28	53,175	39	63,393
France and Dependencies.....	16	18,200	89	264,084	105	282,284
Germany.....	30	39,891	355	1,018,396	386	1,088,387
Great Britain and Dependencies.....	527	257,837	898	2,011,941	1,420	2,369,798
Haiti.....	28	6,481	33	34,088	61	40,549
Italy.....	13	11,087	169	819,287	183	390,374
Japan.....	5	10,184	14	29,407	19	39,541
Mexico.....	5	1,730	46	64,675	51	66,405
Netherlands and Dependencies.....	28	24,768	165	371,308	193	396,071
Nicaragua.....	.....	.....	6	3,495	6	3,495
Portugal and Dependencies.....	7	4,705	17	30,292	24	35,067
Russia.....	3	3,223	2	3,435	5	6,618
San Domingo.....	26	7,843	18	6,380	44	14,233
Spain and Dependencies.....	73	37,169	234	233,351	306	271,060
Sweden and Norway.....	3	2,187	2	2,511	5	5,098
All other Countries.....	36	23,351	37	37,017	73	49,365
Total Port of New-York.....	873	516,050	3,503	5,320,988	3,878	5,746,973
				954	546,945	2,315
					4,398,137	3,369
						5,444,073

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Year ended June 30.	AMERICAN VESSELS.						FOREIGN VESSELS.											
	Sell.			Steam.			Total.			Sell.			Steam.			Total.		
	Number.	Tons.	Total.	Number.	Tons.	Total.	Number.	Tons.	Total.	Number.	Tons.	Total.	Number.	Tons.	Total.	Number.	Tons.	Total.
1877.....	9,715	2,571,300	945	1,092,108	10,660	3,663,408	16,992	6,338,999	1,387	3,482,467	18,379	9,791,856	99,080	13,454,789				
1878.....	9,710	2,504,303	884	1,183,114	10,594	3,642,417	18,583	6,649,307	1,719	4,172,080	20,292	10,821,387	90,796	14,403,804				
1879.....	8,694	2,290,361	893	1,118,469	9,517	3,415,410	19,545	7,414,790	2,393	5,362,044	21,938	12,777,734	81,445	16,188,144				
1880.....	8,433	1,659,441	898	1,177,523	9,319	3,486,964	22,818	8,192,569	2,817	6,891,196	26,035	14,573,685	84,964	18,010,640				
1881.....	8,078	2,013,006	914	1,240,578	8,992	3,253,584	21,515	7,778,510	3,308	7,487,110	24,823	15,065,680	83,815	18,319,204				
1882.....	7,993	1,964,173	1,079	1,356,790	9,073	3,540,968	21,719	7,906,538	2,946	7,163,297	24,667	14,556,769	83,739	17,600,797				
1883.....	8,151	1,854,816	1,348	1,900,727	9,499	3,585,548	20,107	6,179,046	3,961	6,646,838	22,468	13,120,184	83,967	16,851,737				
1884.....	8,031	1,891,738	1,586	1,307,555	9,617	3,302,298	18,803	6,199,005	3,402	5,667,538	22,265	11,866,535	81,823	15,068,928				
1885.....	7,316	1,843,066	2,005	1,393,945	9,321	3,182,011	17,259	6,207,982	3,694	5,964,884	20,883	12,173,816	80,304	15,006,527				
1886.....	7,620	1,916,023	1,737	1,310,550	9,357	3,231,573	17,404	6,021,094	3,680	5,832,342	21,094	11,904,048	80,461	15,135,616				
1887.....	7,731	1,965,069	1,765	1,400,447	9,496	3,365,516	16,889	5,919,578	4,460	6,831,189	21,542	12,460,767	80,888	15,816,283				
1888.....	7,741	1,794,110	1,793	1,633,657	9,534	3,396,767	17,411	5,983,142	4,809	6,600,194	21,730	12,093,336	81,294	15,393,103				
1889.....	8,434	1,900,624	2,026	1,923,701	10,459	3,794,325	16,868	5,132,106	4,499	7,095,669	21,867	12,927,704	81,846	15,927,121				
1890.....	9,121	2,073,202	2,066	2,006,919	11,217	4,083,121	16,417	5,134,231	5,814	8,889,909	22,331	14,024,140	83,448	18,107,261				
1891.....	8,430	2,046,900	2,696	2,333,904	11,046	4,380,804	15,925	5,041,367	5,607	8,762,124	21,532	13,823,491	82,578	18,304,995				
1892.....	5,837	1,730,717	5,575	2,650,988	10,912	4,469,965	10,339	3,680,985	11,893	12,982,464	22,232	16,543,469	83,144	21,013,424				
1893.....	5,295	1,632,229	5,413	2,676,457	10,678	4,358,696	9,754	3,516,148	11,323	11,706,983	21,077	15,236,130	81,765	19,181,816				
1894.....	5,001	1,635,065	5,737	2,999,614	10,741	4,654,679	7,928	2,900,864	11,396	12,874,100	19,364	15,334,964	80,005	19,989,663				
1895.....	4,684	1,606,269	6,083	2,666,501	10,766	4,472,830	7,354	2,983,000	10,803	11,930,085	18,162	14,322,068	78,928	19,394,013				
1896.....	5,120	1,502,188	6,904	2,964,192	12,034	5,196,380	7,600	2,993,013	11,406	12,799,381	19,296	15,793,964	81,330	20,969,184				



NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—CONTINUED,  
FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

CLEARED FROM THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year ended June 30.	AMERICAN VESSELS.						FOREIGN VESSELS.					
	Sail.			Steam.			Sail.			Steam.		
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1877.....	9,835	2,632,216	955	1,112,935	10,790	3,765,171	16,780	6,221,316	1,394	3,455,902	18,174	9,677,918
1878.....	9,962	2,720,880	910	1,151,323	10,872	3,872,303	18,768	6,772,896	1,736	4,163,043	20,492	10,335,398
1879.....	8,562	2,341,737	831	1,132,633	9,993	3,464,360	19,281	7,330,090	2,345	5,391,323	21,636	12,610,323
1880.....	8,350	2,238,580	840	1,158,775	9,100	3,397,355	22,747	8,940,873	2,811	6,404,671	23,553	14,645,544
1881.....	8,144	2,134,760	926	1,340,775	9,070	3,375,535	21,514	7,619,329	3,359	7,476,063	24,843	15,094,592
1882.....	7,868	1,968,415	1,066	1,359,153	8,972	3,317,598	21,897	7,149,830	3,088	7,369,394	24,925	14,439,164
1883.....	8,147	1,906,914	1,358	1,310,300	9,409	3,307,323	20,947	6,372,844	3,362	6,661,390	23,629	13,333,673
1884.....	8,024	1,972,832	1,551	1,393,809	9,375	3,236,641	19,909	6,314,531	3,497	5,753,351	22,406	11,267,903
1885.....	7,423	1,943,064	1,990	1,368,582	9,413	3,231,556	17,313	6,949,074	3,709	6,083,589	21,022	12,383,213
1886.....	7,401	1,946,943	1,795	1,356,430	9,357	3,303,373	17,437	6,054,171	3,779	5,940,133	21,316	12,034,399
1887.....	7,633	1,851,672	1,780	1,407,374	9,463	3,259,046	16,739	5,514,745	4,590	6,979,443	21,319	12,494,185
1888.....	7,266	1,776,436	1,742	1,338,568	9,608	3,415,004	17,446	5,566,531	4,368	6,067,860	21,804	12,253,900
1889.....	8,795	2,131,423	2,003	1,367,032	10,678	3,098,454	16,961	5,240,635	4,517	7,114,053	21,498	12,354,698
1890.....	8,861	2,046,687	2,139	2,017,070	11,000	4,066,737	19,478	5,196,714	5,619	6,868,391	22,397	14,083,106
1891.....	8,488	2,081,333	2,694	2,374,069	11,782	4,435,402	18,924	5,036,106	5,597	8,779,394	21,531	13,806,430
1892.....	5,430	1,773,260	5,665	2,757,391	11,065	4,536,151	10,368	3,610,167	11,961	13,014,715	22,399	16,634,898
1893.....	5,309	1,671,063	5,254	2,732,339	10,463	4,408,362	9,804	3,499,968	11,868	11,897,496	21,173	15,357,384
1894.....	5,137	1,725,493	5,768	3,014,423	10,895	4,739,918	8,045	3,040,075	11,404	12,491,697	19,449	15,531,773
1895.....	4,632	1,546,630	6,067	2,961,547	10,709	4,504,327	7,267	2,861,343	11,108	12,364,976	18,369	15,946,319
1896.....	5,416	1,579,461	6,944	3,750,126	13,920	5,339,999	7,994	2,970,090	11,610	12,114,996	19,634	16,081,966
1897.....	5,416	1,579,461	6,944	3,750,126	13,920	5,339,999	7,994	2,970,090	11,610	12,114,996	19,634	16,081,966
1898.....	5,416	1,579,461	6,944	3,750,126	13,920	5,339,999	7,994	2,970,090	11,610	12,114,996	19,634	16,081,966
1899.....	5,416	1,579,461	6,944	3,750,126	13,920	5,339,999	7,994	2,970,090	11,610	12,114,996	19,634	16,081,966
1900.....	5,416	1,579,461	6,944	3,750,126	13,920	5,339,999	7,994	2,970,090	11,610	12,114,996	19,634	16,081,966
1901.....	5,416	1,579,461	6,944	3,750,126	13,920	5,339,999	7,994	2,970,090	11,610	12,114,996	19,634	16,081,966
1902.....	5,416	1,579,461	6,944	3,750,126	13,920	5,339,999	7,994	2,970,090	11,610	12,114,996	19,634	16,081,966
1903.....	5,416	1,579,461	6,944	3,750,126	13,920	5,339,999	7,994	2,970,090	11,610	12,114,996	19,634	16,081,966
1904.....	5,416	1,579,461	6,944	3,750,126	13,920	5,339,999	7,994	2,970,090	11,610	12,114,996	19,634	16,081,966
1905.....	5,416	1,579,461	6,944	3,750,126	13,920	5,339,999	7,994	2,970,090	11,610	12,114,996	19,634	16,081,966
1906.....	5,416	1,579,461	6,944	3,750,126	13,920	5,339,999	7,994	2,970,090	11,610	12,114,996	19,634	16,081,966
1907.....	5,416	1,579,461	6,944	3,750,126	13,920	5,339,999	7,994	2,970,090	11,610	12,114,996	19,634	16,081,966
1908.....	5,416	1,579,461	6,944	3,750,126	13,920	5,339,999	7,994	2,970,090	11,610	12,114,996	19,634	16,081,966
1909.....	5,416	1,579,461	6,944	3,750,126	13,920	5,339,999	7,994	2,970,090	11,610	12,114,996	19,634	16,081,966
1910.....	5,416	1,579,461	6,944	3,750,126	13,920	5,339,999	7,994	2,970,090	11,610	12,114,996	19,634	16,081,966
1911.....	5,416	1,579,461	6,944	3,750,126	13,920	5,339,999	7,994	2,970,090	11,610	12,114,996	19,634	16,081,966
1912.....	5,416	1,579,461	6,944	3,750,126	13,920	5,339,999	7,994	2,970,090	11,610	12,114,996	19,634	16,081,966
1913.....	5,416	1,579,461	6,944	3,750,126	13,920	5,339,999	7,994	2,970,090	11,610	12,114,996	19,634	16,081,966
1914.....	5,416	1,579,461	6,944	3,750,126	13,920	5,339,999	7,994	2,970,090	11,610	12,114,996	19,634	16,081,966
1915.....	5,416	1,579,461	6,944	3,750,126	13,920	5,339,999	7,994	2,970,090	11,610	12,114,996	19,634	16,081,966
1916.....	5,416	1,579,461	6,944	3,750,126	13,920	5,339,999	7,994	2,970,090	11,610	12,114,996	19,634	16,081,966
1917.....	5,416	1,579,461	6,944	3,750,126	13,920	5,339,999	7,994	2,970,090	11,610	12,114,996	19,634	16,081,966
1918.....	5,416	1,579,461	6,944	3,750,126	13,920	5,339,999	7,994	2,970,090	11,610	12,114,996	19,634	16,081,966
1919.....	5,416	1,579,461	6,944	3,750,126	13,920	5,339,999	7,994	2,970,090	11,610	12,114,996	19,634	16,081,966
1920.....	5,416	1,579,461	6,944	3,750,126	13,920	5,339,999	7,994	2,970,090	11,610	12,114,996	19,634	16,081,966

TONNAGE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

*Statement exhibiting the Number and Tonnage of Registered, Enrolled and Licensed Vessels of the Ports of the State of New-York, compared with the total of all other Ports of the United States, on the 30th day of June, 1896.*

Ports.	REGISTERED.				ENROLLED.				Licensed under Twenty Tons.				TOTAL.	
	Permanent.		Temporary.		Permanent.		Temporary.		Number.		Tons.		Number.	Tons.
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.		
New-York.....	177	273,567.01	77	66,649.36	2,455	642,331.46	58	24,305.18	940	12,943.75	3,707	1,024,696.66		
Sag Harbor.....	...	...	...	...	79	11,118.48	2	186.48	156	1,464.34	237	12,739.30		
Champlain.....	...	...	...	...	368	96,387.99	...	...	...	...	358	86,397.99		
Oswegatchie.....	...	...	...	...	51	23,576.74	...	...	...	...	51	23,576.74		
Cape Vincent.....	...	...	...	...	55	3,530.29	1	73.86	...	...	56	3,633.65		
Oswego.....	...	...	...	...	43	8,351.13	2	237.12	...	...	45	8,578.25		
Genesee.....	...	...	...	...	16	1,127.78	...	...	...	...	16	1,127.78		
Niagara.....	...	...	...	...	7	2,369.33	...	...	...	...	7	2,369.33		
Buffalo Creek.....	...	...	...	...	383	187,892.84	5	4,010.97	...	...	388	191,893.81		
Dunkirk.....	...	...	...	...	2	57.49	...	...	...	...	2	57.49		
Total State of New-York.....	177	273,567.01	77	66,649.36	3,449	916,563.53	68	28,808.11	1,096	14,483.09	4,567	1,305,011.00		
Total of all other Ports of the United States.....	694	234,498.69	309	215,943.72	10,175	2,644,163.65	307	172,970.11	6,556	81,963.39	18,041	2,396,869.49		
Total United States.....	871	508,065.69	386	281,597.98	13,624	3,560,727.19	375	201,778.23	7,652	96,446.48	22,608	4,703,880.49		

# NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS BELONGING TO THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

*Statement exhibiting the Number and Tonnage of Sailing Vessels, Steam Vessels, Canal Boats and Barges belonging to the Port of New-York, on the 30th day of June, 1896.*

CLASS OF VESSELS.	Number.	Tonnage.
Sailing Vessels,.....	1,731	851,409 48
Steam Vessels,.....	1,128	506,915 64
Canal Boats,.....	199	22,777 96
Barges,.....	649	143,593 58
Total Port of New-York,.....	3,707	1,024,696 66
Total of all other Ports of the State of New-York,.....	1,160	280,314 34
Total State of New-York,.....	4,867	1,305,011 00
Total of all other Ports of the United States,.....	18,041	3,398,869 49
Total United States,.....	22,908	4,703,880 49

*Statement exhibiting the Registered, Enrolled and Licensed Tonnage belonging to the Port of New-York, for the last twenty years, ended June 30th.*

Fiscal year ended June 30.	REGISTERED.		ENROLLED AND LICENSED.		TOTAL.	
	Tons.	100ths.	Tons.	100ths.	Tons.	100ths.
1877,.....	602,532	50	484,886	64	1,087,439	14
1878,.....	593,248	49	474,572	86	1,067,821	35
1879,.....	517,439	86	502,201	42	1,025,641	28
1880,.....	470,948	53	479,109	19	950,057	72
1881,.....	464,191	16	487,493	91	951,685	07
1882,.....	445,195	47	500,450	86	945,646	33
1883,.....	433,059	33	515,716	14	948,775	47
1884,.....	444,251	18	541,501	66	985,752	84
1885,.....	443,340	40	549,322	89	992,663	29
1886,.....	363,596	47	555,067	25	918,663	72
1887,.....	344,224	31	588,887	20	933,111	51
1888,.....	321,694	35	593,816	23	915,510	58
1889,.....	348,778	18	597,536	17	946,314	35
1890,.....	328,269	81	623,121	52	951,391	33
1891,.....	368,769	15	649,368	88	1,018,138	03
1892,.....	372,595	41	672,927	46	1,045,522	87
1893,.....	351,001	43	703,682	88	1,054,684	31
1894,.....	383,024	60	674,763	69	1,057,788	29
1895,.....	342,071	57	694,729	67	1,036,801	24
1896,.....	345,216	27	679,480	39	1,024,696	66

# NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS BELONGING TO THE NORTHERN LAKE PORTS.

Statement exhibiting the Number and Class of Vessels, with the amount of Tonnage, belonging to the Northern Lake Ports of the United States, on the 30th day of June, 1896.

PORTS.	SAILING VESSELS.		STEAM VESSELS.		CANAL BOATS.		BARGES.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Champlain, New-York,.....	92	1,322.90	8	798.65	326	33,921.99	2	293.46	328	36,327.99
Oswestie, ".....	11	3,489.63	29	18,051.91	1	1,835.21	11	1,835.21	51	36,576.74
Cape Vincent, ".....	25	1,313.56	28	2,073.79	1	94.68	2	182.59	56	8,693.65
Owego, ".....	10	2,005.05	19	4,871.50	15	1,941.70	..	..	45	8,578.95
Genesee, ".....	2	300.70	13	668.98	1	123.01	..	..	16	1,127.78
Niagara, ".....	..	583.59	5	1,124.12	..	..	1	659.61	7	2,369.33
Buffalo Creek, ".....	33	15,067.99	293	144,973.00	61	7,865.87	33	23,931.35	389	191,833.81
Dunkirk, ".....	..	..	2	87.49	..	..	..	..	2	87.49
Total State of New-York,.....	103	24,344.53	387	172,344.45	405	43,954.25	46	26,981.33	933	267,535.04
OTHER LAKE PORTS.										
Vermont, Vermont,.....	8	682.90	10	2,929.56	11	1,155.32	..	..	29	4,767.58
Erie, Penn.,.....	3	77.46	60	38,594.26	..	..	..	..	63	38,671.72
Cuyahoga, Ohio,.....	69	56,340.12	185	210,640.20	..	..	13	4,639.27	267	271,692.59
Sandusky, ".....	24	13,158.42	69	33,156.00	..	..	3	60.58	96	46,375.00
Miami, ".....	21	6,974.25	57	17,793.64	..	..	2	2,162.10	80	27,905.99
Detroit, Mich.,.....	115	42,788.96	169	123,616.35	..	..	6	791.84	289	167,137.15
Huron, ".....	243	88,945.96	205	114,481.98	..	..	2	674.84	449	204,092.78
Superior, ".....	89	10,343.67	134	59,732.86	..	..	1	2,480.87	164	72,577.40
Michigan, ".....	112	9,358.65	167	94,577.92	..	..	..	619.65	279	38,985.97
Chicago, Ill.,.....	107	28,847.96	156	42,325.89	..	..	1	3,043.37	364	71,793.40
Milwaukee, Wis.,.....	198	25,200.03	155	63,383.63	..	..	2	3,043.37	350	91,627.23
Duluth, Minn.,.....	8	2,090.08	68	31,107.77	..	..	4	2,860.88	80	36,078.73
Total of other Lake Ports,.....	941	284,807.66	1,435	762,286.06	11	1,165.22	38	16,938.60	2,410	1,056,542.54
STATES.										
New-York,.....	103	24,344.53	387	172,344.45	405	43,954.25	46	26,981.33	933	267,535.04
Vermont, ".....	8	682.90	10	2,929.56	11	1,155.32	..	..	29	4,767.58
Pennsylvania, ".....	3	77.46	60	38,594.26	..	..	..	..	63	38,671.72
Ohio, ".....	114	76,472.79	311	261,565.84	..	..	18	7,851.95	443	345,890.58
Michigan, ".....	508	151,496.64	666	323,480.11	..	..	8	3,847.53	1,181	477,718.80
Illinois, ".....	107	28,847.96	156	42,325.89	..	..	1	619.65	364	71,793.40
Wisconsin, ".....	193	26,200.03	155	63,383.63	..	..	2	3,043.37	350	91,627.23
Minnesota, ".....	8	2,090.08	68	31,107.77	..	..	4	2,860.88	80	36,078.73
Total Northern Lake Ports,...	1,044	309,162.18	1,792	994,630.51	416	46,109.47	81	46,173.43	3,893	1,394,067.59

**TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.**

*Statement exhibiting the amount of Registered, Enrolled and Licensed Sailing and Steam Tonnage of the United States Merchant Marine,  
for the last Twenty Years, ended June 30th.*

Fiscal Year ended June 30.	REGISTERED VESSELS.			Enrolled Vessels under 20 Tons.			TOTAL MERCHANT MARINE.		
	Sail. Tons.	Steam. Tons.	Total. Tons.	Total. Tons.	Sail. Tons.	Steam. Tons.	Sail. Tons.	Steam. Tons.	Total. Tons.
1877,.....	1,421,060	190,183	1,611,193	..	2,587,887	63,540	8,071,403	1,171,197	4,242,600
1878,.....	1,453,309	170,838	1,629,047	..	2,519,861	64,387	8,045,087	1,187,678	4,212,768
1879,.....	1,335,310	156,823	1,491,533	..	2,611,603	66,465	2,968,439	1,176,173	4,169,601
1880,.....	1,206,306	146,604	1,352,810	..	2,649,363	65,871	2,956,476	1,211,563	4,068,034
1881,.....	1,182,817	162,769	1,335,586	..	2,687,301	64,947	2,792,786	1,264,968	4,087,754
1882,.....	1,157,724	154,570	1,302,294	..	2,907,280	66,418	2,810,107	1,355,886	4,165,983
1883,.....	1,180,190	171,905	1,352,095	..	2,898,570	74,832	2,882,938	1,413,194	4,295,487
1884,.....	1,120,633	181,188	1,301,221	..	2,886,538	80,480	2,805,320	1,465,909	4,271,389
1885,.....	1,101,593	186,406	1,287,999	..	2,896,573	81,363	2,771,017	1,494,917	4,265,934
1886,.....	934,546	176,633	1,111,179	..	2,988,768	81,194	2,608,152	1,592,964	4,181,186
1887,.....	841,993	173,371	1,015,563	..	3,008,764	81,518	2,583,128	1,542,717	4,105,845
1888,.....	760,386	183,396	943,784	..	3,165,353	82,774	2,543,846	1,648,070	4,191,916
1889,.....	887,124	194,471	1,081,595	..	3,401,481	84,399	2,541,924	1,708,551	4,307,475
1890,.....	749,065	197,680	946,695	..	3,391,884	85,918	2,565,409	1,859,068	4,424,497
1891,.....	765,935	229,995	1,005,930	..	3,591,327	87,533	2,668,495	2,016,364	4,684,759
1892,.....	765,776	228,899	994,675	..	3,679,519	90,737	2,680,504	2,074,417	4,764,931
1893,.....	638,700	261,108	899,803	..	3,533,333	92,435	2,641,799	2,183,273	4,825,071
1894,.....	650,069	266,091	916,160	..	3,675,216	92,633	2,494,599	2,190,430	4,684,029
1895,.....	566,143	262,045	828,187	..	3,705,104	92,669	2,432,159	2,312,801	4,685,960
1896,.....	590,073	264,832	854,934	..	3,762,500	96,436	2,396,678	2,307,208	4,703,880

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Statement exhibiting the Distribution of the Tonnage of the United States Merchant Marine employed in the Foreign Trade, the Coasting Trade and the Fisheries, for the last Twenty Years, ended June 30th.

Fiscal Year ended June 30.	FOREIGN TRADE.			COASTING TRADE.			WHOLE COD AND MACKEREL FISHERIES.			LICENSED VESSELS UNDER 50 TONS.			TOTAL MERCHANT MARINE.		
	Tons.	Registered Vessels.	Total.	Tons.	Enrolled Vessels.	Total.	Tons.	Registered Vessels.	Total.	Tons.	Enrolled Vessels.	Total.	Tons.	Sailed.	Total.
1877.....	1,570,509	2,488,189	2,540,322	62,133	2,488,189	2,540,322	40,594	79,678	91,083	11,407	79,678	91,083	4,942,600	1,171,197	4,942,600
1878.....	1,589,348	2,444,801	2,497,170	52,369	2,444,801	2,497,170	39,700	74,560	86,547	11,967	74,560	86,547	4,312,765	1,167,678	4,312,765
1879.....	1,451,505	2,545,059	2,598,158	53,124	2,545,059	2,598,158	40,098	66,545	79,885	13,343	66,545	79,885	4,169,601	1,176,173	4,169,601
1880.....	1,314,403	2,594,418	2,637,696	53,268	2,594,418	2,637,696	38,408	64,385	77,588	12,008	64,385	77,588	4,068,094	1,311,558	4,068,094
1881.....	1,307,035	2,592,885	2,646,010	53,175	2,592,885	2,646,010	38,551	66,365	78,188	9,778	66,365	78,188	4,057,734	1,264,998	4,057,734
1882.....	1,259,403	2,740,207	2,774,248	55,570	2,740,207	2,774,248	32,802	67,014	77,893	10,848	67,014	77,893	4,166,933	1,355,326	4,166,933
1883.....	1,369,631	2,774,248	2,883,354	64,106	2,774,248	2,883,354	32,414	84,323	96,088	10,716	84,323	96,088	4,232,487	1,413,194	4,232,487
1884.....	1,276,972	2,813,919	2,884,068	70,149	2,813,919	2,884,068	27,349	72,609	83,940	10,331	72,609	83,940	4,271,229	1,468,909	4,271,229
1885.....	1,262,814	2,822,596	2,895,371	72,773	2,822,596	2,895,371	25,164	73,975	85,545	8,590	73,975	85,545	4,365,394	1,494,917	4,365,394
1886.....	1,088,041	2,985,317	2,989,293	73,985	2,985,317	2,989,293	23,138	73,435	80,705	7,980	73,435	80,705	4,131,136	1,522,984	4,131,136
1887.....	989,412	2,935,527	3,010,735	75,308	2,935,527	3,010,735	26,151	73,227	79,547	6,810	73,227	79,547	4,105,845	1,542,717	4,105,845
1888.....	919,303	3,066,212	3,172,130	75,906	3,066,212	3,172,130	24,482	69,146	76,012	6,866	69,146	76,012	4,191,916	1,645,070	4,191,916
1889.....	999,619	3,133,812	3,211,416	77,604	3,133,812	3,211,416	21,976	67,669	74,464	6,795	67,669	74,464	4,307,476	1,765,551	4,307,476
1890.....	928,063	3,330,377	3,409,435	79,068	3,330,377	3,409,435	18,633	61,507	68,367	6,890	61,507	68,367	4,494,497	1,859,088	4,494,497
1891.....	998,719	3,529,315	3,609,576	80,561	3,529,315	3,609,576	17,231	61,912	68,933	7,021	61,912	68,933	4,654,759	2,016,354	4,654,759
1892.....	977,624	3,617,700	3,700,773	83,073	3,617,700	3,700,773	17,032	61,819	69,473	7,653	61,819	69,473	4,764,921	2,074,417	4,764,921
1893.....	883,199	3,770,096	3,854,693	84,597	3,770,096	3,854,693	16,604	62,737	70,575	7,838	62,737	70,575	4,885,071	2,183,278	4,885,071
1894.....	899,698	3,611,723	3,696,376	84,553	3,611,723	3,696,376	16,493	63,433	71,573	8,080	63,433	71,573	4,864,039	2,189,430	4,864,039
1895.....	882,347	3,644,267	3,728,714	84,447	3,644,267	3,728,714	15,839	60,888	69,060	8,222	60,888	69,060	4,853,960	2,219,801	4,853,960
1896.....	889,833	3,702,393	3,790,296	87,903	3,702,393	3,790,296	15,121	60,107	68,630	8,528	60,107	68,630	4,708,890	2,307,306	4,708,890

## SHIPBUILDING IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

*Statement showing the Number and Class of Vessels, with their Tonnage, that were built in the State of New-York during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896, compared with all other Ports of the United States for the same period.*

PORTS.	CLASS OF VESSELS.									
	SAILING VESSELS.		STEAM VESSELS.		CANAL BOATS.		BARGES.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
New-York,.....	23	219.48	20	5,460.76	3	296.22	16	4,535.30	62	10,510.76
Sag Harbor,.....	5	135.66	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	135.66
Champlain,.....	..	..	..	..	4	459.36	..	..	4	459.36
Oswegatchie,.....	..	..	1	15.28	..	..	..	..	1	15.28
Cape Vincent,.....	1	10.61	1	26.20	..	..	..	..	2	36.71
Oswego,.....	..	..	1	116.87	..	..	..	..	1	116.87
Genesee,.....	..	..	1	20.25	..	..	..	..	1	20.25
Niagara,.....	..	..	..	..	5	569.50	..	..	5	569.50
Buffalo Creek,.....	..	..	7	416.78	..	..	1	94.07	8	510.55
Total State of N. Y.,	29	365.65	31	6,056.14	13	1,324.08	17	4,629.37	89	12,375.24

## SHIPBUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES.

*Statement showing the Number and Class of Vessels, with their Tonnage, that were built in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896.*

CLASS OF VESSELS.	1895-96.	
	Number.	Tonnage.
Barkentines,.....	2	1,633.35
Schooners,.....	215	61,641.72
Sloops,.....	152	1,961.38
River Steamers, Side Wheel,.....	13	8,876.91
River Steamers, Stern Wheel,.....	84	14,608.74
River Steamers, Propellers,.....	154	20,164.75
Lake Steamers, Side Wheel,.....	12	29,795.27
Lake Steamers, Propellers,.....	17	43,016.42
Ocean Steamers, Propellers,.....	6	21,571.10
Canal Boats,.....	13	1,495.29
Barges,.....	55	22,336.64
Total United States,.....	723	227,096.58

## IRON AND STEEL VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1896.

PORTS.	IRON.		STEEL.				TOTAL.			
	STEAM.		SAILING.		STEAM.			BARGES.		
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
New-York, N. Y. ....	1	57.06	..	..	1	19.45	..	..	2	76.51
Buffalo, N. Y. ....	..	..	..	..	2	187.19	..	..	2	157.19
Philadelphia, Pa. ....	..	..	..	..	16	27,717.70	..	..	16	27,717.70
Wilmington, Del. ....	..	..	..	..	3	4,207.50	..	..	3	4,207.50
Baltimore, Md. ....	..	..	..	..	1	87.88	..	..	1	87.88
San Francisco, Cal. ....	..	..	..	..	2	706.93	..	..	2	706.93
Cleveland, Ohio. ....	..	..	..	..	9	26,024.20	5	665.95	14	26,690.15
Toledo, " .....	..	..	..	..	2	2,566.68	..	..	2	2,566.68
Detroit, Mich. ....	..	..	..	..	2	3,948.36	..	..	2	3,948.36
Port Huron, " .....	..	..	..	..	7	21,512.37	..	..	7	21,512.37
Marquette, " .....	..	..	1	798.82	1	2,759.86	..	4,480.87	3	6,034.55
Chicago, Ill. ....	..	..	4	12,590.94	2	6,723.20	..	..	6	19,614.14
Total United States,	1	57.06	5	13,684.76	48	96,331.47	6	3,146.82	60	113,220.11

# TRANSPORTATION ON THE CANALS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

*Statement of the Tons of Property going from tide water, the Tons arriving at tide water, from Western States and from New-York State; the total Tons arriving at tide water, the Tons of the internal trade of New-York, and the Tons of the total movement on all the Canals, from 1887 to 1896, inclusive. Prepared by direction of the Hon. GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE, Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y.*

## ARRIVING AT TIDE WATER.

YEARS.	By way of Erie Canal.				By way of Champlain Canal.				Total arriving at Tide Water.	Internal Movement of New-York State.	Total Movement.
	From Western States.	From New-York State.	From Vermont and Canada.	From New-York State.	From Western States.	From New-York State.	From Vermont and Canada.	From New-York State.			
1887.....	1,447,398	410,156	181,663	681,866	1,877,623	716,733	154,567	570,705	3,154,368	962,105	5,553,505
1888.....	1,478,559	935,931	1,002,517	201,960	664,310	470,549	237,500	934,864	2,518,389	1,368,583	4,942,948
1889.....	1,413,321	1,904,274	1,186,631	502,589	478,380	675,860	239,059	190,361	2,946,930	1,094,936	5,370,369
1890.....	1,175,536	1,329,706	1,586,238	667,659	1,437,398	960,630	1,118,655	1,138,326	2,286,886	1,101,080	5,946,103
1891.....	1,120,704	1,431,920	1,366,782	867,559	1,437,398	960,630	1,118,655	1,138,326	2,336,519	824,772	4,553,473
1892.....	1,120,704	1,431,920	1,366,782	867,559	1,437,398	960,630	1,118,655	1,138,326	2,336,519	824,772	4,553,473
1893.....	1,120,704	1,431,920	1,366,782	867,559	1,437,398	960,630	1,118,655	1,138,326	2,336,519	824,772	4,553,473
1894.....	960,630	1,431,920	1,366,782	867,559	1,437,398	960,630	1,118,655	1,138,326	2,336,519	824,772	4,553,473
1895.....	1,118,655	1,431,920	1,366,782	867,559	1,437,398	960,630	1,118,655	1,138,326	2,336,519	824,772	4,553,473
1896.....	1,138,326	1,431,920	1,366,782	867,559	1,437,398	960,630	1,118,655	1,138,326	2,336,519	824,772	4,553,473

*Statement showing the estimated Value of all Property transported on each Canal in the State of New-York in each year, from 1887 to 1896, inclusive.*

YEARS.	Erie Canal.			Champlain Canal.			Oswego Canal.			Cayuga and Seneca Canal.			Black River Canal.			Total.
	Value.	Tons.	Value per Ton.	Value.	Tons.	Value per Ton.	Value.	Tons.	Value per Ton.	Value.	Tons.	Value per Ton.	Value.	Tons.	Value per Ton.	
1887.....	\$110,107,507	1,447,398	76.1	\$35,346,034	716,733	49.4	\$5,068,384	181,663	28.0	\$5,617,399	681,866	8.2	\$3,206,653	962,105	3.3	\$159,945,977
1888.....	84,193,841	1,478,559	57.0	17,143,427	935,931	18.3	3,269,127	1,002,517	3.3	1,147,313	201,960	5.7	1,460,917	1,368,583	1.1	107,304,155
1889.....	130,696,653	1,413,321	92.5	18,761,994	1,904,274	9.3	2,615,365	1,186,631	2.2	1,189,537	502,589	2.4	1,820,673	1,094,936	1.0	154,581,222
1890.....	112,470,461	1,175,536	95.7	27,190,281	1,329,706	20.5	3,629,188	1,586,238	2.3	484,617	667,659	0.7	2,067,545	1,094,936	1.0	145,761,066
1891.....	77,446,325	1,120,704	68.2	27,773,075	1,431,920	16.6	4,035,650	1,366,782	3.0	3,956,393	867,559	4.1	2,067,545	1,094,936	1.0	167,369,343
1892.....	143,181,920	1,431,920	100.0	21,141,961	1,366,782	15.5	1,648,307	1,366,782	1.2	75,677	867,559	0.1	1,549,075	1,094,936	1.0	167,596,940
1893.....	136,672,893	1,431,920	95.4	14,265,305	1,366,782	10.4	1,447,072	1,366,782	1.1	1,231,008	867,559	0.8	1,224,676	1,094,936	1.0	164,581,094
1894.....	119,799,470	960,630	124.7	17,839,470	960,630	18.6	2,183,973	960,630	2.3	590,453	960,630	0.6	786,001	960,630	0.8	116,369,343
1895.....	80,481,554	1,118,655	71.9	14,789,019	1,118,655	13.2	1,212,549	1,118,655	1.1	238,592	1,118,655	0.2	731,307	1,118,655	0.6	97,453,021
1896.....	88,173,339	1,138,326	77.4	9,300,750	1,138,326	8.2	1,156,503	1,138,326	1.0	694,532	1,138,326	0.6	704,564	1,138,326	0.6	100,069,373



## ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

*Statement exhibiting the Number and Nationality of Alien Immigrants from Foreign Countries who arrived at the Port of New-York during the year ended December 31st, 1896. Prepared by Dr. JOSEPH H. SENNER, Commissioner of Immigration.*

NATIONALITY.	Total.
Italy,.....	67,581
Russia,.....	29,450
Germany,.....	21,695
Austria,.....	21,783
Ireland,.....	21,749
Hungary,.....	18,861
Sweden,.....	18,709
England,.....	6,748
Norway,.....	5,520
Turkey,.....	5,280
Finland,.....	3,219
Denmark,.....	2,348
Portugal,.....	2,002
France,.....	1,926
Switzerland,.....	1,849
Greece,.....	1,636
Bohemia,.....	1,511
Holland,.....	1,352
Scotland,.....	1,324
Poland,.....	954
Belgium,.....	913
Wales,.....	634
Spain,.....	202
Australia,.....	30
All other Countries,.....	925
Total, 1896,.....	233,400
“ 1895,.....	229,370
“ 1894,.....	167,665
“ 1893,.....	352,885
“ 1892,.....	374,741
“ 1891,.....	430,884
“ 1890,.....	358,510
“ 1889,.....	349,233
“ 1888,.....	419,718
“ 1887,.....	405,405
“ 1886,.....	321,814
“ 1885,.....	291,066
“ 1884,.....	330,030
“ 1883,.....	405,909
“ 1882,.....	476,086
“ 1881,.....	455,681

# ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK AND IN THE UNITED STATES.

*Statement exhibiting the Number and Nationality of Alien Immigrants who arrived at the Port of New-York and in the United States for the last five years, ended June 30th. Prepared by direction of the Hon. WORTHINGTON C. FORD, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.*

FROM	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
<b>United Kingdom :</b>					
England.....	37,508	33,415	21,927	22,194	10,237
Ireland.....	39,141	34,564	23,477	23,400	24,967
Scotland.....	9,186	10,092	5,968	4,624	1,977
Wales.....	671	912	849	1,602	1,066
<b>Total United Kingdom.....</b>	<b>86,506</b>	<b>78,983</b>	<b>52,221</b>	<b>56,820</b>	<b>38,236</b>
<b>Europe, (Continental :) :</b>					
Austria.....	22,456	26,525	17,939	14,598	26,630
Bohemia.....	6,413	4,392	2,000	1,393	2,060
Hungary.....	33,765	20,868	12,866	12,684	22,415
Belgium.....	3,682	3,185	1,516	1,380	1,062
Denmark.....	9,695	8,195	5,391	3,970	2,820
France.....	5,948	4,943	3,335	3,404	3,316
Germany.....	88,033	70,731	45,736	29,546	24,230
Gibraltar.....	4	5	.....	5	.....
Greece.....	592	1,099	1,213	580	2,143
Italy.....	58,995	68,407	43,151	35,445	66,485
Sicily.....	263	1,771	.....	.....	.....
Malta.....	1	5	6	3	.....
Netherlands.....	6,891	7,659	2,737	2,258	1,465
Norway.....	12,485	13,845	7,867	6,433	6,599
Portugal.....	2,825	3,284	2,067	585	2,476
Roumania.....	933	702	743	434	696
Russia.....	60,014	29,606	28,913	25,863	35,484
Finland.....	4,967	6,066	1,966	2,145	4,167
Poland.....	22,927	11,833	823	330	218
Spain.....	906	859	746	813	183
Sweden.....	36,467	31,615	16,138	12,997	16,379
Switzerland.....	7,818	5,180	3,326	2,571	2,353
Turkey in Europe.....	196	506	220	178	146
Other Countries.....	13	17	873	456	.....
<b>Total Continental Europe.....</b>	<b>397,369</b>	<b>321,347</b>	<b>198,592</b>	<b>158,370</b>	<b>221,137</b>
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>483,875</b>	<b>400,330</b>	<b>250,813</b>	<b>215,090</b>	<b>259,363</b>
<b>Asia :</b>					
China.....	140	293	201	146	.....
All other Asia.....	4,417	2,509	1,535	2,660	4,163
<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>4,557</b>	<b>2,802</b>	<b>1,736</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>4,163</b>
<b>Africa.....</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>18</b>
Central America.....	184	181	85	51	.....
South America.....	395	439	226	220	16
West India.....	404	356	570	708	8
Islands of the Atlantic.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Islands of the Pacific.....	92	73	59	54	.....
All other Countries and Islands.....	246	66	.....	24	141
<b>Total arrivals at New-York.....</b>	<b>489,810</b>	<b>404,337</b>	<b>253,586</b>	<b>219,006</b>	<b>263,709</b>
<b>Total arrivals in the United States.....</b>	<b>623,064</b>	<b>502,917</b>	<b>314,467</b>	<b>270,948</b>	<b>343,267</b>
<b>Per cent. arrived at New-York,...</b>	<b>78.61</b>	<b>80.40</b>	<b>80.64</b>	<b>78.23</b>	<b>76.83</b>

## RATES OF MARINE INSURANCE AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

THE following statement exhibits the rates of marine insurance charged by the underwriters on vessels and their cargoes sailing from and to the Port of New-York, to and from domestic and foreign ports during the year 1896. Prepared under the direction of Mr. W. H. H. MOORE, President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company :

		1896.	
		Sail.	Steam.
DOMESTIC PORTS.			
New-York to	Boston,.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Providence,.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Portland, }		
"	Portsmouth, }	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Baltimore,.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Charleston,.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Pensacola,.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 2	1 @ —
"	Key West,.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 2	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Mobile,.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ —
"	New-Orleans,.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1
"	Galveston,.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1
"	San Francisco,.....	2 @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3
"	free from par. av.,.....	2 @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	.....
"	via Isthmus,.....	.....	1 @ $1\frac{1}{2}$
"	" free from par. av.,.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$
FOREIGN PORTS.			
New-York to	London,.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1
"	Liverpool,.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1
"	Glasgow,.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1
"	Cork,.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1
"	Havre,.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1
"	Hamburg, }		
"	Bremen, }	1 @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$
"	St. Petersburg,.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6	.....
"	Bordeaux,.....	1 @ 2	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1
"	Genoa,.....	1 @ $1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$
"	Smyrna, }		
"	Trieste, }	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$
"	Cape Town, C. G. H.,.....	2 @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$
"	Canton, }		
"	Hong Kong, }	$2\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3
"	Shanghai, }		
"	Japan, }	$2\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3
"	Vera Cruz,.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 2	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1
"	Aspinwall,.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1
"	Havana,.....	1 @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Port au Prince,.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$
"	Rio de Janeiro,.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$
"	Bahia,.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$
"	Valparaiso, via Cape Horn,.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3
"	Acapulco, via Isthmus,.....	3 @ $3\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1
"	Panama, via Isthmus,.....	3 @ $3\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1
"	Honolulu,.....	2 @ $3\frac{1}{2}$	.....
"	Honolulu, by Railroad to San Francisco, .....	.....	1 @ $1\frac{1}{2}$
"	Ports in Central America, via Isthmus, .....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$
"	" " " via Cape Horn,.....	3 @ 4	.....

## THE PORT OF NEW-YORK—ITS BOUNDARIES AND PORT CHARGES.

**THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.**—The Collection District of the City of New-York, as defined by section 2585, Revised Statutes :

"The District of the City of New-York ; to comprise all the waters and shores of the State of New-York, and of the Counties of Hudson and Bergen in the State of New-Jersey, not included in other districts ; in which New-York shall be the port of entry, and New-Windsor, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Kinderhook, Albany, Hudson, Troy, Rhinebeck Landing, Cold Spring, Port Jefferson, Saugerties, Patchogue, Jones' Point, Dodge's Yard, Port Eaton, (Eaton's Neck,) Barren Island, Hall's Yard, (Hackensack River,) Yonkers and Westchester ports of delivery ; and Jersey City a port of entry and delivery with an assistant Collector to act under the Collector at New-York. (Ss. 2536, 4340, Revised Statutes of U. S.)

**RATES OF WHARFAGE IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1897.**—The following are the rates of wharfrage chargeable within the City of New-York, as established by Act of the Legislature :

"It shall be lawful to charge and receive, within the City of New-York, wharfrage and dockage at the following rates, namely : From every vessel that uses or makes fast to any pier, wharf or bulkhead within said City, or makes fast to any vessel lying at such pier, wharf or bulkhead, or to any other vessel lying outside of such vessel, for every day or part of a day, except as hereinafter provided, as follows : From every vessel of two hundred tons burden and under, two cents per ton ; and for every vessel over two hundred tons burden, two cents per ton for each of the first two hundred tons, and one-half of one cent per ton for every additional ton, except that, save as hereinafter provided, vessels known as North River barges, market boats and barges, sloops employed upon the rivers and waters of this State, and schooners exclusively employed upon the rivers and waters of this State, shall pay for every such vessel, under the burden of fifty tons, at the rate of fifty cents per day ; for every such vessel of the burden of fifty tons, and under the burden of one hundred tons, at the rate of sixty-two and a half cents per day ; for every such vessel of the burden of one hundred tons, and under the burden of one hundred and fifty tons, at the rate of seventy-five cents per day ; for every such vessel of the burden of one hundred and fifty tons, and under the burden of two hundred tons, at the rate of eighty-seven and a half cents per day ; for every such vessel of the burden of two hundred tons, and under the burden of two hundred and fifty tons, at the rate of one hundred cents per day ; for every such vessel of the burden of two hundred and fifty tons, and under the burden of three hundred tons, at the rate of one hundred and twelve and a half cents per day ; for every such vessel of the burden of three hundred tons, and under the burden of three hundred and fifty tons, at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five cents per day ; for every such vessel of the burden of three hundred and fifty tons, and under the burden of four hundred tons, at the rate of one hundred and thirty-seven and a half cents per day ; for every such vessel of the burden of four hundred tons, and under the burden of four hundred and fifty tons, at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per day ; for every such vessel of the burden of four hundred and fifty tons, and under the burden of five hundred tons, at the rate of one hundred and sixty-two and a half cents per day ; for every such vessel of the burden of five hundred tons, and under the burden of five hundred and fifty tons, at the rate of one hundred and seventy-five cents per day ; for every such vessel of the burden of five hundred and fifty tons, and under the burden of six hundred tons, at the rate of one hundred and eighty-

seven and a half cents per day ; for every such vessel of the burden of six hundred tons and upwards, to pay twelve and a half cents in addition for every fifty tons in addition to the rate last mentioned, for every day such ship or vessel shall use or be made fast to any of the said wharves ; but no boat or vessel over fifty tons burden shall pay less than fifty cents for a day or part of a day, and the class of sailing vessels now known as lighters shall be at one-half the first above rates. Every other vessel making fast to a vessel lying at any pier, wharf or bulkhead within said City, or to another vessel outside of such vessel, or at anchor within any slip or basin, when not receiving or discharging cargo or ballast, one-half the first above rates ; and from every vessel or floating structure, other than those above named, or used for transportation of freight or passengers, double the first above rates, except that floating grain elevators shall pay one-half the first above rates ; and every vessel that shall leave a pier, wharf, bulkhead, slip or basin, without first paying the wharfrage or dockage due thereon, after being demanded of the owner, consignee or person in charge of the vessel, shall be liable to pay double the rates established by this section.

"Vessels of two hundred tons burden and under, which shall be actually engaged in the clam or oyster trade, and which shall make fast to any pier, wharf or bulkhead within said City, shall pay one and one-half cents per ton per day ; and every such vessel which shall make fast to another vessel lying at any such pier, wharf or bulkhead, or to any vessel lying outside of such vessel, or that shall anchor within any slip or basin in said City, shall pay one cent per ton per day ; provided, however, that no vessel shall pay less than twenty-five cents, nor less than one day's wharfrage, nor shall more than one day's wharfrage be charged unless for a continuous use of the pier, wharf, bulkhead, slip or basin of more than twenty-four hours.

"Every canal boat, and any vessel engaged in freighting brick on the Hudson River, occupying a berth next to any pier, wharf or bulkhead in the City of New-York, and engaged in delivering cargo upon such pier, wharf or bulkhead, or receiving cargo therefrom, shall pay wharfrage at the rate of fifty cents for every day or part of a day while so engaged ; but when unloaded, such canal boat or vessel aforesaid shall pay wharfrage at the rate of thirty cents per day or part thereof ; but no canal boat or vessel lying in any slip, between two adjacent piers, shall be required to pay full wharfrage to the owners or lessees of both said piers for the same day, notwithstanding such canal boat or barge may, during said day, have changed her location between said piers, provided, that they shall pay one-half rates to each owner or lessee when they have changed their locations between said piers ; and the word 'day,' whenever it occurs in this and the last preceding section, shall be taken and construed to mean twenty-four hours.

"It shall be lawful for the owners or lessees of any pier, wharf or bulkhead, within the City of New-York, to charge and collect the sum of five cents per ton on all goods, merchandise and materials remaining on the pier, wharf or bulkhead owned or leased by him for every day after the expiration of twenty-four hours from the time such goods, merchandise and materials shall have been left or deposited on such pier, wharf or bulkhead, and the same shall be a lien thereon.

"It shall be the duty of every person owning or having charge of any pier, wharf, bulkhead or slip in the City of New-York to cause to be printed on the back of all bills presented by them for wharfrage section seven hundred and ninety-eight of the act, and the owner, consignee or person in charge of any vessel shall not be required to pay the wharfrage or dockage due on such vessel unless, upon his demand, the bill printed in conformity with this section is presented to him. Any person owning or having charge of any pier, wharf, bulkhead or slip as aforesaid, who shall receive for wharfrage any rates in excess of those now authorized by law, shall forfeit to the party aggrieved treble the amount so charged as damages, to be sued for and recovered by the party aggrieved." (See Chap. 410, Secs. 798-802, Laws of 1882.)

**PORT WARDEN CHARGES.**—The following are the rates of charges to be collected by the Port Wardens, as established by Act of the Legislature :

"The said Board of Wardens shall be allowed for each and every survey held on board of any vessel, on hatches, stowage of cargo, or damaged goods, or at any warehouse, store or dwelling, or in the public street, or on the wharf, within the limits of the port of New-York, on goods said to be damaged, the sum of two dollars, and for each and every certificate given in consequence thereof, the sum of one dollar, and for each and every survey on the hull, sails, spars or rigging of any vessel damaged, or arriving at said port in distress, the sum of five dollars, and for each and every certificate given in consequence thereof, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents, and for each valuation or measurement of any vessel, the sum of ten dollars."

**OTHER CHARGES.**—The following Quarantine fees and tax on tonnage are paid on entering a vessel at the Custom House :

Health Officer's fees, each vessel,..... \$5 00

**TAX ON TONNAGE.**—That section fourteen of "An Act to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign carrying trade, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, be amended so as to read as follows :

"That in lieu of the tax on tonnage of thirty cents per ton per annum imposed prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, a duty of three cents per ton, not to exceed in the aggregate fifteen cents per ton in any one year, is hereby imposed at each entry on all vessels which shall be entered in any port of the United States from any foreign port or place in North America, Central America, the West India Islands, the Bahama Islands, the Bermuda Islands, or the Coast of South America bordering on the Caribbean Sea, or the Sandwich Islands, or Newfoundland ; and a duty of six cents per ton, not to exceed thirty cents per ton per annum, is hereby imposed at each entry upon all vessels which shall be entered in the United States from any other foreign ports, not, however, to include vessels in distress or not engaged in trade. *Provided*, That the President of the United States shall suspend the collection of so much of the duty herein imposed on vessels entered from any foreign port as may be in excess of the tonnage and lighthouse dues, or other equivalent tax or taxes imposed in said port on American vessels by the Government of the foreign country in which such port is situated, and shall, upon the passage of this act, and from time to time thereafter as often as it may become necessary by reason of changes in the laws of the foreign countries above mentioned, indicate by proclamation the ports to which such suspension shall apply, and the rate or rates of tonnage duty, if any, to be collected under such suspension. *Provided*, further, that such proclamation shall exclude from the benefits of the suspension herein authorized, the vessels of any foreign country in whose ports the fees or dues of any kind or nature imposed on vessels of the United States, or the import or export duties on their cargoes are in excess of the fees, dues, or duties imposed on the vessels of the country in which such port is situated, or on the cargoes of such vessels ; and sections forty-two hundred and twenty-three and forty-two hundred and twenty-four, and so much of section forty-two hundred and nineteen of the Revised Statutes as conflicts with this section, are hereby repealed." (See Act of Congress of June 19, 1890, Section 11.)

## The Port of New-York: Its Boundaries and Port Charges—Continued.

**RATES OF PILOTAGE.**—The following are the rates of pilotage at the Port of New-York, as established by act of the Legislature, passed April 3d, 1884:

Feet and Inches.	FROM APRIL 1 TO NOVEMBER 1.					FROM NOVEMBER 1 TO APRIL 1, Four dollars additional.				
	INWARD.				OUTWARD.	INWARD.				OUT- WARD.
	Rate.	Pilotage.	Off Shore.	Total.	Rate.	Pilotage.	Pilotage.	Off Shore.	Total.	
6	\$2 78	\$16 68	\$4 17	\$20 85	\$2 02	\$12 12	\$20 68	\$4 17	\$24 85	\$16 12
6.6	2 78	18 07	4 52	22 59	2 02	13 18	22 07	4 52	26 59	17 13
7	2 78	19 46	4 86	24 32	2 02	14 14	23 46	4 86	28 32	18 14
7.6	2 78	20 85	5 21	26 06	2 02	15 15	24 85	5 21	30 06	19 15
8	2 78	22 24	5 56	27 80	2 02	16 16	26 24	5 56	31 80	20 16
8.6	2 78	23 63	5 91	29 54	2 02	17 17	27 63	5 91	33 54	21 17
9	2 78	25 02	6 25	31 27	2 02	18 18	29 02	6 25	35 27	22 18
9.6	2 78	26 41	6 60	33 01	2 02	19 19	30 41	6 60	37 01	23 19
10	2 78	27 80	6 95	34 75	2 02	20 20	31 80	6 95	38 75	24 20
10.6	2 78	29 19	7 30	36 49	2 02	21 21	33 19	7 30	40 49	25 21
11	2 78	30 58	7 64	38 22	2 02	22 22	34 58	7 64	42 22	26 22
11.6	2 78	31 97	7 99	39 96	2 02	23 23	35 97	7 99	43 96	27 23
12	2 78	33 36	8 34	41 70	2 02	24 24	37 36	8 34	45 70	28 24
12.6	2 78	34 75	8 69	43 44	2 02	25 25	38 75	8 69	47 44	29 25
13	2 78	36 14	9 03	45 17	2 02	26 26	40 14	9 03	49 17	30 26
13.6	2 78	37 54	9 38	46 92	2 02	27 27	41 54	9 38	50 92	31 27
14	3 38	47 32	11 83	59 15	2 33	32 63	51 32	11 83	63 15	36 63
14.6	3 38	49 01	12 25	61 26	2 33	33 78	53 01	12 25	65 26	37 78
15	3 38	50 70	12 67	63 37	2 33	34 95	54 70	12 67	67 37	38 95
15.6	3 38	52 39	13 10	65 49	2 33	36 11	56 39	13 10	69 49	40 11
16	3 38	54 08	13 52	67 60	2 33	37 28	58 08	13 52	71 60	41 28
16.6	3 38	55 77	13 94	69 71	2 33	38 44	59 77	13 94	73 71	42 44
17	3 38	57 46	14 36	71 82	2 33	39 61	61 46	14 36	75 82	43 61
17.6	3 38	59 15	14 79	73 94	2 33	40 77	63 15	14 79	77 94	44 77
18	4 13	74 34	18 58	92 92	3 08	55 44	78 34	18 58	96 92	59 44
18.6	4 13	76 40	19 10	95 50	3 08	56 98	80 40	19 10	99 50	60 98
19	4 13	78 47	19 62	98 09	3 08	58 52	82 47	19 62	102 09	62 52
19.6	4 13	80 53	20 13	100 66	3 08	60 06	84 53	20 13	104 66	64 06
20	4 13	82 60	20 65	103 25	3 08	61 60	86 60	20 65	107 25	65 60
20.6	4 13	84 66	21 16	105 82	3 08	63 14	88 66	21 16	109 82	67 14
21	4 88	102 48	25 62	128 10	3 56	74 76	106 48	25 62	132 10	78 76
21.6	4 88	104 92	26 23	131 15	3 56	76 54	108 92	26 23	135 15	80 54
22	4 88	107 36	26 84	134 20	3 56	78 32	111 36	26 84	138 20	82 32
22.6	4 88	109 80	27 45	137 25	3 56	80 10	113 80	27 45	141 25	84 10
23	4 88	112 24	28 06	140 30	3 56	81 88	116 24	28 06	144 30	85 88
23.6	4 88	114 68	28 67	143 35	3 56	83 66	118 68	28 67	147 35	87 66
24	4 88	117 12	29 28	146 40	3 56	85 44	121 12	29 28	150 40	89 44
24.6	4 88	119 56	29 89	149 45	3 56	87 22	123 56	29 89	153 45	91 22
25	4 88	122 00	30 50	152 50	3 56	89 00	126 00	30 50	156 50	93 00
25.6	4 88	124 44	31 11	155 55	3 56	90 78	128 44	31 11	159 55	94 78
26	4 88	126 88	31 72	158 60	3 56	92 56	130 88	31 72	162 60	96 56
26.6	4 88	129 32	32 33	161 65	3 56	94 34	133 32	32 33	165 65	98 34
27	4 88	131 76	32 94	164 70	3 56	96 12	135 76	32 94	168 70	100 12
27.6	4 88	134 20	33 55	167 75	3 56	97 90	138 20	33 55	171 75	101 90
28	4 88	136 64	34 16	170 80	3 56	99 68	140 64	34 16	174 80	103 68

Transportation North to East River, and *vice versa*, \$5.  
Hauling to or from wharf, \$3. Detention, \$3 per day.

## PILOTAGE FOR TAKING VESSELS FROM UPPER TO LOWER QUARANTINE.

Pilotage of vessels from Quarantine to New-York, quarter pilotage.

*Extract from the law in reference to unlicensed pilots.*

SEC. 29. Any person not holding a license as pilot under this act, or under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, who shall pilot, or offer to pilot any ship or vessel to or from the port of New-York, by way of Sandy Hook, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days; and all persons employing a person to act as pilot, not holding a license under this act, or under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, shall forfeit and pay to the Board of Commissioners of Pilots the sum of one hundred dollars.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Statement of outstanding principal of the Public Debt of the United States on the 1st of July of each year, from 1843 to 1896, inclusive.*

On 1st of July, 1843, . . . . .	\$32,742,222 00	On 1st of July, 1870, . . . . .	\$2,480,672,427 81
" " 1844, . . . . .	23,461,652 50	" " 1871, . . . . .	2,353,211,332 32
" " 1845, . . . . .	15,925,303 01	" " 1872, . . . . .	2,253,251,323 78
" " 1846, . . . . .	15,550,202 97	" " 1873, . . . . *	2,234,432,993 20
" " 1847, . . . . .	38,826,534 77	" " 1874, . . . . *	2,351,690,463 43
" " 1848, . . . . .	47,044,862 23	" " 1875, . . . . *	2,232,284,531 95
" " 1849, . . . . .	63,061,858 69	" " 1876, . . . . *	2,180,395,067 15
" " 1850, . . . . .	63,452,773 55	" " 1877, . . . . *	2,205,901,322 10
" " 1851, . . . . .	68,304,796 02	" " 1878, . . . . *	2,256,205,892 53
" " 1852, . . . . .	66,199,341 71	" " 1879, . . . . *	2,349,567,482 04
" " 1853, . . . . .	59,803,117 70	" " 1880, . . . . *	2,120,415,370 63
" " 1854, . . . . .	42,242,222 42	" " 1881, . . . . *	2,069,013,569 58
" " 1855, . . . . .	35,586,956 56	" " 1882, . . . . *	1,918,312,994 03
" " 1856, . . . . .	31,972,537 90	" " 1883, . . . . *	1,884,171,728 07
" " 1857, . . . . .	28,699,831 85	" " 1884, . . . . *	1,830,523,923 57
" " 1858, . . . . .	44,911,881 03	" " 1885, . . . . †	1,876,424,375 14
" " 1859, . . . . .	58,496,837 86	" " 1886, . . . . †	1,756,445,206 78
" " 1860, . . . . .	64,842,287 88	" " 1887, . . . . †	1,688,229,591 63
" " 1861, . . . . .	90,580,873 72	" " 1888, . . . . †	1,706,992,320 58
" " 1862, . . . . .	524,176,412 13	" " 1889, . . . . †	1,640,673,340 23
" " 1863, . . . . .	1,119,772,138 63	" " 1890, . . . . †	1,585,321,048 73
" " 1864, . . . . .	1,815,784,370 67	" " 1891, . . . . †	1,560,472,784 61
" " 1865, . . . . .	2,680,647,869 74	" " 1892, . . . . †	1,628,840,151 63
" " 1866, . . . . .	2,773,236,173 69	" " 1893, . . . . †	1,598,111,156 13
" " 1867, . . . . .	2,678,126,103 87	" " 1894, . . . . †	1,668,757,127 68
" " 1868, . . . . .	2,611,687,351 19	" " 1895, . . . . †	1,701,033,661 25
" " 1869, . . . . .	2,598,452,218 94	" " 1896, . . . . †	1,787,990,491 40

**NOTE.**—For statement of the Public Debt, from January 1st, 1791, to January 1st, 1843, see Thirty-Eighth Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce for the year 1895-96, Part II., p. 208.

\* In the amount stated above as the outstanding principal of the public debt are included the certificates of deposit outstanding on the 30th of June, issued under Act of June 8, 1872, for which a like amount in United States notes was on special deposit in the Treasury for their redemption, and added to the cash balance in the Treasury. These certificates, as a matter of accounts, are treated as a part of the public debt, but being offset by notes held on deposit for their redemption, should properly be deducted from the principal of the public debt in making comparison with former years.

† Exclusive of Gold, Silver, Currency Certificates and Treasury Notes of 1890, held in the Treasury's cash, and including \$64,623,512 bonds issued to the several Pacific Railroads.



**CLASSIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1896.**

Interest-bearing debt,.....	\$847,364,690 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity,.....	1,383,070 28
Debt bearing no interest,.....	373,502,301 14
	<hr/>
Aggregate of interest and non-interest bearing debt,.....	\$1,221,249,961 40
Certificates and Treasury Notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury,.....	590,809,573 00
	<hr/>
Aggregate of debt, including Certificates and Treasury Notes,.....	\$1,902,059,534 40

**CASH IN THE TREASURY.**

*Classification.*

Gold—Coin,.....	\$120,688,597 66	
Bars,.....	54,565,384 86	
		<hr/>
		\$175,253,982 52
Silver—Dollars,.....	\$384,584,573 00	
Subsidiary Coin,.....	14,215,765 62	
Bars,.....	110,815,246 53	
		<hr/>
		509,615,584 15
Paper—United States Notes,.....	\$85,313,258 00	
Treasury Notes of 1890,.....	35,645,059 00	
Gold Certificates,.....	1,392,350 00	
Silver Certificates,.....	14,327,704 00	
Certificates of Deposit, Act June 8, 1872,.....	500,000 00	
National Bank Notes,.....	14,278,969 86	
		<hr/>
		151,357,340 86
Other—Bonds, interest and coupons paid, awaiting reimbursement,.....	\$30,803 77	
Minor Coin and Fractional Currency,.....	1,106,688 35	
Deposits in National Bank Depositories :		
General Account,.....	12,384,251 47	
Disbursing Officers' Balances,.....	3,774,901 80	
		<hr/>
		17,356,644 39
		<hr/>
Aggregate,.....		\$853,463,551 92

*Demand Liabilities.*

Gold Certificates,.....	\$39,279,789 00	
Silver Certificates,.....	370,883,504 00	
Certificates of Deposit, Act June 8, 1872,.....	50,830,000 00	
Treasury Notes of 1890,.....	119,816,280 00	
		<hr/>
		\$590,809,573 00
Fund for redemption of uncurrent National Bank Notes,.....	\$3,915,164 75	
Outstanding Checks and Drafts,.....	2,670,851 02	
Disbursing Officers' Balances,.....	27,080,573 71	
Agency Accounts, etc.,.....	5,607,009 49	
		<hr/>
		44,333,598 97
Gold Reserve,.....	\$100,000,000 00	
Net Cash Balance,.....	128,330,379 95	
		<hr/>
		228,330,379 95
		<hr/>
Aggregate,.....		\$853,463,551 92
		<hr/>
Cash Balance in the Treasury December 31, 1896,.....		\$228,330,379 95

# PUBLIC DEBT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK

THE following statement exhibits the Public Debt of the State of New-York at the close of the fiscal year ended September 30th, 1896, compared with the previous five years. Prepared by direction of the Hon. JAMES A. ROBERTS, Comptroller of the State :

September 30, 1891,.....	\$2,927,654 87
September 30, 1892,.....	885,854 87
September 30, 1893, .....	123,354 87
September 30, 1894,.....	123,354 87
September 30, 1895, .....	123,354 87
September 30, 1896,.....	2,448,354 87

# REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

THE following statement exhibits the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate of the State of New-York taxable for State purposes for each year, from 1879 to 1896, both inclusive :

YEARS.	Real Estate.		Personal Estate.		Aggregate Equalized Valuation.
1879, .....	\$2,333,669,813	..	\$352,469,320	..	\$2,686,139,133
1880, .....	2,315,400,526	..	822,468,712	..	2,637,869,238
1881, .....	2,340,335,690	..	840,921,916	..	2,681,257,606
1882, .....	2,432,661,878	..	351,021,189	..	2,783,682,567
1883, .....	2,557,218,240	..	315,089,085	..	2,872,257,325
1884, .....	2,669,173,011	..	345,418,361	..	3,014,591,372
1885, .....	2,762,348,218	..	332,383,239	..	3,094,731,457
1886, .....	2,809,899,062	..	324,783,281	..	3,224,682,343
1887, .....	3,025,229,788	..	335,898,889	..	3,361,128,177
1888, .....	3,122,588,084	..	346,611,861	..	3,469,199,945
1889, .....	3,213,171,201	..	354,258,556	..	3,567,429,757
1890, .....	3,298,323,931	..	385,329,131	..	3,683,653,062
1891, .....	3,397,234,679	..	382,159,067	..	3,779,393,746
1892, .....	3,526,645,815	..	405,095,684	..	3,931,741,499
1893, .....	3,626,645,093	..	411,413,856	..	4,038,058,949
1894, .....	3,761,679,384	..	439,202,674	..	4,199,882,058
1895, .....	3,841,582,748	..	450,499,419	..	4,292,082,167
1896, .....	3,908,853,377	..	459,859,526	..	4,368,712,903

## PUBLIC DEBT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

THE following statement exhibits the Public Debt of the City of New-York on the 31st of December, 1896. Prepared by direction of the Hon. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller of the City :

## FUNDED DEBT.

1. Bonds payable from the Sinking Fund, under ordinances of the Common Council,	\$2,500,600 00
2. Bonds payable from the Sinking Fund, under provisions of Chapter 383, Section 6, Laws of 1878, and Section 176, New-York City Consolidation Act of 1882.	9,700,000 00
3. Bonds payable from the Sinking Fund, under provisions of Chapter 383, Section 8, Laws of 1878, and Section 192, New-York City Consolidation Act of 1882, as amended by Chapter 178, Laws of 1889.	88,584,604 44
4. Bonds payable from the Sinking Fund, under provisions of Chapter 79, Laws of 1889.	9,822,100 00
5. Bonds payable from the Sinking Fund, under provisions of the Constitutional Amendment adopted November 4, 1884.	38,770,000 00
6. Bonds payable from taxation, under provisions of Chapter 400, Laws of 1883.	445,000 00
7. Bonds payable from taxation, under the several statutes authorizing their issue.	35,373,802 87
8. Bonds issued for Local Improvements after June 9, 1880.	9,718,443 61
9. Debt of the Annexed Territory of Westchester County, (Chapter 329, Laws of 1874.)	477,000 00
10. Debt of the Annexed Territory of Westchester County, (Chapter 994, Laws of 1893.)	616,134 27
<b>Total Funded Debt</b>	<b>\$195,907,690 19</b>
Deduct Sinking Fund for Redemption of Debt, (Investments and cash,)	77,630,491 63
<b>Net Funded Debt</b>	<b>\$118,277,198 56</b>

## TEMPORARY DEBT.

Revenue Bonds—Issued under special laws,	\$2,425,726 96
Issued in anticipation of Taxes of 1896,	7,600 00
<b>Total Revenue Bonds</b>	<b>\$2,433,326 96</b>

## REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

THE following statement exhibits the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, from the year 1881 to 1896, both inclusive :

YEARS.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.	Total Value Real and Personal.
1881,.....	\$976,735,199	\$209,212,899	\$1,185,948,098
1882,.....	1,035,203,816	198,272,582	1,233,476,398
1883,.....	1,079,130,669	197,546,495	1,276,677,164
1884,.....	1,119,761,597	218,586,746	1,338,348,343
1885,.....	1,168,443,137	202,673,866	1,371,117,003
1886,.....	1,203,941,065	217,027,221	1,420,968,286
1887,.....	1,254,491,849	253,148,814	1,507,640,663
1888,.....	1,302,818,879	250,623,552	1,553,442,431
1889,.....	1,331,578,291	272,260,822	1,603,839,113
1890,.....	1,398,290,007	298,688,383	1,696,978,390
1891,.....	1,464,247,820	321,609,518	1,785,857,338
1892,.....	1,504,904,603	323,359,672	1,828,264,275
1893,.....	1,562,582,393	370,986,186	1,933,518,529
1894,.....	1,613,057,735	390,274,302	2,003,332,037
1895,.....	1,646,028,655	370,919,007	2,016,947,662
1896,.....	1,731,509,143	374,975,762	2,106,484,905

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

THE following statement exhibits the Public Debt of the City of Brooklyn on the 31st of December, 1896, compared with the previous six years. Prepared by direction of the Hon. GEORGE W. PALMER, Comptroller of the City :

Permanent Debt,.....	\$41,417,408 34
Water Debt,.....	16,188,855 00
Temporary Debt,.....	3,020,000 00
Tax Certificates of Indebtedness, (short term.).....	3,000,000 00
Gross Debt,.....	\$63,626,263 34
Less Sinking Fund,.....	5,972,160 93
Net City Debt, December 31, 1896,.....	\$57,654,097 41
Net City Debt, December 31, 1895,.....	52,037,000 00
Net City Debt, December 31, 1894,.....	50,109,000 00
Net City Debt, December 31, 1893,.....	48,034,214 45
Net City Debt, December 31, 1892,.....	46,513,111 95
Net City Debt, December 31, 1891,.....	42,424,790 41
Net City Debt, December 31, 1890,.....	38,131,565 78
Net City Debt, December 31, 1889,.....	34,639,541 90

REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN AND KINGS CO.

THE following statement exhibits the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate of the City of Brooklyn and Kings County, from the year 1881 to the year 1896, both inclusive :

YEARS.	Assessed Valuation Real Estate, Kings Co.	Assessed Valuation Real Estate, City of Brooklyn.	Assessed Valuation Personal Property, City of Brooklyn.	Assessed Valuation Real Estate, County Towns, Kings Co.	Assessed Valuation Personal Property, County Towns, Kings Co.	Total Assessed Valuation, Real and Personal, Kings Co.
1881,.....	\$251,872,664	\$240,128,905	\$15,187,040	\$11,743,759	\$674,850	\$267,684,554
1882,.....	276,442,928	264,404,017	14,383,541	12,088,906	635,350	291,461,814
1883,.....	293,145,504	280,800,597	18,135,909	12,344,907	606,750	311,888,168
1884,.....	309,839,396	297,126,444	20,727,406	12,712,952	635,450	331,302,352
1885,.....	334,776,617	311,308,060	19,375,702	13,468,557	538,850	344,691,169
1886,.....	350,369,088	339,922,812	22,066,390	10,446,276	440,400	372,895,878
1887,.....	373,524,693	362,166,083	21,695,591	11,358,600	433,350	395,643,634
1888,.....	396,674,070	384,856,788	22,597,240	11,817,282	433,450	419,704,760
1889,.....	419,599,382	407,153,135	21,330,546	12,446,247	368,220	441,298,178
1890,.....	445,238,844	430,911,794	21,846,807	14,377,059	335,750	467,461,401
1891,.....	468,056,128	448,302,470	18,111,779	19,353,658	243,450	486,411,357
1892,.....	488,012,145	467,112,182	16,625,947	20,399,963	230,504	504,868,292
1893,.....	512,508,526	486,531,506	19,522,170	26,972,320	181,750	532,303,446
1894,.....	527,943,637	525,762,827	16,441,253	2,180,810	53,000	544,437,390
1895,.....	541,785,771	539,444,966	15,658,728	2,340,785	48,750	557,493,249
1896,.....	*555,310,997	*555,310,997	†27,536,636	....	....	582,847,633

\* \$649,800 exempt from taxation.

† \$12,980,877 exempt from taxation.

**Population of the United States, the State of New-York and the  
Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.**

*Compiled from the several Official Censuses of the United States and of the State  
of New-York.*

<b>YEARS.</b>	<i>Population of the United States.</i>		<i>Population of the State of New-York.</i>
1790.....	3,929,214	....	340,120
1800.....	5,308,483	....	589,051
1810.....	7,239,881	....	959,049
1814.....	.....	....	1,085,910
1820.....	9,633,822	....	1,872,111
1825.....	.....	....	1,614,458
1830.....	12,866,020	....	1,918,608
1835.....	.....	....	2,174,517
1840.....	17,069,458	....	2,428,921
1845.....	.....	....	2,604,495
1850.....	23,191,876	....	3,097,594
1855.....	.....	....	3,466,212
1860.....	31,443,321	....	3,880,735
1865.....	.....	....	3,831,777
1870.....	38,558,371	....	4,382,759
1875.....	.....	....	4,705,208
1880.....	50,152,866	....	5,083,810
1890.....	62,622,250	....	5,997,858
1892.....	.....	....	6,513,844

<b>YEARS.</b>	<i>Population of the City of New-York.</i>		<i>Population of the City of Brooklyn.</i>
1790.....	33,131	....	1,603
1800.....	60,515	....	2,878
1810.....	96,373	....	4,402
1814.....	95,519	....	3,805
1820.....	123,706	....	7,175
1825.....	166,086	....	10,791
1830.....	202,589	....	15,394
1835.....	268,089	....	24,529
1840.....	312,710	....	36,233
1845.....	371,223	....	59,574
1850.....	515,547	....	96,838
1855.....	629,810	....	205,250
1860.....	813,669	....	266,661
1865.....	726,386	....	296,112
1870.....	942,292	....	396,099
1875.....	1,046,037	....	484,616
1880.....	1,206,577	....	566,689
1890.....	1,515,301	....	806,343
1892.....	1,801,739	....	957,163

# COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Statement exhibiting the Coinage of the United States, from the organisation of the Mint and Branches to the close of the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896.*

YEARS.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
From 1793 to 1795, . . .	\$71,485 00	\$370,693 80	\$11,373 00	\$453,551 80
" 1796 to 1800,.....	942,805 00	1,089,770 95	68,017 82	2,080,593 77
" 1801 to 1810,.....	3,250,742 50	3,569,165 25	151,246 39	6,971,154 14
" 1811 to 1820,.....	3,166,510 00	5,970,810 95	191,158 57	9,328,479 52
" 1821 to 1830,.....	1,908,092 50	16,781,046 95	151,412 20	18,835,551 65
" 1831 to 1840,.....	18,756,487 50	27,809,957 00	842,322 21	46,408,766 71
" 1841 to 1850,.....	89,230,817 50	22,368,130 00	380,680 83	111,988,628 33
" 1851 to 1860,.....	330,237,065 50	46,582,183 00	1,249,612 53	378,068,861 03
" 1861 to 1870, . . .	292,409,545 50	13,188,601 90	8,473,235 00	314,071,382 40
" 1871 to 1880,.....	393,125,751 00	155,123,087 10	2,264,108 50	550,512,946 60
" 1881 to 1890,.....	389,278,674 50	311,747,483 15	8,683,771 20	709,709,928 85
1891,.....	24,172,202 50	38,272,020 85	1,166,936 50	63,611,159 85
1892,.....	35,506,967 50	14,969,278 60	1,296,710 42	51,792,976 52
1893,.....	30,038,140 00	12,560,935 90	1,066,102 90	43,665,178 80
1894,.....	99,474,912 50	6,024,893 80	716,919 26	106,216,730 06
1895,.....	43,933,475 00	9,069,480 60	712,594 02	53,715,549 62
1896,.....	58,878,490 00	11,440,641 20	869,337 32	71,188,468 52
Total Coinage,.....	\$1,814,386,204 00	\$696,438,175 00	\$27,815,538 67	\$2,538,639,917 67

## SUMMARY OF THE COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES.

*Summary Exhibit of the Coinage of the United States, from the organisation of the Mint and Branches to the close of the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896.*

MINTS.	Period.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
Philadelphia,.....	1793,	\$825,580,531 50	\$375,399,483 90	\$27,815,538 67	\$1,228,795,554 07
New-Orleans,.....	1838,	43,910,170 00	156,733,552 00	....	200,643,722 00
Charlotte, to March					
31, 1861,.....	1838,	5,048,641 50	....	....	5,048,641 50
Dahlonaga, (to Feb.					
28, 1861,.....)	1838,	6,115,929 00	....	....	6,115,929 00
San Francisco,....	1854,	909,901,907 00	138,855,544 30	....	1,048,757,451 30
Carson City,.....	1870,	23,829,025 00	25,449,594 80	....	49,278,619 80
Total Coinage,.....		\$1,814,386,204 00	\$696,438,175 00	\$27,815,538 67	\$2,538,639,917 67

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## COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Statement of Coinage executed at the Mints of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1898.*

DENOMINATION.	MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.		MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.		MINT AT NEW-ORLEANS.		TOTAL.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
<b>GOLD.</b>								
Double Eagles.....	1,512,548	\$30,350,960 00	1,081,175	\$21,623,500 00	....	....	2,593,723	\$51,974,460 00
Eagles.....	364,749	3,647,490 00	51,000	510,000 00	....	....	415,749	4,157,490 00
Half Eagles.....	393,928	1,969,640 00	164,400	822,000 00	....	....	558,328	2,816,640 00
Quarter Eagles.....	11,900	29,500 00	....	....	....	....	11,900	29,500 00
Total Gold.....	2,983,195	\$35,928,990 00	1,296,575	\$22,955,500 00	....	....	3,584,760	\$58,878,490 00
<b>SILVER.</b>								
Dollars, (Act July 14, 1890,).....	4,500,823	\$4,500,822 00	1,050,000	\$1,050,000 00	1,950,000	\$1,950,000 00	7,500,823	\$7,500,822 00
Half Dollars.....	1,886,160	943,080 00	494,908	247,451 50	1,382,000	618,000 00	3,610,068	1,806,081 50
Quarter Dollars.....	5,583,822	1,395,705 50	290,000	65,000 00	2,180,000	545,000 00	8,053,822	2,005,705 50
Dimes.....	900,822	90,082 20	200,000	20,000 00	190,000	19,000 00	1,290,822	129,082 20
Total Silver.....	12,677,626	\$6,938,188 70	1,994,908	\$1,377,451 50	5,522,000	\$3,130,000 00	20,194,534	\$11,440,611 20
<b>MINOR.</b>								
Five Cent Nickel.....	8,153,092	\$407,653 10	....	....	....	....	8,153,092	\$407,653 10
One Cent, Bronze.....	46,163,432	461,634 28	....	....	....	....	46,163,432	461,634 28
Total Minor.....	54,321,484	\$869,337 28	....	....	....	....	54,321,484	\$869,337 28
Total Coinage.....	60,467,926	\$48,728,317 08	3,291,478	\$24,332,951 50	5,522,000	\$3,130,000 00	78,380,778	\$71,168,468 28

BARS MANUFACTURED AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement of Bars manufactured at the Mints and Assay Offices of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896.

DESCRIPTION.	MINTS.			ASSAY OFFICES.					Total.
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New-Orleans.	New-York.	Denver.	Bolse.	Hélena.	
<b>GOLD.</b>									
Fine bars.....	\$1,121,076 07	.....	.....	\$160 82	\$27,581,162 90	.....	.....	.....	\$28,692,289 29
Mint bars.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,289,935 70	.....	.....	.....	3,289,935 70
Standard bars.....	1,774,470 33	.....	.....	.....	1,504,661 86	.....	.....	.....	3,279,131 91
Unparted bars.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$4,168,265 89	\$1,144,346 15	\$2,386,517 64	\$104,881 83
Total gold.....	\$2,985,546 40	.....	.....	\$160 82	\$42,368,630 18	\$4,168,265 89	\$1,144,346 15	\$2,386,517 64	\$104,881 83
<b>SILVER.</b>									
Fine bars.....	\$60,900 76	.....	.....	\$55,814 46	\$1,836 92	\$7,118,292 92	.....	.....	\$7,230,905 08
Unparted bars.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$57,728 02	\$21,905 53	\$51,219 91	\$1,363 75
Total silver.....	\$60,900 76	.....	.....	\$55,814 46	\$1,836 92	\$7,728 02	\$21,905 53	\$51,219 91	\$1,363 75
Total gold and silver.....	\$2,964,507 18	.....	.....	\$55,814 46	\$4,226,023 41	\$4,226,023 41	\$1,166,251 68	\$2,387,737 55	\$106,244 58

Statement of Bars manufactured at the Mints and Assay Offices, from their organization to the close of the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896.

MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES. Period.	GOLD BARS.			SILVER BARS.			Total Value.	
	Fine.	Unparted.	From Standard British Coin.	Unparted.	Standard Bars.	Total Gold.	Total Silver.	Total Value.
Philadelphia.....	\$19,445,103 76	\$496 86	.....	\$125,585 47	\$4 71	\$19,571,176 09	\$2,889,103 33	\$52,410,279 41
S. Fran'co.....	309,359 03	62,895,044 83	.....	16,212,399 30	3,890,756 31	63,196,403 85	19,669,236 54	82,864,640 39
Carson.....	1,699,880 43	9,772,926 13	.....	7,188,523 63	11,360,546 37	11,576,206 56	18,549,072 00	30,121,878 56
New-York.....	\$590,865,118 96	72,255 45	\$8,916,709 77	\$880,120,467 00	154,068,528 69	869,963,551 17	183,551,571 03	1,053,515,122 19
Denver.....	2,309,946 64	37,020,143 04	.....	.....	627,335 94	39,370,049 68	527,835 94	39,897,435 63
Charlotte.....	6,842 26	3,392,456 75	.....	.....	32,396 52	3,399,399 00	22,895 52	3,421,694 52
Hélena.....	.....	20,916,072 71	.....	1,895,866 31	.....	20,916,072 71	1,895,866 31	22,811,939 02
Bolse.....	.....	9,637,261 66	.....	237,199 88	.....	9,637,261 66	237,199 88	9,894,464 54
N.-Orleans.....	4,173 34	9,669 93	.....	30,240 98	194 68	13,849 17	411,025 53	424,874 70
St. Louis.....	.....	3,495,142 97	.....	96,547 33	.....	3,495,142 97	95,978 68	3,591,121 65
Total.....	\$594,640,430 39	\$147,362,403 83	\$8,916,709 77	\$980,355,052 47	\$180,653,418 82	\$36,177,960 00	\$1,071,174,655 86	\$307,798,764 74

\* Including \$1,774,470 33 Standard Bars. \*\* Including \$30,450,284 91 Standard Bars. † Including \$9,940,773 16 from Light United States Coin and \$11,985,042 27 Sterling Bars. ‡ Including \$4,450,961 16 Mint Bars. § Including \$43,895 50 Sterling Bars. ¶ Including \$171,878 49 Sterling Bars.



## DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF GOLD AND SILVER BULLION AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES.

## Statement of Deposits and Purchases of Gold and Silver Bullion at the Mints and Assay Offices of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1898.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSITS.		MINTS.		ASSAY OFFICES.							Total.		
		Phila- delphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New- Orleans.	New-York.	Denver.	Bozot.	Helena.	Char- lotta.		Saint Louis.	
GOLD.													
Domestic Bullion,		\$766,885	\$21,051,210	\$479,356	\$6,865	\$24,041,718	\$4,128,689	\$909,793	\$2,282,793	\$368,487	\$35,156	\$53,910,957	02
Domestic Coin,		1,111,546			14,793	525,778	245	19			8,362	1,670,065	53
Foreign Bullion,		79,074	860,126		118,802	6,933,912	4,780		71,186		4,448	6,972,960	14
Foreign Coin,		1,265	106,706		4,950	3,115,158					284	3,227,409	06
Jewelers Bars, old plate, &c.,		789,758	25,861		65,616	2,430,420	34,063		1,886	4,798	56,257	2,566,622	06
Total deposits,		\$2,748,331	\$21,552,167	\$479,356	\$211,146	\$28,038,988	\$1,157,768	\$909,813	\$2,285,864	\$773,225	\$104,518	\$48,769,383	81
Re-deposits,	{	2,158,018				5,798,398						25,360,78	
	{	7,835,411	450,819			2,501	10,467	284,533	40,653		332	\$3,584,780	14
Total gold received,		\$30,752,557	\$22,002,987	\$479,356	\$211,146	\$41,857,879	\$4,168,285	\$1,144,946	\$2,836,517	\$273,225	\$104,851	\$108,811,125	73
SILVER.													
Domestic Bullion,		\$1,106	\$46,549	\$57,460	\$181	\$5,485,870	\$56,636	\$18,636	\$48,018	\$1,236	\$93	\$5,715,742	64
Domestic Coin,		2,109,617	656,380		1,330,650	2,669						4,099,347	84
Trade Dollars,		183			6	41						931	77
Foreign Bullion,		635	7,635		1,923	868,437	34		2,178		36	890,170	89
Foreign Coin,					4	195,153						195,157	19
Jewelers Bars, old plate, &c.,		80,873	588		3,463	694,737	439		29	107	1,218	781,427	96
Total deposits,		\$2,192,449	\$711,093	\$57,460	\$1,335,498	\$7,246,909	\$57,110	\$18,636	\$50,226	\$1,843	\$1,348	\$11,672,077	79
Re-deposits,	{	16,813				5,404						22,216	88
	{	180,183	17,579			1,753	617	3,268	993		4	154,400	25
Total silver received,		\$2,389,443	\$728,073	\$57,460	\$1,335,498	\$7,254,069	\$57,728	\$21,905	\$51,219	\$1,343	\$1,352	\$11,846,694	92
Gold and silver deposits and purchases,		\$4,940,990	\$22,983,261	\$536,817	\$1,546,647	\$43,293,898	\$4,314,878	\$928,449	\$2,846,091	\$274,569	\$105,987	\$89,441,461	60
Re-deposits,	{	26,004,025	450,819			5,800,890	10,467		294,533	40,533	389	34,541,741	92
	{	146,995	17,579			7,158	617		3,968	993		175,617	13
Total gold and silver received,		\$38,092,000	\$28,731,660	\$536,817	\$1,546,647	\$49,091,947	\$4,325,983	\$1,166,251	\$2,367,737	\$274,569	\$106,304	\$115,159,880	95

NOTE.—Cents in the above table are necessarily omitted, except in the last column.

GOLD AND SILVER OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION.

Statement of the amount of refined and unrefined Gold and Silver of Domestic Production deposited at the Mints and Assay Offices of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896.

GOLD. Source.	MINTS.			ASSAY OFFICES.					Total.
	Phila- delphia.	San Francisco.	Careson, Orleans.	New- York.	Denver.	Boled.	Helena.	Char- lotte.	Saint Louis.
Alaska.....	\$1,483	\$344,558	....	\$649	\$168	....	\$53,715	....	....
Arizona.....	3,706	863,373	....	65,090	44,456	....	....	....	\$385
California.....	3,107	2,970,619	....	1,598	41,456	....	....	....	706
Colorado.....	180,103	114	\$1,172	868,915	2,798,318	....	157	....	4,159
Idaho.....	409	87,802	....	65,553	18,501	....	337,600	....	1,466
Montana.....	400	4,693	....	267,178	9,709	....	1,665,626	....	708
New Mexico.....	465	97,967	....	831,117	1,142	....	....	....	....
Nevada.....	465	1,969	2,159	67,888	182,997	....	....	....	3,566
North Dakota.....	445	127,700	....	228	2,373	848,818	13,297	....	....
Other States.....	83,129	2,179	....	2,960,400	45,964	....	....	....	....
Refinery bars.....	65,886	104,313	....	267,313	63,363	....	88,007	\$267,450	....
	5,069	....	....	1,513,099	1,084,375	....	....	11,034	15,731
Total unrefined gold.....	\$264,318	\$4,372,971	\$4,356	\$4,465,303	\$4,128,689	\$906,738	\$2,161,450	\$368,487	\$27,350
									\$19,004,647 45
SILVER.									
Arizona.....	\$42	\$10,141	....	\$1,684	\$759	....	....	....	\$4
California.....	61	28,048	....	22,164	52,760	....	....	....	6
Colorado.....	229	3	....	48,063	87	\$13,673	\$4,224	....	38
Idaho.....	189	1,428	....	79,110	....	....	....	....	21
Michigan.....	23	157	....	29,151	55	....	41,623	....	9
Montana.....	....	1,560	....	13,599	1,066	....	....	....	....
Nevada.....	....	58	55	41,094	317	....	....	....	16
New Mexico.....	121	....	....	7,417	167	....	3	....	....
North Dakota.....	426	4,879	....	52,007	179	4,962	2,536	\$1,225	....
Other sources.....	....	....	48	25,722	1,228	....	....	....	....
Refinery bars.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total unrefined silver.....	\$1,108	\$46,549	\$37,460	\$31,886	\$56,686	\$18,636	\$48,018	\$1,236	\$89
									\$351,454 89

NOTE.—Cents in the above table are necessarily omitted, except in the last column.

## GOLD AND SILVER OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION—(Continued.)

*Statement of unrefined Gold and Silver of Domestic Production, its distribution by States and Territories. Also refined Domestic Bullion (not distributed) deposited at the Mints and Assay Offices, from their organization to the close of the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896.*

LOCALITY.	Gold.		Silver.		Total.
Alabama.....	\$251,797 29	..	\$324 40	..	\$252,121 69
Alaska.....	1,851,891 55	..	30,002 05	..	1,871,893 60
Arizona.....	8,060,356 76	..	14,104,313 42	..	22,164,570 18
California.....	772,148,220 55	..	4,292,881 49	..	776,441,102 04
Colorado.....	72,147,580 46	..	24,844,142 23	..	96,991,722 69
Connecticut.....	125 82	..	.....	..	125 82
Georgia.....	9,394,644 30	..	7,518 68	..	9,402,162 98
Idaho.....	36,675,397 09	..	1,967,664 78	..	38,643,061 87
Indiana.....	40 13	..	.....	..	40 13
Iowa.....	115 59	..	58 85	..	174 44
Maine.....	6,311 06	..	23 39	..	6,334 45
Maryland.....	20,328 78	..	41 58	..	20,370 36
Massachusetts.....	.....	..	917 56	..	917 56
Michigan.....	469,091 82	..	4,129,193 60	..	4,598,285 42
Minnesota.....	5,604 74	..	73 00	..	5,737 74
Missouri.....	96 71	..	359 11	..	455 82
Montana.....	76,400,800 31	..	22,128,651 43	..	98,529,451 74
Nebraska.....	2,497 23	..	22 84	..	2,520 07
Nevada.....	35,391,690 12	..	104,477,223 85	..	139,868,913 47
New-Hampshire.....	11,501 89	..	1 74	..	11,503 63
New-Mexico.....	6,426,888 55	..	7,415,760 84	..	13,842,644 39
North Carolina.....	11,853,508 43	..	60,377 83	..	11,913,886 26
Oregon.....	22,757,025 54	..	103,983 44	..	22,861,018 98
Pennsylvania.....	1,138 34	..	2,568 47	..	3,726 81
South Carolina.....	2,490,920 29	..	4,639 03	..	2,495,559 32
South Dakota.....	55,762,444 07	..	1,108,399 93	..	56,870,844 00
Tennessee.....	91,425 52	..	16 82	..	91,442 34
Texas.....	8,239 06	..	5,847 50	..	14,086 56
Utah.....	1,716 245 08	..	19,929,247 35	..	21,645,592 43
Vermont.....	86,560 25	..	56 82	..	86,617 07
Virginia.....	1,765,908 90	..	497 92	..	1,766,406 72
Washington.....	1,154,762 57	..	16,700 60	..	1,171,463 17
Wisconsin.....	325 73	..	7 02	..	332 75
Wyoming.....	890,929 86	..	13,473 18	..	894,403 04
Other sources.....	42,126,761 59	..	42,986,926 39	..	85,114,687 98
Total unrefined.....	\$1,159,963,340 88	..	\$247,640,936 64	..	\$1,407,604,177 52
Refined Bullion.....	502,750,598 78	..	536,358,671 03	..	1,039,109,269 81
Grand total.....	\$1,662,713,839 66	..	\$783,999,607 07	..	\$2,446,713,447 33

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

*Statement exhibiting the production of Gold and Silver in the United States, from 1792 to 1844, and annually since. From the Report of the Director of the Mint.*

YEAR.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
April 2, 1792—July 31, 1834,.....	\$14,000,000	Insignificant.	\$14,000,000
July 31, 1834—December 31, 1844,.....	7,500,000	\$250,000	7,750,000
1845,.....	1,068,327	50,000	1,068,327
1846,.....	1,189,357	50,000	1,189,357
1847,.....	889,085	50,000	889,085
1848,.....	10,000,000	50,000	10,050,000
1849,.....	40,000,000	50,000	40,050,000
1850,.....	50,000,000	50,000	50,050,000
1851,.....	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1852,.....	60,000,000	50,000	60,050,000
1853,.....	65,000,000	50,000	65,050,000
1854,.....	60,000,000	50,000	60,050,000
1855,.....	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1856,.....	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1857,.....	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1858,.....	50,000,000	500,000	50,500,000
1859,.....	50,000,000	100,000	50,100,000
1860,.....	46,000,000	150,000	46,150,000
1861,.....	48,000,000	2,000,000	48,000,000
1862,.....	39,300,000	4,500,000	48,700,000
1863,.....	40,000,000	8,500,000	48,500,000
1864,.....	46,100,000	11,000,000	57,100,000
1865,.....	58,225,000	11,250,000	64,475,000
1866,.....	53,500,000	10,000,000	63,500,000
1867,.....	51,725,000	13,500,000	68,225,000
1868,.....	48,000,000	12,000,000	60,000,000
1869,.....	49,500,000	12,000,000	61,500,000
1870,.....	50,000,000	16,000,000	66,000,000
1871,.....	43,500,000	23,000,000	66,500,000
1872,.....	36,000,000	28,750,000	64,750,000
1873,.....	36,000,000	35,750,000	71,750,000
1874,.....	33,500,000	37,300,000	70,800,000
1875,.....	33,400,000	31,700,000	65,100,000
1876,.....	39,900,000	38,800,000	78,700,000
1877,.....	46,900,000	39,800,000	84,700,000
1878,.....	51,200,000	45,200,000	96,400,000
1879,.....	38,900,000	40,800,000	79,700,000
1880,.....	36,000,000	39,200,000	75,200,000
1881,.....	34,700,000	43,000,000	77,700,000
1882,.....	32,500,000	46,800,000	79,300,000
1883,.....	30,000,000	46,200,000	76,200,000
1884,.....	30,800,000	48,800,000	79,600,000
1885,.....	31,800,000	51,600,000	83,400,000
1886,.....	35,000,000	51,000,000	86,000,000
1887,.....	33,000,000	53,360,000	86,360,000
1888,.....	33,175,000	59,195,000	92,370,000
1889,.....	32,800,000	64,646,000	97,446,000
1890,.....	33,845,000	70,465,000	103,310,000
1891,.....	33,175,000	75,417,000	108,592,000
1892,.....	33,000,000	82,101,000	115,101,000
1893,.....	35,955,000	77,576,000	113,531,000
1894,.....	39,500,000	64,000,000	103,500,000
1895,.....	46,610,000	73,061,000	118,661,000
Total,.....	\$2,069,946,769	\$1,368,901,000	\$3,438,847,769

# OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, NEW-YORK.

*Statement exhibiting the amount of Bullion Deposits, the amount of Silver parted from Gold, and the amount of Silver and Gold Bars manufactured at the United States Assay Office in New-York, from its organization, October 10, 1854, to the year ended December 31, 1896.*

YEARS.	BULLION DEPOSITS.		Silver parted from Gold.	Silver Bars manu- factured.	Gold Bars manu- factured.
	Gold.	Silver.			
1854, Oct. 10 to Dec. 31,...	\$9,260,893	\$76,306	\$67,660	\$2,051	\$2,889,059
1855 to 1859, (5 years).....	89,995,738	5,170,072	712,747	1,274,977	85,235,158
1860 to 1864, (5 years).....	87,041,574	3,731,369	462,174	1,128,399	46,181,277
1865 to 1869, (5 years).....	43,914,720	3,214,156	467,436	2,388,923	42,267,351
1870 to 1874, (5 years).....	55,900,994	19,618,427	384,348	13,554,983	45,730,183
1875 to 1879, (5 years).....	111,720,248	35,494,317	442,734	36,791,049	96,758,101
1880 to 1884, (5 years).....	198,414,425	27,447,509	484,968	27,388,869	199,301,475
1885.....	16,821,218	5,701,905	140,004	5,650,122	15,287,589
1886.....	48,139,037	4,734,734	95,339	5,656,492	48,321,568
1887.....	50,528,570	4,967,003	127,641	5,120,385	53,674,093
1888.....	17,575,325	4,513,098	89,542	4,733,125	18,382,819
1889.....	18,278,559	4,493,506	101,029	4,408,467	18,067,558
1890.....	25,806,991	7,052,896	112,378	7,120,927	25,131,361
1891.....	32,615,334	8,523,392	84,427	8,614,013	32,591,612
1892.....	16,886,732	6,172,255	71,468	6,176,164	17,309,065
1893.....	41,745,059	6,769,363	63,059	6,816,889	41,515,161
1894.....	17,960,198	6,946,881	41,973	6,963,534	17,845,781
1895.....	38,414,950	7,806,004	47,403	7,794,263	38,620,278
1896.....	55,045,792	8,370,889	70,810	8,298,188	53,964,271
Total.....	\$976,106,344	\$164,904,081	\$4,066,930	\$153,876,967	\$899,092,466

*Bullion transmitted from the Assay Office in New-York to the United States Mint, Philadelphia, for Coinage, from October 10, 1854, to December 31, 1896.*

	Gold.	Silver.
1854, Oct. 10 to Dec. 31,.....	\$5,142,302	\$41,417
1855 to 1859, (5 years).....	26,527,847	4,964,067
1860 to 1864, (5 years).....	77,687,070	3,461,576
1865 to 1869, (5 years).....	20,019,311	1,797,988
1870 to 1874, (5 years).....	16,323,866	8,866,708
1875 to 1879, (5 years).....	48,776,244	5,304,929
1880 to 1884, (5 years).....	149,851,935	956,626
1885.....	...	220,561
1886.....	...	756,547
1887.....	...	188,575
1888.....	...	107,110
1889.....	...	86,408
1890.....	...	117,198
1891.....	3,015,633	3,541,322
1892.....	...	79,365
1893.....	31,641,141	96,944
1894.....	40,100,897	55,248
1895.....	20,106,780	44,608
1896.....	10,002,636	...
Total,.....	\$449,203,461	\$30,796,091

*Gold Bars exchanged for Gold Coin, pursuant to Act of Congress of May 26, 1882.*

1883.....	\$6,923,470	1891.....	\$11,104,007
1884.....	2,211,404	1892.....	7,434,259
1885.....	25,162,380	1893.....	4,736,711
1886.....	2,971,648	1894.....	4,250,389
1887.....	32,444,285	1895.....	26,128,623
1888.....	6,896,869	1896.....	22,178,069
1889.....	32,138,835	Total,.....	\$362,732,533
1890.....	46,301,278		
1891.....	22,913,365		

# TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW-YORK CLEARING HOUSE,

Prepared by direction of Mr. WILLIAM SHERER, *Manager*.

THE New-York Clearing-House has been in operation forty-three and a quarter years. Its aggregate transactions during that period, ended December 31, 1896, amount to \$1,162,597,785,521.70.

It was organized on the 11th of October, 1853, and at the present time consists of sixty-five banks and the Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

The aggregate yearly transactions since its organization to January 1, 1897, are as follows :

## EXCHANGES.

October 11,	1853, to October 1st, 1854,.....	\$5,750,455,987 06
October 1st,	1854, " 1864, (ten years,)..	90,790,146,897 47
"	" 1864, " 1874, (ten years,)..	298,582,884,469 96
"	" 1874, " 1884, (ten years,)..	324,320,960,572 64
"	" 1884, " 1894, (ten years,)..	325,804,291,394 95
"	" 1894, " 1895,.....	28,264,379,126 23
"	" 1895, " 1896,.....	29,350,894,883 87
"	" 1896, to January 1st, 1897,.....	7,956,596,220 06
Total Exchanges,.....		\$1,110,820,609,052 24

## BALANCES.

October 11,	1853, to October 1st, 1854,....	\$297,411,493 69
October 1st,	1854, " 1864, (ten years,)..	4,380,899,523 10
"	" 1864, " 1874, (ten years,)..	11,928,686,969 59
"	" 1874, " 1884, (ten years,)..	14,767,073,255 50
"	" 1884, " 1894, (ten years,)..	16,193,007,991 84
"	" 1894, " 1895,.....	1,896,574,349 11
"	" 1895, " 1896,.....	1,843,289,238 66
"	" 1896, to January 1st, 1897,.....	470,233,647 97
Total Balances,.....		\$51,777,176,469 46

The average exchanges per day during the years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896, were as follows :

Ended October 1st,	1891,.....	\$111,651,471 39
" "	1892,.....	118,561,781 82
" "	1893,.....	113,978,082 31
" "	1894,.....	79,704,425 55
" "	1895,.....	92,670,095 49
" "	1896,.....	96,232,442 24

And the average balances per day :

Ended October 1st,	1891,.....	\$5,195,526 21
" "	1892,.....	6,083,335 18
" "	1893,.....	5,616,580 05
" "	1894,.....	5,214,610 63
" "	1895,.....	6,218,276 55
" "	1896,.....	6,043,571 27

*Statement showing the Clearing House Transactions for each month, from January 1st to December 31st, 1896, with the Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders and Liabilities of the Associated Banks, and the Per Centage of Specie and Legal Tenders to Net Liabilities, on the first Saturday in each month.*

1896.	Exchanges.	Balances.
January,.....	\$2,562,413,708 14	\$158,897,529 71
February,.....	2,372,991,629 60	151,175,256 60
March,.....	2,316,256,654 49	185,147,794 31
April,.....	2,393,455,825 27	151,945,845 94
May,.....	2,340,091,792 44	155,732,972 02
June,.....	2,414,383,738 80	163,924,959 17
July,.....	2,480,389,689 70	158,650,978 73
August,.....	1,971,162,104 79	126,683,151 57
September,.....	2,063,034,192 91	120,794,844 96
October,.....	2,613,816,577 22	152,757,910 81
November,.....	2,686,840,543 73	148,731,237 78
December,.....	2,655,939,099 11	168,744,499 43

Total for the year,....	\$23,870,775,056 20	\$1,792,686,480 97
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1896.	Loans.	Specie.
January,.....	\$465,580,700	\$68,954,700
February,.....	447,142,700	76,845,900
March,.....	464,488,900	61,588,100
April,.....	465,224,900	59,251,600
May,.....	470,663,500	59,324,000
June,.....	476,819,100	61,808,500
July,.....	476,199,300	61,866,300
August,.....	469,585,900	46,254,700
September,.....	453,070,100	49,196,900
October,.....	453,166,000	55,801,100
November,.....	442,179,700	63,702,600
December,.....	472,441,800	75,676,900

1896.	Legal Tenders.	Net Deposits and Circulation.	Per Centage of Legal Tenders to Net Liabilities.	Per Centage of Specie to Net Liabilities.
January,.....	\$73,728,700	\$505,587,800	14.58	13.63
February,....	85,889,300	504,246,200	16.93	15.23
March,.....	83,917,500	502,868,200	16.68	12.23
April,.....	78,203,800	496,050,200	15.76	11.94
May,.....	87,371,300	509,374,800	17.15	11.64
June,.....	80,972,800	511,905,300	15.81	12.07
July,.....	83,223,700	513,603,800	16.20	12.04
August,.....	92,727,400	499,814,000	18.55	9.26
September,...	70,799,600	465,051,300	15.22	10.55
October,.....	74,408,200	474,693,500	15.67	11.75
November,....	60,717,200	458,953,900	13.22	13.68
December,....	82,299,000	522,043,700	15.76	14.49

Total Exchanges for the year ended December 31, 1896,	\$23,870,775,056 20
“ Balances “ “ “ 31, 1896,	1,792,686,480 97

Total Transactions for the year ended Dec. 31, 1896,	\$20,668,461,537 17
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TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW-YORK CLEARING HOUSE—(Continued.)

The following Table exhibits the condition of the Banks of the City of New-York, (both National and State,) as shown by their quarterly statements, during the years 1894, 1895 and 1896.

LIABILITIES.									
Date.	Capital.	Surplus and Net Profit.	Circulation.	Due Banks.	Deposits.	Sundries.	Total.		
1894.									
March 1,.....	\$67,732,700	\$74,454,800	\$12,871,800	\$235,682,000	\$358,031,700	\$366,300	\$748,809,000		
" June 7,.....	67,621,500	75,506,300	11,118,400	249,889,100	369,771,400	848,900	801,989,000		
" August 29,.....	67,492,700	74,530,200	10,068,300	246,436,000	397,301,700	809,300	796,038,700		
" December 19,.....	67,422,700	75,283,300	11,273,400	220,930,500	384,699,400	187,000	769,746,900		
1895.									
March 5,.....	67,322,700	73,896,000	12,170,100	203,501,800	394,088,800	155,500	760,984,900		
" May 7,.....	67,922,700	75,327,500	13,868,400	214,684,100	388,711,600	173,300	769,387,500		
" July 11,.....	67,432,700	74,506,900	13,349,800	233,399,000	387,300,700	317,700	766,306,500		
" December 13,.....	65,922,700	75,864,000	14,194,500	196,081,000	391,478,900	150,900	743,611,300		
1896.									
February 28,.....	65,922,700	75,793,800	13,989,100	181,174,300	392,801,100	127,500	739,746,900		
" May 7,.....	65,672,700	77,543,900	14,692,000	181,540,500	392,900,700	155,500	739,506,300		
" July 14,.....	65,072,700	75,732,900	14,997,000	190,915,400	368,414,500	243,100	715,375,600		
" December 17,.....	66,223,700	77,579,000	20,261,300	209,459,100	378,060,500	115,900	747,698,400		
RESOURCES.									
Date.	Loans and Discounts.	Stocks.	Real Estate.	Due from Banks.	Cash Items and Bank Notes.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Sundries.	Total.
1894.									
March 1,.....	\$399,928,600	\$45,163,800	\$17,717,400	\$38,940,300	\$1,134,900	\$107,133,100	\$107,175,700	\$30,633,300	\$748,809,000
" June 7,.....	413,464,500	49,464,900	18,239,300	42,303,800	4,023,400	110,888,800	124,060,800	24,419,100	801,989,000
" August 29,.....	440,616,600	51,042,000	18,401,900	38,796,600	3,699,600	101,010,400	119,991,900	22,601,400	796,038,700
" December 19,.....	446,562,700	48,782,700	18,890,300	47,094,000	4,131,500	77,839,400	96,782,900	30,661,500	769,746,900
1895.									
March 5,.....	433,593,900	50,324,500	20,186,400	38,469,700	3,978,000	75,161,400	95,344,000	43,994,000	760,984,900
" May 7,.....	442,274,700	49,569,000	20,069,900	48,994,000	4,138,300	75,098,400	92,547,600	41,631,700	769,387,500
" July 11,.....	473,392,200	48,432,300	20,276,700	44,997,500	4,480,100	63,855,000	109,745,300	27,060,700	766,306,500
" December 13,.....	454,393,100	44,385,500	20,352,000	53,544,500	3,996,500	71,598,700	74,110,600	22,538,400	743,611,300
1896.									
February 28,.....	428,910,300	44,043,400	20,672,700	41,921,100	3,520,900	63,896,400	85,645,000	44,167,300	739,746,900
" May 7,.....	435,981,400	46,104,700	19,792,800	44,387,300	3,742,000	65,068,700	83,224,900	34,308,500	739,506,300
" July 14,.....	432,985,000	44,996,700	19,784,900	40,882,900	3,868,900	65,726,400	81,692,100	25,546,700	715,375,600
" December 17,.....	438,181,900	44,737,700	19,764,400	46,645,400	3,915,900	81,730,300	85,384,300	27,545,300	747,698,400



## THE NATIONAL BANKS IN THE CITY AND STATE OF NEW-YORK.

THE following statement exhibits the condition of the National Banks in the City and State of New-York, at the dates mentioned, during the year 1896, as shown by their reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.

RESOURCES.	CITY OF NEW-YORK.			October 6, 1896.			December 17, 1896.		
	February 28, 1896.	May 7, 1896.	July 14, 1896.	October 6, 1896.	December 17, 1896.	October 6, 1896.	December 17, 1896.	October 6, 1896.	December 17, 1896.
	50 Banks.	50 Banks.	49 Banks.	49 Banks.	49 Banks.	49 Banks.	49 Banks.	49 Banks.	49 Banks.
Loans and Discounts.....	\$25,367,959 20	\$334,053,998 81	\$335,108,154 36	\$314,156,681 72	\$339,983,964 09	\$314,156,681 72	\$339,983,964 09	\$314,156,681 72	\$339,983,964 09
Overdrafts.....	164,319 83	171,210 68	17,869,000 00	17,869,000 00	17,869,000 00	17,869,000 00	17,869,000 00	17,869,000 00	17,869,000 00
United States Bonds to secure Circulation.....	16,803,850 00	17,390,850 00	17,869,000 00	17,869,000 00	17,869,000 00	17,869,000 00	17,869,000 00	17,869,000 00	17,869,000 00
United States Bonds to secure United States Deposits.....	20,674,000 00	10,965,000 00	10,965,000 00	10,965,000 00	10,965,000 00	10,965,000 00	10,965,000 00	10,965,000 00	10,965,000 00
United States Bonds on hand.....	3,198,900 00	3,075,400 00	4,083,570 00	4,083,570 00	4,083,570 00	4,083,570 00	4,083,570 00	4,083,570 00	4,083,570 00
Premiums on United States Bonds.....	3,230,000 00	3,230,000 00	2,731,510 37	2,731,510 37	2,731,510 37	2,731,510 37	2,731,510 37	2,731,510 37	2,731,510 37
Stocks, Securities, &c.....	35,532,945 39	36,873,731 06	35,904,038 58	35,904,038 58	35,904,038 58	35,904,038 58	35,904,038 58	35,904,038 58	35,904,038 58
Banking-House, Furniture and Fixtures.....	13,750,709 81	12,483,309 37	12,873,811 54	12,873,811 54	12,873,811 54	12,873,811 54	12,873,811 54	12,873,811 54	12,873,811 54
Other Real Estate and Mortgages owned.....	1,571,170 18	1,574,895 72	1,894,016 57	1,894,016 57	1,894,016 57	1,894,016 57	1,894,016 57	1,894,016 57	1,894,016 57
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents).....	27,546,835 80	25,839,466 92	28,164,861 08	28,164,861 08	28,164,861 08	28,164,861 08	28,164,861 08	28,164,861 08	28,164,861 08
Checks and other Cash Items.....	4,701,155 27	4,398,572 86	4,490,180 43	4,490,180 43	4,490,180 43	4,490,180 43	4,490,180 43	4,490,180 43	4,490,180 43
Due from State Banks and Bankers.....	1,906,078 94	1,702,232 51	2,067,097 46	2,067,097 46	2,067,097 46	2,067,097 46	2,067,097 46	2,067,097 46	2,067,097 46
Exchanges for Clearing House.....	61,227,778 94	51,073,010 47	43,379,016 51	43,379,016 51	43,379,016 51	43,379,016 51	43,379,016 51	43,379,016 51	43,379,016 51
Bills of other National Banks.....	1,020,895 00	1,390,857 00	1,121,567 00	1,121,567 00	1,121,567 00	1,121,567 00	1,121,567 00	1,121,567 00	1,121,567 00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels and Cents.....	82,149 29	57,042 89	61,758 90	61,758 90	61,758 90	61,758 90	61,758 90	61,758 90	61,758 90
Specie.....	53,152,022 17	53,248,871 80	55,046,764 75	55,046,764 75	55,046,764 75	55,046,764 75	55,046,764 75	55,046,764 75	55,046,764 75
Legal Tender Notes.....	46,826,431 00	45,096,658 00	48,046,219 00	48,046,219 00	48,046,219 00	48,046,219 00	48,046,219 00	48,046,219 00	48,046,219 00
United States Certificates of Deposit.....	20,735,000 00	19,285,000 00	18,049,000 00	18,049,000 00	18,049,000 00	18,049,000 00	18,049,000 00	18,049,000 00	18,049,000 00
Five per cent. Redemption Fund with Treasurer.....	742,165 50	742,165 50	798,209 50	798,209 50	798,209 50	798,209 50	798,209 50	798,209 50	798,209 50
Due from United States Treasurer.....	578,723 35	744,988 28	613,238 37	613,238 37	613,238 37	613,238 37	613,238 37	613,238 37	613,238 37
<b>Total Resources.....</b>	<b>\$630,781,641 32</b>	<b>\$636,140,943 99</b>	<b>\$611,664,677 16</b>	<b>\$611,664,677 16</b>	<b>\$611,664,677 16</b>	<b>\$611,664,677 16</b>	<b>\$611,664,677 16</b>	<b>\$611,664,677 16</b>	<b>\$611,664,677 16</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>									
Capital Stock paid in.....	\$50,950,000 00	\$50,950,000 00	\$50,450,000 00	\$50,450,000 00	\$50,450,000 00	\$50,450,000 00	\$50,450,000 00	\$50,450,000 00	\$50,450,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	42,335,000 00	42,335,000 00	42,340,000 00	42,340,000 00	42,340,000 00	42,340,000 00	42,340,000 00	42,340,000 00	42,340,000 00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	17,112,346 15	16,096,864 08	17,112,346 15	17,112,346 15	17,112,346 15	17,112,346 15	17,112,346 15	17,112,346 15	17,112,346 15
National Bank Notes outstanding.....	13,501,989 00	14,009,045 00	14,912,707 50	14,912,707 50	14,912,707 50	14,912,707 50	14,912,707 50	14,912,707 50	14,912,707 50
State Bank Notes outstanding.....	16,556 00	16,556 00	16,556 00	16,556 00	16,556 00	16,556 00	16,556 00	16,556 00	16,556 00
Due to other National Banks.....	123,250,659 69	123,250,659 69	123,250,659 69	123,250,659 69	123,250,659 69	123,250,659 69	123,250,659 69	123,250,659 69	123,250,659 69
Due to State Banks and Bankers.....	51,641,574 02	56,721,455 73	59,406,814 44	59,406,814 44	59,406,814 44	59,406,814 44	59,406,814 44	59,406,814 44	59,406,814 44
Dividends unpaid.....	88,577 78	80,978,782 70	390,098,097 68	390,098,097 68	390,098,097 68	390,098,097 68	390,098,097 68	390,098,097 68	390,098,097 68
Individual Deposits.....	392,068,448 81	307,978,782 70	300,859,859 89	300,859,859 89	300,859,859 89	300,859,859 89	300,859,859 89	300,859,859 89	300,859,859 89
United States Deposits.....	20,968,569 68	10,218,383 56	192,431 03	192,431 03	192,431 03	192,431 03	192,431 03	192,431 03	192,431 03
Deposits of United States Disbursing Officers.....	190,013 92	300,000 00	325,810 61	325,810 61	325,810 61	325,810 61	325,810 61	325,810 61	325,810 61
Bills Payable.....	300,000 00	300,000 00	341,495 99	341,495 99	341,495 99	341,495 99	341,495 99	341,495 99	341,495 99
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	2,117,865 33	1,107,960 17	941,495 99	941,495 99	941,495 99	941,495 99	941,495 99	941,495 99	941,495 99
<b>Total Liabilities.....</b>	<b>\$630,781,641 32</b>	<b>\$636,140,943 99</b>	<b>\$611,664,677 16</b>	<b>\$611,664,677 16</b>	<b>\$611,664,677 16</b>	<b>\$611,664,677 16</b>	<b>\$611,664,677 16</b>	<b>\$611,664,677 16</b>	<b>\$611,664,677 16</b>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in.....

Surplus Fund.....

Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....

National Bank Notes outstanding.....

State Bank Notes outstanding.....

Due to other National Banks.....

Due to State Banks and Bankers.....

Dividends unpaid.....

Individual Deposits.....

United States Deposits.....

Deposits of United States Disbursing Officers.....

Bills Payable.....

Liabilities other than those above stated.....

THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, (EXCLUSIVE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.)

RESOURCES.

	February 28, 1896. 283 Banks.	May 7, 1896. 284 Banks.	July 14, 1896. 281 Banks.	October 6, 1896. 278 Banks.	December 17, 1896. 278 Banks.
Loans and Discounts.....	\$110,581,669 81	\$117,975,566 85	\$114,523,965 92	\$111,828,395 15	\$106,952,323 98
Overdrafts.....	37,708 77	412,600 93	418,510 92	399,942 72	401,171 83
United States Bonds to secure Circulation.....	18,046,900 00	18,201,400 00	18,175,400 00	18,940,800 00	18,740,800 00
United States Bonds to secure United States Deposits.....	625,100 00	725,000 00	725,000 00	725,000 00	725,000 00
Premiums on United States Bonds.....	735,650 00	765,450 00	765,000 00	917,300 00	964,100 00
Stocks, Securities, &c.....	879,275 84	900,917 83	852,358 85	870,776 24	896,060 80
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures.....	16,130,361 24	16,457,143 45	15,866,325 17	16,356,740 16	16,482,962 66
Other Real Estate and Mortgages owned.....	3,962,879 47	4,015,311 01	3,966,143 81	4,016,839 07	4,041,437 17
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents).....	2,881,678 68	2,815,394 49	2,850,923 28	2,861,006 81	2,848,638 08
Due from State Banks and Bankers.....	3,682,102 69	3,743,422 23	4,492,758 43	3,238,307 35	3,618,563 92
Due from approved Reserve Agents.....	17,352,082 90	18,690,116 16	18,603,681 53	18,384,773 29	18,384,773 29
Checks and other Cash Items.....	513,322 76	18,573,317 47	19,048,167 66	16,863,514 24	18,384,774 06
Exchanges for Clearing House.....	1,436,823 78	1,002,366 04	1,043,687 46	1,002,366 04	1,002,366 04
Bills of other National Banks.....	1,036,835 00	1,009,566 00	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels and Cents.....	1,036,835 00	1,009,566 00	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00
Special Tender Notes.....	7,943,068 87	7,943,068 87	7,943,068 87	7,943,068 87	7,943,068 87
United States Certificates of Deposit.....	4,318,107 00	4,663,904 00	4,853,514 00	4,605,063 15	4,318,107 00
Five per cent Redemption Fund with Treasurer.....	145,000 00	160,000 00	160,000 00	170,000 00	170,000 00
Due from United States Treasurer.....	796,408 15	795,402 95	795,116 75	817,403 75	833,775 85
Total Resources.....	\$107,995,735 87	\$302,389,149 87	\$300,215,729 25	\$194,589,969 69	\$194,929,416 84

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid In.....	\$35,786,040 00	\$35,746,040 00	\$35,346,040 00	\$35,086,040 00	\$34,981,040 00
Surplus Fund.....	14,891,401 45	14,901,081 92	14,896,181 92	14,778,872 38	14,666,872 38
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	15,867,177 50	16,111,962 50	16,097,492 50	16,443,137 50	16,517,965 50
National Bank Notes outstanding.....	20,611 00	20,611 00	20,611 00	20,611 00	20,611 00
State Bank Notes outstanding.....	7,580,494 66	8,321,816 16	8,460,158 85	8,085,139 94	8,781,193 03
Due to other National Banks.....	8,175,503 63	8,227,965 61	8,460,158 85	2,191,752 81	4,066,734 92
Due to State Banks and Bankers.....	63,254 89	114,827,439 26	112,653,939 90	100,539,468 08	108,027,896 92
Dividends unpaid.....	111,241,411 06	149,317 40	112,653,939 90	100,539,468 08	108,027,896 92
Individual Deposits.....	183,899 00	197,389 37	197,389 37	197,389 37	197,389 37
United States Deposits.....	118,874 96	127,389 37	127,389 37	127,389 37	127,389 37
Deposits of United States Disbursing Officers.....	1,141,814 16	1,143,318 99	1,074,924 05	892,281 74	731,807 23
Notes and Bills re-discounted.....	810,800 00	478,468 14	516,164 92	854,431 64	918,854 36
Bills payable.....	85,962 68	47,128 75	78,273 59	102,366 87	70,308 09
Liabilities other than those above stated.....					
Total Liabilities.....	\$107,995,735 87	\$302,389,149 87	\$300,215,729 25	\$194,589,969 69	\$194,929,416 84

## THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT exhibiting the condition of the National Banks of the United States, at the dates mentioned, during the year 1896, as shown by their reports to the Comptroller of the Currency.

## RESOURCES.

	February 28, 1896. 3,699 Banks.	May 7, 1896. 3,694 Banks.	July 14, 1896. 3,689 Banks.	October 6, 1896. 3,676 Banks.	December 17, 1896. 3,661 Banks.
Loans and Discounts.....	\$1,951,344,791 51	\$1,970,086,833 06	\$1,959,166,368 99	\$1,870,591,716 30	\$1,883,407,457 00
Overdrafts.....	14,966,856 35	12,757,531 23	12,476,643 66	16,677,123 01	17,792,653 18
United States Bonds to secure Circulation.....	215,637,100 00	225,017,500 00	227,213,650 00	227,321,650 00	229,346,340 00
United States Bonds to secure United States Deposits.....	34,922,000 00	35,573,000 00	35,938,500 00	35,793,000 00	35,965,000 00
United States Bonds on hand.....	13,210,400 00	12,491,430 00	12,835,685 00	9,342,500 00	8,403,550 00
Premiums on United States Bonds.....	18,648,677 87	18,876,434 94	17,579,015 44	17,639,964 81	17,641,942 78
Stocks, Securities, &c.....	192,086,935 71	190,988,097 11	190,362,918 13	186,995,352 88	186,701,636 53
Banking-House, Furniture and Fixtures.....	78,927,654 93	77,975,409 96	78,327,350 33	78,046,817 26	78,325,325 39
Other Real Estate and Mortgages owned.....	36,815,910 05	37,009,127 96	37,321,722 40	37,403,155 46	37,736,030 74
Due from National Banks and Bankers.....	114,676,360 33	114,073,966 33	116,338,424 79	111,830,985 50	124,382,963 47
Due from State Banks and Bankers.....	39,482,178 87	39,285,086 39	39,398,424 79	39,533,299 70	39,540,706 88
Due from approved Reserve Agents.....	189,344,601 12	195,752,733 53	204,354,106 93	190,077,533 04	219,065,060 96
Checks and other Cash Items.....	12,275,771 88	12,296,435 30	13,601,452 76	13,913,139 98	13,136,408 18
Exchanges for Clearing House.....	89,996,450 95	85,503,719 81	76,926,132 98	76,760,416 77	84,976,068 68
Bills of other National Banks.....	16,978,371 00	19,163,691 00	17,444,746 00	18,055,536 00	18,533,392 00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels and Cents.....	1,019,409 50	986,363 57	990,427 31	966,835 88	925,400 25
Special.....	196,017,459 41	202,373,446 32	203,635,449 11	200,808,632 47	225,540,706 88
Legal Tender Notes.....	112,507,513 00	118,971,653 00	118,213,390 00	110,494,730 00	116,893,612 00
United States Certificates of Deposit.....	28,735,000 00	28,085,000 00	27,165,000 00	31,840,000 00	37,080,000 00
Five per cent. Redemption Fund with Treasurer.....	9,281,153 34	9,775,478 73	9,982,944 49	10,373,622 18	10,411,545 86
Due from United States Treasurer.....	1,719,596 38	1,635,392 68	1,677,306 43	1,209,833 22	1,899,686 53
<b>Total Resources.....</b>	<b>\$3,347,844,198 18</b>	<b>\$3,377,638,829 24</b>	<b>\$3,353,797,076 97</b>	<b>\$3,293,635,313 83</b>	<b>\$3,367,115,773 81</b>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in.....	\$933,994,915 00	\$932,089,790 97	\$931,144,855 00	\$943,540,325 00	\$947,196,395 00
Surplus Fund.....	247,146,087 10	247,546,087 10	248,368,428 63	247,690,074 96	247,359,567 15
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	87,041,236 42	89,378,065 39	83,483,298 76	88,632,759 74	83,792,837 25
National Bank Notes outstanding.....	187,317,672 50	197,382,864 50	199,314,049 50	209,944,019 50	210,689,966 00
State Bank Notes outstanding.....	61,071 50	60,383 50	60,383 50	60,383 50	60,383 50
Due to other National Banks.....	985,976,811 90	988,814,308 16	991,990,811 77	999,048,396 73	917,860,085 69
Due to State Banks and Bankers.....	163,894,344 71	157,900,435 30	162,811,142 32	146,003,794 45	186,035,968 46
Dividends unpaid.....	1,233,515 47	2,069,104 01	2,583,337 13	1,665,871 90	953,130 99
United States Deposits.....	1,648,092,966 88	1,637,039,515 87	1,693,413,507 63	1,597,991,036 73	1,639,698,368 60
Deposits of United States Disbursing Officers.....	23,876,317 36	21,016,397 99	12,566,149 50	11,091,241 86	11,893,971 99
Deposits of United States Disbursing Officers.....	3,910,639 73	3,910,639 73	2,946,176 30	4,080,326 63	3,597,305 65
Notes and Bills re-discounted.....	11,465,585 06	11,563,851 98	11,946,060 78	14,481,060 90	8,090,591 66
Bills Payable.....	20,104,667 81	17,197,374 80	15,920,903 16	30,431,436 62	12,805,893 18
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	9,796,383 38	5,065,979 61	2,906,138 36	3,654,963 41	2,585,371 39
<b>Total Liabilities.....</b>	<b>\$3,347,844,198 95</b>	<b>\$3,377,638,829 24</b>	<b>\$3,353,797,076 97</b>	<b>\$3,293,635,313 83</b>	<b>\$3,367,115,773 81</b>

# THE BANKS OF THE STATE AND CITY OF NEW-YORK,

INCORPORATED UNDER THE BANKING LAWS OF THE STATE.

The following statement exhibits the condition of the Banks incorporated under the banking laws of the State of New-York at the dates mentioned, during the year 1896, as shown by their reports to the Superintendent of the Banking Department, Albany, N. Y. Prepared by direction of the Hon. FREDERICK D. KILBURN, Superintendent :

## CITY OF NEW-YORK.

### RESOURCES.

	<i>Feb. 28, 1896.</i> No. of Banks reported, 42.	<i>May 27, 1896.</i> No. of Banks reported, 42.	<i>Sept. 3, 1896.</i> No. of Banks reported, 40.	<i>Dec. 9, 1896.</i> No. of Banks reported, 40.
Loans and Discounts, less due from Directors,.....	\$94,505,010	\$95,887,363	\$92,122,328	\$92,303,292
Liability of Directors as makers,.....	2,345,434	2,417,684	2,277,878	2,306,491
Overdrafts,.....	51,883	38,180	41,220	26,588
Due from Trust Companies, State, National and Private Banks and Brokers,.....	9,752,112	11,020,773	7,905,572	12,502,000
Real Estate,.....	5,032,935	5,117,387	5,063,680	5,079,861
Bonds and Mortgages,.....	479,789	520,701	416,344	574,371
Stocks and Bonds,.....	7,063,349	7,733,577	7,700,948	7,079,415
Specie,.....	10,300,649	11,242,173	10,173,007	13,051,724
United States Legal Tender Notes and Circulating Notes of National Banks,.....	14,272,154	16,728,038	13,489,640	15,511,900
Cash Items,.....	18,387,414	17,444,889	17,174,899	19,089,188
Loss and Expense Account,.....	251,579	426,599	330,995	....
Assets not included in any of the above heads,.....	1,253,854	1,432,304	1,314,374	1,064,859
Add for Cents,.....	121	121	114	108
<b>Total Resources,.....</b>	<b>\$163,745,733</b>	<b>\$169,959,789</b>	<b>\$158,011,099</b>	<b>\$168,559,197</b>

### LIABILITIES.

Capital,.....	\$15,172,700	\$14,922,700	\$14,822,700	\$14,822,700
Surplus Fund,.....	12,834,169	12,916,569	12,765,034	11,897,700
Undivided Profits,.....	2,935,767	3,547,884	3,064,487	3,752,360
Due Depositors on demand,.....	110,771,735	114,972,265	106,541,871	112,709,108
Due to Trust Companies, State, National and Private Banks and Brokers,.....	13,537,734	16,000,303	12,331,229	16,179,078
Due Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors,....	59,510	95,380	112,553	....
Due Savings Banks,.....	7,860,471	7,237,047	7,838,504	8,879,116
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York,.....	408,908	43,679	410,493	200,794
Amount due, not included in any of the above heads,.....	174,757	109,016	123,884	128,297
Add for Cents,.....	47	47	45	44
<b>Total Liabilities,.....</b>	<b>\$163,745,733</b>	<b>\$169,959,789</b>	<b>\$158,011,099</b>	<b>\$168,559,197</b>

## STATE BANKS—(Continued.)

## THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, (THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INCLUDED.)

## RESOURCES.

*Feb. 28, 1896. May 27, 1896. Sept. 3, 1896. Dec. 9, 1896.*  
 No. of Banks No. of Banks No. of Banks No. of Banks  
 reported, 216. reported, 216. reported, 213. reported, 212.

Loans and Discounts, less due from Directors, .....	\$173,213,925	\$174,116,943	\$167,845,445	\$163,423,157
Liability of Directors as makers, .....	5,871,902	5,688,003	5,572,019	5,960,704
Overdrafts, .....	255,493	223,300	201,549	211,060
Due from Trust Companies, State, National and Private Banks and Brokers, .....	22,481,315	24,708,600	19,977,267	26,554,322
Real Estate, .....	8,414,191	8,568,964	8,765,235	8,822,672
Bond and Mortgages, .....	2,993,794	3,133,468	2,929,963	3,077,226
Stocks and Bonds, .....	14,797,529	15,381,908	15,909,874	14,731,628
Specie, .....	13,188,673	14,055,364	13,312,193	16,154,721
United States Legal Tender Notes and Circulating Notes of National Banks, .....	18,536,964	21,078,103	18,500,557	19,905,659
Cash Items, .....	19,462,323	18,686,788	18,343,377	20,215,229
Loss and Expense Account, .....	508,223	899,883	673,907	....
Assets not included in any of the above heads, .....	1,744,694	1,918,139	1,763,445	1,634,390
Add for Cents, .....	755	761	784	661
<b>Total Resources, .....</b>	<b>\$281,469,783</b>	<b>\$288,459,744</b>	<b>\$273,795,005</b>	<b>\$280,691,355</b>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital, .....	\$31,672,920	\$31,430,700	\$31,220,700	\$31,030,700
Surplus Fund, .....	20,332,915	20,279,880	19,942,816	19,400,613
Undivided Profits, .....	8,211,223	9,280,154	8,308,318	8,396,268
Due Depositors on demand, .....	183,476,668	192,672,448	181,823,696	185,710,067
Due to Trust Companies, State, National and Private Banks and Brokers, .....	18,905,186	21,753,131	17,969,111	21,427,362
Due Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors, .....	291,793	369,513	424,697	....
Due Savings Banks, .....	12,340,112	11,615,179	11,968,674	13,086,090
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York, .....	528,450	328,918	1,220,873	1,180,807
Amount due not included in any of the above heads, .....	810,133	739,494	910,778	517,604
Add for Cents, .....	364	337	342	325
<b>Total Liabilities, .....</b>	<b>\$281,469,783</b>	<b>\$288,459,744</b>	<b>\$273,795,005</b>	<b>\$280,691,355</b>

# THE SAVINGS BANKS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

COMPARED WITH THE SAVINGS BANKS IN OTHER COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Statement exhibiting the Number of Savings Banks in the City and County of New-York, compared with other Counties of the State of New-York, with the amount of Deposits, the number of Depositors, and the average due each Depositor on the 1st of January, for the last ten years. Compiled from the Official Reports of the respective Superintendents of the Banking Department, Albany, N. Y.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.					COUNTY OF KINGS.				
Jan. 1st.	No. of Banks in operation in the City and County of N. Y.	Amount of Deposits.	No. of Depositors.	Ave. due each Dep.	No. of Banks in operation in Kings County.	Amount of Deposits.	No. of Depositors.	Ave. due each Dep.	
1888.....	24	\$283,350,553	699,510	\$405 07	14	\$86,294,093	236,009	\$365 38	
1889.....	24	293,289,985	715,413	409 98	14	89,787,073	243,305	370 55	
1890.....	25	307,773,298	745,983	412 91	14	93,833,649	250,868	374 04	
1891.....	25	319,113,180	772,312	413 22	13	96,665,418	260,964	377 65	
1892.....	25	324,221,928	787,506	411 70	13	100,976,137	269,416	374 79	
1893.....	25	340,406,930	815,280	417 53	14	105,947,291	279,032	379 09	
1894.....	25	334,782,259	807,813	414 48	14	108,027,757	275,911	373 40	
1895.....	25	351,414,592	828,255	424 23	14	107,508,405	277,593	380 09	
1896.....	25	372,085,192	868,507	435 32	14	112,053,998	284,756	393 50	
1897.....	26	383,895,562	888,092	431 82	15	115,941,098	299,188	400 91	
TOTAL IN THE WHOLE STATE.									
Jan. 1st.	No. of Banks in operation in other Counties of the State.	Amount of Deposits.	No. of Depositors.	Ave. due each Dep.	No. of Banks in operation in the whole State.	Amount of Deposits.	No. of Depositors.	Ave. due each Dep.	
1888.....	87	\$135,433,106	389,548	\$347 67	125	\$305,017,751	1,325,063	\$381 12	
1889.....	87	140,621,157	405,194	347 09	125	583,677,515	1,363,832	384 25	
1890.....	85	148,459,730	424,746	349 92	124	550,068,637	1,430,997	387 10	
1891.....	86	157,001,374	444,613	353 11	124	574,069,972	1,477,819	388 86	
1892.....	84	163,227,965	459,367	355 33	122	588,495,490	1,516,389	388 07	
1893.....	86	183,004,112	499,462	366 88	125	633,394,373	1,593,804	394 87	
1894.....	86	179,279,492	501,431	367 53	125	617,099,446	1,585,155	389 39	
1895.....	87	196,950,487	509,240	367 11	126	648,373,574	1,615,178	398 63	
1896.....	87	201,625,313	512,534	371 64	126	691,764,508	1,686,787	407 93	
1897.....	87	209,350,237	559,688	374 94	138	718,176,898	1,736,968	413 46	

## TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

FOR THE YEAR 1896.

THE following statement exhibits the transactions of the New-York Post Office for the year ended December 31st, 1896. Prepared expressly for the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, by direction of the Hon. CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster :

## MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

	<i>No. Items.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Domestic Money Orders issued and fees,.....	92,319	\$1,123,656 37
International " " " " " ".....	26,008	454,894 39
Domestic Money Orders paid and repaid,.....	2,156,542	10,556,737 25
International " " " " " ".....	58,441	530,696 43
Remittances from Postmasters,.....	38,226	33,030,445 50
Postmasters' Drafts paid,.....	51,772	14,133,217 18
Postmaster-General's Account, Deposits in Treasury and Checks received,.....		12,968,119 92
Bills of Exchange purchased,.....		8,219,329 06
Money Orders certified to and received from Foreign Countries,.....	1,003,152	15,826,360 00
Expense account,.....		1,032 61
Funds advanced to Stations,.....		21,416 00
Money Order Office (Post Office Department) account,.....		101,163 20
Revenue and Postage account (and Exchange received,.....)		2,347,634 70
Money Order Business at Stations and Branches,.....	518,099	8,528,229 43
Total business,.....	3,944,559	\$107,861,932 06
Increase over 1895,.....	177,366	5,178,997 40
Money Orders certified to Great Britain,.....	400,362	\$4,833,145 59
" " received from ".....	81,908	1,147,773 80
Total,.....	482,270	\$5,980,919 19
Money Orders certified to Germany,.....	191,358	\$2,569,872 55
" " received from ".....	51,435	1,632,861 83
Total,.....	242,843	\$4,192,234 38
Money Orders certified to Switzerland,.....	16,241	\$245,462 80
" " received from ".....	4,023	105,639 26
Total,.....	20,264	\$351,102 06
Money Orders certified to Italy,.....	26,077	\$722,507 30
" " received from ".....	1,906	61,320 44
Total,.....	27,983	\$783,687 74
Money Orders certified to France,.....	26,796	\$373,443 35
" " received from ".....	7,396	134,958 77
Total,.....	34,182	\$508,397 12
Money Orders certified to Sweden,.....	58,909	\$1,076,624 22
" " received from ".....	6,386	292,006 69
Total,.....	65,295	\$1,368,632 91

	<i>No. Items.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Money Orders certified to Belgium,.....	6,731	\$128,809 00
"    "    received from " .....	1,598	46,033 36
Total,.....	8,329	\$174,842 36
Money Orders certified to Portugal,.....	256	\$5,058 74
"    "    received from " .....	28	823 21
Total,.....	284	\$5,881 95
Money Orders certified to Jamaica,.....	600	\$8,320 27
"    "    received from " .....	2,877	49,384 13
Total,.....	3,477	\$57,704 40
Money Orders certified to Windward Islands,.....	900	\$12,653 05
"    "    received from " .....	1,148	27,462 49
Total,.....	2,048	\$40,115 54
Money Orders certified to Cape Colony,.....	485	\$8,129 96
"    "    received from " .....	2,429	55,137 28
Total,.....	2,914	\$63,267 24
Money Orders certified to Leeward Islands,.....	389	\$4,067 12
"    "    received from " .....	590	26,494 94
Total,.....	929	\$30,562 06
Money Orders certified to Norway,.....	26,136	\$569,110 90
"    "    received from " .....	2,854	90,723 56
Total,.....	28,990	\$649,834 46
Money Orders certified to Netherlands,.....	5,603	\$56,830 57
"    "    received from " .....	2,426	42,103 20
Total,.....	8,029	\$98,933 77
Money Orders certified to Denmark,.....	12,257	\$198,351 13
"    "    received from " .....	3,047	89,914 53
Total,.....	15,304	\$288,265 66
Money Orders certified to Bahamas,.....	139	\$2,480 23
"    "    received from " .....	686	5,131 89
Total,.....	825	\$7,612 12
Money Orders certified to Trinidad and Tobago,.....	266	\$4,612 33
"    "    received from " " " .....	593	8,456 33
Total,.....	849	\$13,068 64
Money Orders certified to Austria,.....	36,687	\$622,466 84
"    "    received from " .....	5,894	216,657 68
Total,.....	42,511	\$839,124 52
Money Orders certified to Hungary,.....	10,584	\$207,277 26
"    "    received from " .....	2,438	104,302 74
Total,.....	13,022	\$311,580 00
Money Orders certified to Bermuda,.....	219	\$3,607 95
"    "    received from " .....	419	9,226 44
Total,.....	638	\$12,834 39
Money Orders certified to British Guiana,.....	130	\$1,684 48
"    "    received from " .....	652	8,302 79
Total,.....	782	\$9,987 27



	No. Items.	Amount.
Money Orders certified to Salvador,.....	2	\$25 00
" " received from " .....	104	2,319 59
Total,.....	106	\$2,344 59
Money Orders certified to Luxemburg,.....	804	\$14,244 57
" " received from " .....	470	20,850 55
Total,.....	1,274	\$35,095 12
Money Orders certified to Honduras,.....	4	\$182 51
" " received from " .....	---	---
Total,.....	4	\$182 51

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT.		Amount.
Registered Packages opened,.....		1,104,708
“ “ in transit,.....		817,889
“ Letters delivered,.....		1,565,342
“ “ received in mails for distribution,.....		1,775,752
Letters registered,.....		928,926
Fees on same,.....	\$74,314 08	
Third and Fourth Class parcels registered,.....		248,515
Fees on same,.....	\$19,881 20	
Registered Packages and Pouches despatched,.....		970,789
Total, 1896,.....		7,411,321
Total, 1895,.....		7,303,183

Registered Letters delivered by Carriers.....	1,156,504
Local Letters and Postal Cards deposited in the General Post Office.....	25,020,061
Postal Cards deposited in Stations.....	49,288,767
Local Letters       "       " .....	62,360,859
Mail Letters       "       " .....	97,780,159
Newspapers, &c., deposited in Stations.....	186,925,860
Letters returned to card of senders by General Post Office and Branches.....	876,730
Amount of Stamps, Stamped Envelopes, &c., sold at Stations.....	\$3,681,743 17

Number of inquiries for missing mail matter.....	42,696
Number of cases successfully terminated.....	23,351
Losses reported to Chief Inspector Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.,.....	19,345
	<u>42,696</u>
Letters, tracers, notifications, &c., sent out relative to missing mail matter,...	251,060
Unclaimed advertised Letters.....	268,463
"    City Letters.....	286,963
"    Miscellaneous Letters.....	23,118
Letters returned to card of senders.....	150,362
Misdirected Card Letters forwarded to correct address after inquiry of sender,	21,454
Domestic held for postage, 3d and 4th class matter, notified.....	18,229
"    "    "    "    "    forwarded.....	14,547
"    "    "    "    "    unclaimed.....	3,682
Total number of Letters misdirected and insufficiently addressed.....	804,741
"    "    "    corrected and forwarded.....	735,891
"    "    "    sent to Dead Letter Office.....	68,850
"    "    Postal Cards, misdirected, sent to Dead Letter Office.....	22,941
Packages containing unmailable destructive matter.....	1,227
"    "    "    "    "    returned to senders or addressees.....	904
"    "    "    "    "    sent to Dead Letter Office.....	323

	<i>Amount.</i>
Letters and Packages refused by addressees for postage due.....	185,585
" " to fictitious addresses.....	14,399
" " addressed to foreign countries held for postage.....	658
" " " " containing coin and jewelry, unmailable,	871
Domestic Letters held for postage, addressees notified, .....	33,829
" " " " forwarded.....	28,937
" " " " unclaimed.....	4,892
Hotel Letters unclaimed sent to Dead Letter Office.....	46,862
Misdirected 2d class matter returned to publishers.....	92,478
Newspapers misdirected sent to Dead Letter Office, .....	10,769
Circulars misdirected and held for postage returned to card, .....	55,000
Foreign Newspapers received without address.....	43,803
Bound Books " " " " .....	1,651
Valuable Dead Letters returned from Dead Letter Office for special delivery..	3,781
Total number of pieces of mail matter sent to Dead Letter Office.....	1,292,571

**FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.**

Letters forwarded to Foreign Countries.....	81,745,500
Letter Bags delivered.....	76,120
Paper " ".....	92,041
Letters received from Foreign Countries.....	90,640,881
Letter Bags received.....	72,774
Paper " ".....	90,465
Supplementary Postage.....	\$6,931 21

**AVERAGE QUANTITIES OF MAIL MATTER DISPOSED OF IN ONE DAY DURING THE YEAR 1896.**

LETTER MAILS.		<i>Letters. Number.</i>	<i>Weight. Pounds.</i>
Originating at New-York.....		986,526	22,931
Received in mails.....		162,908	3,556
Pouches despatched to 300 Post Offices and 196 Routes, at an average of 15 lbs. each.....		2,371	35,565

**NEWSPAPER MAIL—2D, 3D AND 4TH CLASS MATTER.**

Sacks of matter received for distribution at an average weight of 60 lbs. each,.....	3,325	199,500
Sacks of matter despatched to 638 Post Offices and 412 Routes, at an average weight of 40 lbs. each,.....	10,945	437,800
Total weight of mail matter, sacks and pouches despatched,.....		637,300

## FOREIGN MATTER.

<i>Received per Steamers.</i>	<i>Bags. Number.</i>	<i>Weight. Pounds.</i>
Average number of Letters.....	7,029	
Contained in bags.....	35	385
Average number of bags of papers.....	44	616
Totals.....	79	1,001

*Despatched per Steamers.*

Average number of Letters.....	15,889	
Contained in bags.....	38	494
Average number of bags of papers.....	46	2,760
Totals.....	84	3,254

### LOCAL MATTER—LETTERS.

<i>Daily Average.</i>	<i>Letters.</i>	<i>Weight.</i>
<i>Lock Box Delivery.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Letters and Postal Cards.....	272,652	3,929

## RECAPITULATION.

	<i>No. Letters.</i>	<i>No. Bags.</i>	<i>Weight.</i>
Domestic matter,.....	1,189,434	13,316	637,300
Foreign matter, inward,.....	7,029	79	1,001
Totals of matter despatched over inland routes,.....	1,146,463	13,395	638,301
Foreign matter, outward,.....	15,889	84	3,254
	<i>Letters.</i>	<i>Weight.</i>	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	
Lock Box delivery,.....	272,652	3,929	
	272,652		3,929
	1,435,004	13,479	645,484
Totals for the year 1896,.....	523,776,460	4,919,835	235,601,660

## CASH STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1896.

<i>Debit Items.</i>	<i>Revenue Account.</i>	<i>General Account.</i>
To sales of Postage Stamps, Stamped Paper, &c.,.....	\$6,939,738 15	....
" " " Newspaper and Periodical Stamps,.....	739,682 32	....
" Unpaid Postage collected,.....	65,295 83	....
" Box Rents,.....	38,761 29	....
" Miscellaneous,.....	2,395 28	....
" Transfer from Money Order Account,.....	....	\$1,429,816 35
" Balance from Revenue Account,.....	....	4,590,107 51
Totals,.....	\$7,785,772 87	\$6,019,923 86
<i>Credit Items.</i>		
By Clerk hire,.....	\$1,532,470 90	....
" General Expense,.....	158,913 54	....
" Ship Letters,.....	4 30	....
" Postmaster's Compensation,.....	8,000 00	....
" Special Delivery Service,.....	46,792 56	..
" Free Delivery Service,.....	1,399,484 06	....
" Railway Mail Service,.....		\$162,506 15
" Department Drafts,.....		801,368 88
" Foreign Mail Transportation,.....		21,362 33
" Transfer to Money Order Account,.....		15,000 00
" Miscellaneous Items on Department Account,.....		10,751 91
" Deposit to Credit of United States,.....		5,009,012 59
" Balance due United States, (Net Revenue,).....	4,590,107 51	
Total,.....	\$7,785,772 87	\$6,019,923 86

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

1896.	Sales of Stamps, Envelopes, &c.,.....	\$6,939,738 15	....
	" " Newspaper Stamps,.....	739,682 32	....
	" " Postage Due Stamps,.....	65,295 83	....
			\$7,744,716 30
1895.	Sales of Stamps, Envelopes, &c.,.....	\$6,778,428 15	....
	" " Newspaper Stamps,.....	621,953 69	....
	" " Postage Due Stamps,.....	62,468 89	....
			\$7,457,849 73
1896.	Increase,.....		\$286,866 57
1896.	Net Revenue,.....		\$4,590,107 51
1895.	" ".....		4,443,900 29
1896.	Increase,.....		\$146,207 22

RANGE OF PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT NEW-YORK,

DURING THE YEAR 1896.

THE following statement exhibits the monthly range of prices of Government Securities at New-York during the year 1896. Compiled from sales made at the Stock Exchange :

	COUPON BONDS.				REGISTERED BONDS.					
	4's, 1907.	4's, 1925.	5's, 1904.	2's, Op- tional.	4's, 1907.	4's, 1925.	5's, 1904.	6's, Cur. 1897.	6's, Cur. 1898.	6's, Cur. 1899.
January—										
Opening.....	110	116½	113¼	....	110	114½	112¼	....	....	....
Highest.....	110	117	114	....	110	114½	113½	....	....	....
Lowest.....	109	115½	113	....	108	114½	112	....	....	....
Closing.....	109½	115½	113½	....	108	114½	112	....	....	....
February—										
Opening.....	108½	113	112	....	108	114	112	....	106	....
Highest.....	111	118	114	....	110½	117½	113½	....	105	....
Lowest.....	108½	113	112	....	108	118	112	....	105	....
Closing.....	111	116½	113½	....	110½	117½	113½	....	105	....
March—										
Opening.....	110½	116½	113	....	108½	116½	113	108½	....	107½
Highest.....	111½	117½	113½	....	108½	117½	113	108½	....	107½
Lowest.....	110½	116½	113	....	108½	116½	113	108½	....	107½
Closing.....	110½	116½	113½	....	108½	116½	113	108½	....	107½
April—										
Opening.....	109½	116½	113½	....	108½	117	113½	....	....	....
Highest.....	109½	119	114½	....	109	118	113½	....	....	....
Lowest.....	109½	116½	113½	....	108½	117	113½	....	....	....
Closing.....	109½	118½	114½	....	108½	117½	113½	....	....	....
May—										
Opening.....	110½	x117½	112½	....	109½	117½	112½	....	....	....
Highest.....	110½	117½	113	....	109½	117½	112½	....	....	....
Lowest.....	109½	116½	112½	....	108½	116½	112½	....	....	....
Closing.....	109½	116½	112½	....	108½	116½	112½	....	....	....
June—										
Opening.....	109½	116½	112½	95	108	116½	112½	....	....	....
Highest.....	110½	118½	113½	95	108½	118½	113	....	....	....
Lowest.....	109½	116½	112½	95	108	116½	112½	....	....	....
Closing.....	110	116½	113½	95	108½	117½	113	....	....	....
July—										
Opening.....	108½	116½	113	....	106½	116½	112½	....	103	105
Highest.....	109½	116½	113	....	108½	116½	112½	....	103	105
Lowest.....	107½	112½	110½	....	106	115½	110½	....	103	105
Closing.....	107½	114	111½	....	106	113½	110½	....	103	105
August—										
Opening.....	107½	113½	109	94	106½	112½	109	....	....	....
Highest.....	107½	113½	109	94	106½	113½	109½	....	....	....
Lowest.....	106	111½	108½	94	104½	111½	108½	....	....	....
Closing.....	106½	113½	108½	94	104½	113	109½	....	....	....
September—										
Opening.....	107	113½	109½	91	106½	113½	110½	....	103	....
Highest.....	107½	117½	111½	91	106½	116½	110½	....	103	....
Lowest.....	106½	113½	109½	91	105½	113½	110	....	103	....
Closing.....	107½	117	111½	91	106½	116½	110	....	103	....
October—										
Opening.....	x108½	116½	111½	....	107½	116	110½	....	....	....
Highest.....	108½	118½	111½	....	107½	116½	110½	....	....	....
Lowest.....	106½	115	110½	....	105½	115½	110½	....	....	....
Closing.....	107½	118½	111½	....	107½	115½	110½	....	....	....
November—										
Opening.....	109½	x118½	x111	96	108½	120	111½	....	....	....
Highest.....	110½	120½	113½	96	110½	120	112½	....	....	....
Lowest.....	108½	x118½	x111	96	108½	119½	111½	....	....	....
Closing.....	110½	120	113½	96	110	119½	112½	....	....	....
December—										
Opening.....	110½	119½	113½	96	109	120	113½	....	....	....
Highest.....	112½	120½	114	96	110½	120½	114	....	....	....
Lowest.....	110½	119	113½	95½	109	120	113½	....	....	....
Closing.....	112	120½	114	95½	110½	120½	114	....	....	....

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE AT NEW-YORK ON FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK DURING THE YEAR 1896.

Prepared under the direction of Messrs. J. &amp; W. SELIGMAN &amp; Co., Bankers, New-York.

				PARIS (Bankers').				CONTINENTAL MARKETS.			
				LONDON (Bankers').		Long.		Spain.		Frankfort.	
				Long.	Short.	Long.		Long.	Short.	Long.	Short.
January	3....	4.87¼	4.87¼	4.80	@ 4.89¼	5.17½	@ 5.18½	5.15	@ 5.15½	95	@ 95½
"	10....	4.87¼	@ 4.87¼	4.80	@ 4.89¼	5.17½	@ 5.18½	5.15½	@ 5.16½	95½	40½
"	17....	4.87½	@ 4.87½	4.89¼	@ 4.89	5.17½	@ 5.18½	5.15½	@ 5.16½	95½	40½
"	24....	4.87	@ 4.87¼	4.89¼	@ 4.88½	5.16½	@ 5.17½	5.15½	@ 5.16½	95½	40½
"	31....	4.86¾	@ 4.87	4.89¼	@ 4.88½	5.16½	@ 5.17½	5.15½	@ 5.16½	95	40½
February	7....	4.86¾	@ 4.86¾	4.87¾	@ 4.88	5.16½	@ 5.17½	5.15½	@ 5.16½	95	40½
"	14....	4.86	@ 4.86¼	4.87¾	@ 4.88	5.16½	@ 5.17½	5.15½	@ 5.16½	95	40½
"	21....	4.86¼	@ 4.86¼	4.88	@ 4.89¼	5.16½	@ 5.17½	5.15½	@ 5.16½	95	40½
"	28....	4.86¾	@ 4.86¾	4.88	@ 4.89¼	5.16½	@ 5.17½	5.15½	@ 5.16½	95	40½
March	6....	4.86¾	@ 4.86¾	4.87¾	@ 4.88	5.16½	@ 5.17½	5.15½	@ 5.16½	95	40½
"	13....	4.86¾	@ 4.86¾	4.87¾	@ 4.88	5.16½	@ 5.17½	5.15½	@ 5.16½	95	40½
"	20....	4.86¾	@ 4.87	4.86¼	@ 4.88½	5.17½	@ 5.18½	5.15½	@ 5.16½	95½	40½
"	27....	4.87¼	@ 4.87¼	4.89	@ 4.89¼	5.17½	@ 5.18½	5.15½	@ 5.16½	95½	40½
April	3....	4.87¼	@ 4.88	4.89	@ 4.89¼	5.16½	@ 5.17½	5.15	@ 5.15½	95½	40½
"	10....	4.87¼	@ 4.87¼	4.89¼	@ 4.89	5.16½	@ 5.17½	5.15	@ 5.15½	95½	40½
"	17....	4.87¼	@ 4.87¼	4.89¼	@ 4.89¼	5.16½	@ 5.17½	5.15	@ 5.15½	95½	40½
"	24....	4.87¼	@ 4.87¼	4.89¼	@ 4.89	5.16½	@ 5.17½	5.15	@ 5.15½	95½	40½
May	1....	4.87¼	@ 4.87¼	4.89¼	@ 4.89	5.16½	@ 5.17½	5.15	@ 5.15½	95½	40½
"	8....	4.87¼	@ 4.87¼	4.89¼	@ 4.89¼	5.16½	@ 5.17½	5.15	@ 5.15½	95½	40½
"	15....	4.87¼	@ 4.87¼	4.89¼	@ 4.89	5.16½	@ 5.17½	5.15	@ 5.15½	95½	40½
"	22....	4.87¼	@ 4.87¼	4.89¼	@ 4.89	5.16½	@ 5.17½	5.15	@ 5.15½	95½	40½
"	29....	4.87¼	@ 4.87¼	4.89¼	@ 4.89¼	5.16½	@ 5.17½	5.15	@ 5.15½	95½	40½
June	5....	4.87¼	@ 4.87¼	4.89¼	@ 4.89¼	5.16½	@ 5.17½	5.15	@ 5.15½	95½	40½
"	12....	4.87¼	@ 4.87¼	4.89¼	@ 4.89¼	5.16½	@ 5.17½	5.15	@ 5.15½	95½	40½
"	19....	4.87	@ 4.87¼	4.88	@ 4.89¼	5.16½	@ 5.17½	5.15	@ 5.15½	95½	40½
"	26....	4.87	@ 4.87¼	4.88	@ 4.89¼	5.16½	@ 5.17½	5.15	@ 5.15½	95½	40½

# FOREIGN EXCHANGE AT NEW-YORK—(Continued.)

Statistics of Trade and Finance—1896.

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		LONDON (Bankers')		PARIS (Bankers')		CONTINENTAL MARKETS.			
		Long.	Short.	Long.	Short.	St. Petersburg. Long.	Frankfort. Long.	Berlin.* Short.	Vienna. Short.
July	3...	4.86 1/4 @ 4.87	4.86 @ 4.86 1/4	5.16 1/2 @ 5.17 1/2	5.15 @ 5.15 1/2	5.18 1/4	93 1/2	93 1/2	40 1/2
"	10...	4.87 1/4 @ 4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2 @ 4.86 1/2	5.16 1/2 @ 5.16 1/2	5.14 1/2 @ 5.14 1/2	5.18 1/4	93 1/2	93 1/2	40 1/2
"	17...	4.87 1/4 @ 4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2 @ 4.86 1/2	5.16 1/2 @ 5.16 1/2	5.14 1/2 @ 5.14 1/2	5.18 1/4	93 1/2	93 1/2	41
"	24...	4.87 1/4 @ 4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2 @ 4.86 1/2	5.16 1/2 @ 5.16 1/2	5.14 1/2 @ 5.14 1/2	5.18 1/4	93 1/2	93 1/2	41
"	31...	4.87 1/4 @ 4.88	4.86 1/2 @ 4.86 1/2	5.16 1/2 @ 5.16 1/2	5.14 1/2 @ 5.14 1/2	5.18 1/4	93 1/2	93 1/2	41
August	7...	4.86 1/4 @ 4.86 1/2	4.87 @ 4.87 1/4	5.17 1/2 @ 5.18 1/2	5.16 1/2 @ 5.16 1/2	5.18 1/4	93 1/2	93 1/2	40 1/2
"	14...	4.86 1/4 @ 4.86 1/2	4.85 1/2 @ 4.86	5.16 1/2 @ 5.16 1/2	5.17 1/2 @ 5.17 1/2	5.30	93 1/2	93 1/2	40 1/2
"	21...	4.86 1/4 @ 4.86 1/2	4.85 1/2 @ 4.86	5.16 1/2 @ 5.16 1/2	5.17 1/2 @ 5.17 1/2	5.30	93 1/2	93 1/2	40 1/2
"	28...	4.82 @ 4.82 1/4	4.84 @ 4.84 1/4	5.20 1/2 @ 5.21 1/2	5.19 1/2 @ 5.19 1/2	5.32 1/2	94 1/2	95	40 1/2
Sept.	4...	4.81 1/4 @ 4.81 1/2	4.83 @ 4.83 1/4	5.21 1/2 @ 5.21 1/2	5.19 1/2 @ 5.19 1/2	5.32 1/2	94 1/2	95	40 1/2
"	11...	4.81 1/4 @ 4.81 1/2	4.83 @ 4.83 1/4	5.21 1/2 @ 5.21 1/2	5.19 1/2 @ 5.19 1/2	5.32 1/2	94 1/2	95	40 1/2
"	18...	4.81 1/4 @ 4.81 1/2	4.83 @ 4.83 1/4	5.21 1/2 @ 5.21 1/2	5.19 1/2 @ 5.19 1/2	5.32 1/2	94 1/2	95	40 1/2
"	25...	4.81 1/4 @ 4.81 1/2	4.83 @ 4.83 1/4	5.21 1/2 @ 5.21 1/2	5.19 1/2 @ 5.19 1/2	5.32 1/2	94 1/2	95	40 1/2
October	2...	4.81 1/4 @ 4.82	4.85 1/4 @ 4.85 1/4	5.19 1/2 @ 5.20	5.18 1/2 @ 5.18 1/2	5.32 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	40 1/2
"	9...	4.81 1/4 @ 4.81 1/2	4.84 @ 4.84 1/4	5.21 1/2 @ 5.21 1/2	5.19 1/2 @ 5.19 1/2	5.32 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	40 1/2
"	16...	4.80 1/4 @ 4.80 1/2	4.83 1/4 @ 4.83 1/4	5.21 1/2 @ 5.21 1/2	5.20 @ 5.20 1/2	5.32 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	40 1/2
"	23...	4.80 1/4 @ 4.80 1/2	4.84 @ 4.84 1/4	5.21 1/2 @ 5.21 1/2	5.20 @ 5.20 1/2	5.32 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	40 1/2
"	30...	4.81 1/4 @ 4.81 1/2	4.84 @ 4.84 1/4	5.21 1/2 @ 5.21 1/2	5.20 @ 5.20 1/2	5.32 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	40 1/2
Nov.	6...	4.81 1/4 @ 4.81 1/2	4.84 1/4 @ 4.84 1/4	5.21 1/2 @ 5.21 1/2	5.20 @ 5.20 1/2	5.32 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	40 1/2
"	13...	4.82 @ 4.82	4.85 1/4 @ 4.85 1/4	5.21 1/2 @ 5.21 1/2	5.20 @ 5.20 1/2	5.32 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	40 1/2
"	20...	4.82 @ 4.82 1/4	4.85 1/4 @ 4.85 1/4	5.21 1/2 @ 5.21 1/2	5.20 @ 5.20 1/2	5.32 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	40 1/2
"	27...	4.83 1/4 @ 4.83 1/4	4.86 1/4 @ 4.86 1/4	5.20 1/2 @ 5.20 1/2	5.19 1/2 @ 5.19 1/2	5.32 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	40 1/2
Dec.	4...	4.83 1/4 @ 4.84	4.86 1/4 @ 4.87	5.20 @ 5.20 1/2	5.18 1/2 @ 5.18 1/2	5.32 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	40 1/2
"	11...	4.83 1/4 @ 4.84	4.86 1/4 @ 4.86 1/4	5.20 @ 5.20 1/2	5.18 1/2 @ 5.18 1/2	5.32 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	40 1/2
"	18...	4.83 1/4 @ 4.84	4.86 1/4 @ 4.87	5.19 1/2 @ 5.19 1/2	5.17 1/2 @ 5.17 1/2	5.32 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	40 1/2
"	25...	4.84 @ 4.84 1/4	4.87 @ 4.87 1/4	5.19 1/2 @ 5.19 1/2	5.18 1/2 @ 5.18 1/2	5.32 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	40 1/2

\* For Hamburg, Long and Short, see Frankfurt and Berlin.

## COMPARATIVE PRICES OF LEADING ARTICLES IN THE NEW-YORK MARKET.

THE following statement exhibits the comparative prices of leading articles of produce in the New-York market on the 31st day of December, for the last five years :

	1893.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Ashes—Pots,.....100 lbs.	\$4.75	\$4.75	\$4.62½	\$4 50	\$3.75
Pearls,.....100 lbs.	6.00	5.90	6.25	6.00	5.75
Breadstuffs—Wheat Flour, State,....bbl.	2.15	2.12½	2 30	3.20	4.10
Western,.....bbl.	2.15	3.00	2.92½	3.35	4.90
Rye Flour,.....bbl.	3.30	2.90	2.77½	2.65	2.90
Corn Meal—Brandywine,.....bbl.	2.90	2 72	3.00	2.25	2.10
Wheat—No. 1 Spring,....bush.	.82	.80 9-16	.69½	.66½	.69½
Rye—Western,.....bush.	.60	.58½	.57	.48	.47
Oats—State,.....bush.	.37½	.....	.35½	.24½	.22½
Western,.....bush.	.36½	.35½	.34½	.23½	.24½
Corn—Old Western, mixed,....bush.	.50½	.49 1-16	.51½	.34½	.30½
Cotton—Middling upland,.....lb.	.09½	.07 13-16	.05½	.06½	.07½
Middling good,.....lb.	.10 3-16	.08½	.06½	.08 11-16	.07 7-16
Fish—Dry Cod,.....quintal.	6.50	7.00	6.50	6.87½	6.50
No. 1 Bay Mackerel,.....bbl.	28.00	.....	29.50	24.00	21.00
Fruits—Raisins, layers,.....box.	1.50	1.25	1.45	.80	1.45
Currants,.....lb.	.03½	.03½	.03½	.02½	.03½
Hay—Shipping,.....100 lbs.	.60	.62½	.62½	.80	.52½
Hemp—Manila,.....lb.	.07½	.06½	.04½	.04½	.01½
Hops,.....lb.	.23	.18	.11½	.09	.12
Iron—Scotch Pig,.....ton.	18.00	19.50	19.50	21.00	Nom.
American Pig,.....ton.	18.00	13.50	12.50	13.75	12.75
Laths,.....M.	2.40	2.25	2.06	1.80	1.60
Leather—Hemlock sole, light,.....lb.	.16½	.16½	.15½	.21	.20
Oak sole, light,.....lb.	.....	.35	.31½	.22	.21
Molasses—New-Orleans,.....gall.	.36	.36½	.33½	.29	.23
Naval Stores—Spirits Turpentine,....gall.	.30½	.30	.27½	.30½	.27½
Common Rosin,.....bbl.	1.35	1.25	1.35	1.76½	1.75
Oils—Crude Whale,.....gall.	.....	.....	.....	.38	.24
" Sperm,.....gall.	.75	.66	.54	.49	.43½
Linseed,.....gall.	.68	.47	.56	.42	.22
Petroleum—Crude,.....gall.	.05½	.03½	.03½	Nom.	Nom.
Refined in bond, S.W. gall.	.06½	.05 1-16	.03 11-16	.08	.06 1-5
Provisions—Pork Mess,.....bbl.	16.50	15.50	13.25	9.12½	8.37½
" Prime,.....bbl.	9.00	18.35	11.75	10.35	10.87½
Beef, Extra, Mess,.....bbl.	7.50	8.25	7.75	8.00	7.50
Beef Hams,.....bbl.	14.50	15.25	17.00	14.25	.....
Hams, pickled,.....lb.	.11½	.09½	.08½	.08½	.08½
Shoulders, pickled,.....lb.	.08½	.06½	.05	.04½	.04½
Lard—Western,.....lb.	.10 8-10	.07½	.07½	.05 9-16	.04½
Butter, Prime State,.....lb.	.33	.23½	.22	.23	.19½
Cheese, Fine Factory,.....lb.	.11½	.10½	.10½	.08½	.09½
Rice, good,.....lb.	.04	.....	.04½	.03½	.04½
Salt—Liverpool, ground,.....sack.	.70	.95	.62½	.75	.63½
Ashton's,.....sack.	2.25	2.30	2.05	2.05	2.05
Seeds, Clover,.....lb.	.09½	.12 5-16	.09½	.07½	.07½
Sugar—Cuba, raw,.....lb.	.03 7-16	.02½	.02½	.03½	.02 13-16
Refined, hards,.....lb.	.04½	.05	.03 13-16	.05	.04½
Tallow,.....lb.	.05½	.05 1-16	.04½	.03½	.03½
Wool, Ohio fleece,.....lb.	.31	.24	.18	.16½	.19½

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